

Ann S. Hart -

San Antonio -

Jan 29, 1926 -

How should I respond?

Is this really the situation?

What should I do?

What should I say?

What should I think?

What should I feel?

What should I do?

What should I say?

What should I think?

What should I feel?

What should I do?

What should I say?

What should I think?

What should I feel?

What should I do?

What should I say?

What should I think?

What should I feel?

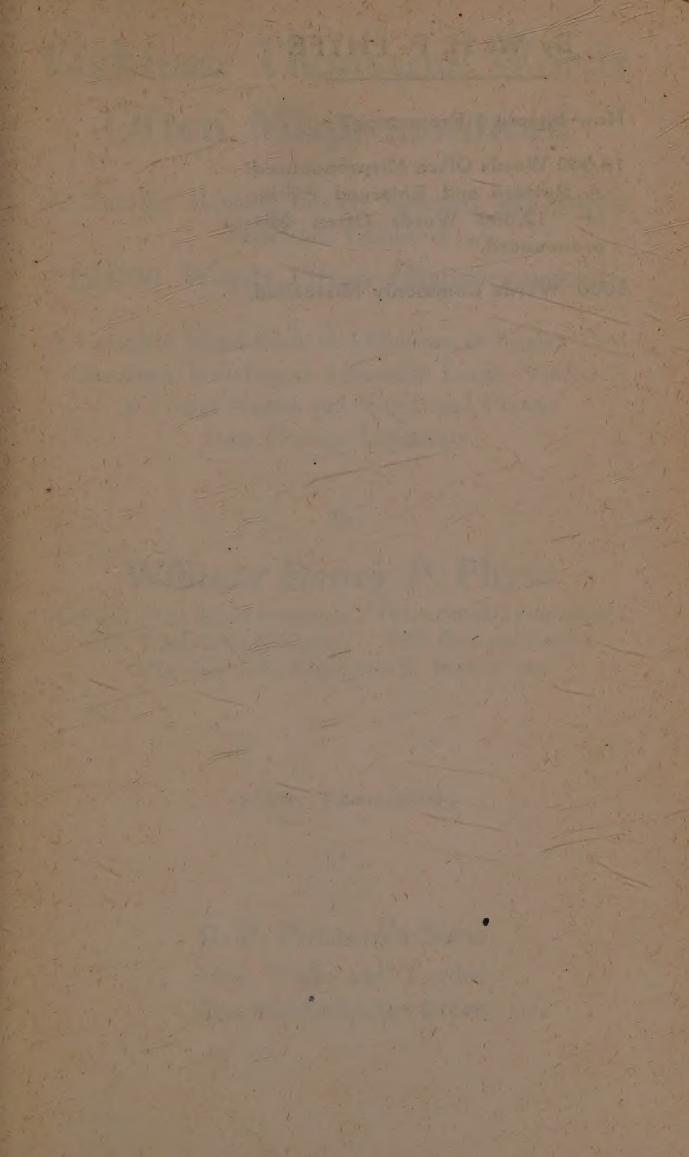
What should I do?

What should I say?

What should I think?

What should I feel?

What should I do?



By W. H. P. PHYFE

How Should I Pronounce?

18,000 Words Often Mispronounced.

**A Revised and Enlarged Edition
of "12,000 Words Often Mis-
pronounced."**

5000 Words Commonly Misspelled.

Eighteen Thousand Words Often Mispronounced

A Carefully Revised, Greatly Enlarged, and Entirely
Rewritten Edition of

"12,000 Words Often Mispronounced"

A Complete Hand-Book of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, Including an Unusually Large Number
of Proper Names and Words and Phrases
from Foreign Languages

By

William Henry P. Phyfe

Author of "The School Pronouncer," "How Should I Pronounce?"
"5000 Words Often Misspelled," "5000 Facts and Fancies,"
"Napoleon : The Return from St. Helena," etc.

[175th Thousand]

G. P. Putnam's Sons
New York and London
The Knickerbocker Press

COPYRIGHT, 1889, 1894, 1903

BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

COPYRIGHT, 1908

BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

COPYRIGHT, 1914

BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS



Made in the United States of America

TO

EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL
OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE
AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN
ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

“ In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense ; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country.”

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION—
REVISED, ENLARGED, AND
ENTIRELY REWRITTEN

The present volume is not simply a revised and enlarged edition of "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced." It is virtually a new book, entirely reset and printed from new plates.

All of the words found in the previous edition have been retained in the present one. They have been carefully examined in the light of the latest authorities; and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been changed in accordance with the usage prescribed by the leading dictionaries of the present day.

The 5000 words constituting the "Supplement" in the previous edition have been united with the 7000 words forming the body of the book, and this combined list of 12,000 words has furthermore been increased by 6000 additional ones, thus making one list of 18,000 words, *alphabetically arranged for easy reference.*

This new feature will, it is thought, prove a great convenience in the practical use of the book.

Among the principal authorities consulted in

PREFACE

the preparation of the present edition may be named Webster's New International Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, Worcester's Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Encyclopædic Dictionary, and Stormonth's Dictionary.

In addition, valuable notes and comments have been obtained from a careful inspection of the dictionaries of Walker and Smart, while Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary have proved of great service in determining the correct pronunciations of Proper Names.

The author presents this Revised and Enlarged Edition of "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced" to the public, in the hope that it may meet with a continuance of the favor that has been so generously bestowed upon its predecessors.

W. H. P. P.

December 1, 1913.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IT is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

“My young friend,” said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, “we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*."

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds, so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson—at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large.

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.* For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

* See note, p. 39.

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?"; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

"How commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1880.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION . . .	5
THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED,	17
1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . . .	18
(1) THE FORTY-TWO NATIVE OR COMMON ELEMENTARY SOUNDS	18
1) <i>Vowel-Sounds</i>	18
2) <i>Consonant-Sounds</i>	21
(2) THE EIGHT ADOPTED OR NATURALIZED ELEMENTARY SOUNDS	24
2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS . . .	29
ACCENT	31
SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK	32
KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS . . .	37
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	39
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MIS-PRONOUNCED	43

THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. *ä*, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. *â*, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (*ä*). It requires some practice to give it correctly.

3. *ă*, as in at, man, tap.

This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. *â*, as in air, dare, care.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (*ă*). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. *ě*, as in ebb, let, met.

This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. *ā*, as in ale, fate, pay.

This is known as the *long* sound of *a*. By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. *ī*, as in it, pin, pity.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. *ē*, as in eel, meet, he.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9. ɒ, as in odd, pop, cot.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô, as in orange, dog, God.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ɒ), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.

This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ȯ, as in only, whole, wholly.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. ȯȯ, as in look, book, took.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (ōȯ).

15. $\bar{o}o$, as in ooze, moon, coo.

This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound ($\bar{o}o$).

16. \hat{u} , as in urge, fur, cur.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound (\check{u}), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. \check{u} , as in up, but, luck.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. \check{e} , as in ermine, serge, verse.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (\check{u}).

2) Consonant-Sounds.

19. *y*, as in ye, yet, your.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* (\bar{e}) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *yard* (ē-ärd').

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (ōo) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *will* (ōo-īl').

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.

In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled ; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English ; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. ġ, as in get, gig, egg.

This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.

This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.

This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.

Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.

This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bon bon, un, Richter, Leipzig.

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use ; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed ; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*.

This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ě), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2. ü, as in Müller. French *u*, as in *tu*.

If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying *ōō*, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say *ē*, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (*ū*) may be substituted.

3. *än*, as in *encore*.

This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *n* added to the *ä* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ä* is to be nasalized.

4. *än*, as in *vin*.

This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ǣ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ǣ* is to be nasalized.

5. *ôN*, as in *bonbon*.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. *ũN*, as in *un*.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ũng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ũ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ũ* is to be nasalized.

7. *k*, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *h*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ʔk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. *g*, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *ɣ*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *g* in *ʔg̃*, and avoiding the initial part of

the \bar{g} sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of \bar{g} may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Viëtor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number: \bar{i} , oi , ow , \bar{u} .

*For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Viëtor's recent and valuable work, "Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoëpie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen," pp. 113-124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ä'-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ô'-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ä'-ōō).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound ; thus (ĭ'-ōō).

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce fāt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the *Sounds of the English Language*, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's *Manual of English Pronunciation*, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the eighteen thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words, two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

2) Native or English Sounds.

ä = <i>a</i> in arm.	ö = <i>o</i> in odd.
â = <i>a</i> in ask.	ô = <i>o</i> in orange
ǎ = <i>a</i> in at.	ô = <i>o</i> in or.
â = <i>a</i> in air.	õ = <i>o</i> in only.
ā = <i>a</i> in ale.	ō = <i>o</i> in old.
b = <i>b</i> in be.	oo = <i>oo</i> in look.
ch = <i>ch</i> in chew.	ōo = <i>oo</i> in ooze.
d = <i>d</i> in do.	p = <i>p</i> in pay.
ě = <i>e</i> in ebb.	r = <i>r</i> in rave.
ē = <i>e</i> in eel.	s = <i>s</i> in see.
ẽ = <i>e</i> in ermine.	sh = <i>sh</i> in she.
f = <i>f</i> in foe.	t = <i>t</i> in to.
ḡ = <i>g</i> in get.	th = <i>th</i> in thy.
h = <i>h</i> in he.	th = <i>th</i> in thigh
ĩ = <i>i</i> in it.	û = <i>u</i> in urge.
j = <i>j</i> in jet.	ũ = <i>u</i> in up.
k = <i>k</i> in key.	v = <i>v</i> in van.
l = <i>l</i> in lave.	w = <i>w</i> in we.
m = <i>m</i> in me.	y = <i>y</i> in ye.
n = <i>n</i> in no.	z = <i>z</i> in zebra.
ng = <i>ng</i> in ring.	zh = <i>z</i> in azure

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = <i>õ</i> in Göthe.	ôN = <i>on</i> in bonbon.
ü = <i>ű</i> in Müller.	űN = <i>un</i> in un.
än = <i>en</i> in encore.	K = <i>ch</i> in Richter.
ăn = <i>in</i> in vin.	G = <i>g</i> in Leipzig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = <i>i</i> in ice.	ow = <i>ow</i> in now.
oi = <i>oi</i> in oil.	ū = <i>u</i> in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book:—

- adj. = adjective.
- adv. = adverb.
- Bib. = Biblical.
- Biog. = Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary.
- C. = Century Dictionary.
- c. = circa.
- class. = classical.
- coll. = colloquially.
- Dr. = Doctor.
- Eng. = England, English.
- Fr. = France, French.
- Gaz. = Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.
- Ger. = Germany, German.
- Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.*
- interj. = interjection.
- It. = Italy, Italian.

* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

- Lat. = Latin.
n. = noun.
p. = page.
part. = participle.
pl. = plural.
pp. = pages.
pop. = popularly.
Port. = Portuguese.
pron. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual
of English Pronunciation
and Spelling.
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.
Stand. = Standard Dictionary.
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.
U. S. = United States of America.
vb. = verb.
Web. = Webster's New International
Dictionary.
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dic-
tionary.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to
you." * * * SHAKESPEARE.

Damas.—* * * "The Prince of Como does not under-
stand his own language !

Melnotte.—Not as you pronounce it ; who the deuce
could ?" BULWER.

"Fine words ! I wonder where you stole 'em."
DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old ;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

A

Aachen—ä'-kën. Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*.
For к, see p. 28.

Aar—är.

Aaron—är'-ŭn.

The Century Dictionary gives är'-ŭn as an alternative pronunciation.

Aaronic—är-ön'-ĭk.

See *Aaron*.

abacus—äb'-ä-küs, *not* äb-äk'-üs.

Abaddon—ä-bäd'-ŭn.

"In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt."—*Milton*.

abaft—ä-bäft'; äb-äft' (Stor.).

See *aft*.

Abana—äb'-ä-nä or ä-bä'-nä.

"Are not *Abana* and *Pharpar*, rivers of Damascus,
better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II Kings v., 12*.

See *Pharpar*.

abandon (ease)—ä-bän-dôn'.

Webster's New International Dictionary gives
ä-bän'-dŭn as an alternative pronunciation.

For än, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Abaris—ăb'-ă-rîs.

abatis (barricade)—ăb'-ă-tîs; Fr. pron., â-bâ-tê'.
Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ê' as an
alternative pronunciation. The Century Dictio-
nary prefers ăb-ăt-ê'.

abatjour—ă-bâ-zhōor'.

abattoir—ă-bâ-twâr'.

abatvent—ă-bâ-vân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Abbas Mirza—ăb-băs' mîr'-zâ or ăb'-băs mîr'zâ.

Abbassides—ăb-băs'-sîdz or ăb-băs'-sîdz.

Abbatucci—ă-bâ-tü-sê'; It. pron., ăb-bâ-tōō'-chê.
In Italian, *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like
ch in *chin*.

For ū, see p. 26.

Abbaye, L'—lâ-bâ'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

abbé—ă-bâ'.

Abbon—ă-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Abd-el-Aziz—ăb-děl-ă-zêz'. Modern Sp. pron.,
ă-thêth'.

See *Abdul-Aziz, Zamacoïs*.

Abd-el-Kadir—ăb-děl-kâ'-dêr.

See *Abdul-Kadir*.

Abdera—ăb-dê'-rà, *not* ăb'-dê-râ.

Abderite—ăb'-dê-rît.

Abdiel—ăb'-dî-ěl.

—"The Seraph *Abdiel*, faithful found

Among the faithless, faithful only he."—*Milton*.

abdomen—ăb-dō'-mên, *not* ăb'-dō-mên.

"Words which are adopted from the Latin
language into the English without any change of
orthography, generally retain the Latin accent,
especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences,
or words somewhat removed from common use.
The following words have the accent on the pen-

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*"—*Wor.*

These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Aziz—äb-dööl-ä-zēz'.

See *Abd-el-Aziz*.

Abdul-Kadir—äb-dööl-kä'-dēr.

See *Abd-el-Kadir*.

Abedahnanda—ä-bā-dā-nān'-dā.

Abednego—ä-bēd'-nē-gō.

Abel (Sir Frederic Augustus)—ā'-bl.

Abel (Niels Henrik)—ä'-bēl.

Abélard—äb'-ël-ärd; Fr. pron., ä-bā-lär'.

Also written *Abailard*, but pronounced as above.
"Abélard and Héloise."

See *Héloise*.

abele—ä-bēl' or ā'-bl; äb-ē'-lē (Stor.).

Abencerrages — ä-bēn'-sēr-ä-jēz; Sp. pron.,
ä-bān-thā-rä'-hās.

See *Cáceres, Gila*.

Aben-Ezra—ä'-bēn ěz'-rà.

Abercrombie—äb'-ēr-krüm-bī.

See *Abercromby*.

Abercromby—äb'-ēr-krüm-bī.

See *Abercrombie*.

Aberdeen—äb-ēr-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Abergavenny—äb-ēr-gä-vēn'-ī or äb-ēr-gēn'-ī
or äb-ēr-gā'-nī.

See *Alnwick*.

Abernethy—äb'-ēr-nē-thī.

abeyance—ä-bā'-äns, *not* ä-bē'-äns.

abhor—äb-hōr', *not* äb-hör'.

Abiathar—ä-bī'-ä-thār.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Abiel—ā'-bī-ěl or á-bī'-ěl.

abietin—ăb'-ī-ē-tīn.

Abigail—ăb'-īg-āl.

Abihu—á-bī'-hū.

"Nadab and *Abihu*."

Abijah—á-bī'-já.

Abilene—ăb'-īl-ēn.

abiogenesis—ăb'-ī-ō-jěn'-ē-sīs.

See *biogenesis*.

abject—ăb'-jěkt, *not* ăb-jěkt'.

abjection—ăb-jěk'-shŭn, *not* ăb'-jěk-shŭn.

abjectly—ăb'-jěkt-lī, *not* ăb-jěkt'-lī.

abjectness—ăb'-jěkt-nēs, *not* ăb-jěkt'-nēs.

abiative—ăb'-là-tīv, *not* ăb'-l-tīv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

ablution—ăb-lū'-shŭn, *not* ăb-lōō'-shŭn.

Abomey—ăb-ō-mā'.

aborigin—ăb-ōr'-īj-in..

aborigines—ăb-ō-rīj'-in-ēz.

Abou-ben-Adhem—ă'-bōō bĕn ă'-dĕm or ă'-bōō
bĕn ăd'-hĕm.

Aboukir—ă-bōōk-ēr'.

Also written *Abukir*, but pronounced as above.
"The Battle of *Aboukir*."

About, Edmond—ĕd-môn' ä-bōō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-rá-ká-dăb'-rá.

Final *a* in English words generally has the sound
of the final *a* in *America*.

Abraham—ā'-brá-hăm.

See *Abram*.

Abram—ā'-brăm.

See *Abraham*.

Abrantès d'—dă-brăN-tĕs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

abreuv^oir—ä-brö-vwär'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Abruzzi—ä-brööt'-sē.

"Duke of the *Abruzzi*."

"In Italian, *z* and *zz* are usually sounded like a strong, prolonged *ts*, but they sometimes have the sound of a long *dz*."—*Webster*.

abscissa—äb-sīs'-ä.

absent (adj.)—äb'-sënt.

absent (vb.)—äb-sënt'.

In words of two syllables, like the present ones, that do double duty as nouns or adjectives on the one hand and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable and the verbs upon the *last*.

absentee—äb-sën-tē'.

absinthe—äb'-sīnth; Fr. pron., äb-sänt'.

Also written *absinth*, but pronounced as above.
For äN, see p. 26.

absolute—äb'-sō-lūt, *not* äb'-sō-lōöt.

absolutism—ab'-sō-lū-tīzm, *not* äb-söl'-yū-tīzm.

absolutist—äb'-sō-lū-tīst.

absolutory—äb-söl'-yū-tō-rī, *not* äb-sō-lū'-tō-rī.

absolve—äb-sölv'; äb-zölv' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

absorb—äb-sôrb'.

abstemious—äb-stē'-mī-ūs, *not* äb-stēm'-ī-ūs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—äb'-sträkt.

Webster states that the adjective was formerly pronounced äb-sträkt'.

abstract (vb.)—äb-sträkt'.

See *absent*.

abstracted—äb-sträkt'-äd.

abstraction—äb-sträk'-shūn.

abstractly—äb'-sträkt-lī.

Walker, Smart, and Stormonth say äb-sträkt'-lī.

abstruse—äb-strōös'.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Absyrtus—ăb-sēr'-tūs.

Abu-Bekr—ă'-bōō bĕk'-r.

Also written *Abou-Bekr*, but pronounced as above.

Abu-Hassan—ă'-bōō hās'-ăn.

abusive—ă-bū'-sīv, not ă-bū'-zīv.

Abutilon—ă-bū'-tīl-ŏn.

Abydos—ă-bī'-dōs.

"The Bride of *Abydos*."

abysm—ă-bīzm', not ă-bīz'-ŭm.

"The *Abysm* of Hell."—*Shakespeare*.

abysmal—ă-bīz'-māl, not ă-bīs'-māl.

acacia—ă-kā'-shā or ă-kā'-shī-ă.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*."—*Wor*.

academe—ăk-ă-dēm' or ăk'-ă-dēm.

academian—ăk-ă-dē'-mī-ăn, not ăk-ă-dēm'-ī-ăn.

academician—ăk-ă-dē-mīsh'-ăn, not ă-kād'-ē-mīsh-ăn.

Académie, L'—lă-kă-dā-mē'.

Academus—ăk-ă-dē'-mūs.

"The Green Retreats of *Academus*."

Acadia—ă-kā'-dī-ă.

Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which see.

Acadie—ă-kă-dē'.

"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of the happy."—*Longfellow*.

acajou—ăk'-ă-zhōō. ✓

Acapulco—ă-kă-pōōl'-kō.

acaulose—ă-kôl'-ōs.

Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say ăk-ô-lōs'.

Accademia della Crusca—ăk-kă-dā'-mē-ă dĕl-lă krōōs'-kă.

accelerative—ăk-sĕl'-ēr-ă-tīv.

accent (n.)—ăk'-sĕnt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

accent (vb.)—ăk-sěnt'.

See *absent*.

accented—ăk-sěnt'-ěd, *not* ăk'-sěnt-ěd.

See *unaccented*.

accenting—ăk-sěnt'-ing, *not* ăk'-sěnt-ing.

See *unaccenting*.

accept—ăk-sěpt', *not* ěk-sěpt'.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

acceptable—ăk-sěpt'-ă-bl.

Walker says ăk'-sěpt-ăb-l.

accepter—ăk-sěp'-těr.

See *acceptor*.

acceptor—ăk-sěp'-těr or ăk-sěp'-tôr.

See *accepter*.

access—ăk'-sěs or ăk-sěs'.

Custom and the preponderance of authority favor the first pronunciation.

accessary—ăk-sěs'-ă-rĭ.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ăk'-sěs-ă-rĭ.

See *accessory*.

accessorial—ăk-sěs-ō'-rĭ-ăl.

accessory—ăk-sěs'-ō-rĭ or ăk'-sěs-ěr-ĭ.

The first is the pronunciation given by Webster and the Standard Dictionary; the second is the form preferred by the Century Dictionary and the only one given by Worcester.

accipitrine—ăk-sĭp'-ĭ-trĭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary pronounces the *final* syllable trĭn.

acclimate—ăk-klĭ'-măt, *not* ăk'-klĭm-ăt.

A very frequent error.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatization—ăk-klĭ-mă-tĭz-ă'-shŭn or ăk-klĭ-mă-tĭ-ză'-shŭn.

acclimatize—ăk-klĭ'-mă-tĭz, *not* ăk'-klĭm-ă-tĭz.

acclivous—ăk-klĭ'-vŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

accolade—ăk-kō-lād' or ăk-kō-lād'.

Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompaniment—ăk-kŭm'-păn-ĭm-ěnt, *not* ăk-kŭmp'-nĭm-ěnt.

A word of *fivesyllables*, when correctly pronounced.

accompanist—ăk-kŭm'-păn-ĭst.

accompt—ăk-kownt', *formerly* ăk-kömt'.

accomptable—ăk-kownt'-ă-bl.

accomptant—ăk-kownt'-ănt.

accost—ăk-köst', *not* ăk-kôst', *nor* ăk-köst'.

This (ô) is a sound midway between ô as in *not* and ô as in *or*.

"To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web*.

accouche—ăk-kōōsh'.

accouchement—ăk-kōōsh-măn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ăk-kōōsh-ör'.

Webster pronounces the *final* syllable ūr.

For ô, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ă-kōōsh-ŭz'; Fr. pron., ă-kōō-shōz'

For ô, see p. 25.

accouter—ăk-kōō'-tēr.

Also written *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accouterment—ăk-kōō'-tēr-měnt.

Also written *accoutrement*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—ăk-krōō'.

accuracy—ăk'-kŭ-ră-sĭ, *not* ăk'-kēr-ă-sĭ.

accurate—ăk'-kŭ-răt, *not* ăk'-kēr-ĭt.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kŭrst' or ăk-kŭr'-sěd.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kŭrst'.

See *learned*.

Aceldama—ă-sěl'-dă-mă, *not* ăs-ěl-dă'-mă.

Stormonth gives ă-kěl'-dă-mă as an alternative pronunciation.

acephalous—ă-sěf'-ă-lŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 22)

acerate—ăs'—ēr—āt.

acerbate—ăs'—ēr—bāt or à—sûr'—bāt.

acerose—ăs'—ēr—ōs.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

acervate—à—sûr'—vāt or ăs'—ēr—vāt.

Acestes—à—sēs'—tēz.

acetal—ăs'—ē—tāl.

Worcester says à—sē'—tāl.

acetamide—ăs—ēt—ăm'—īd or ăs—ēt—ăm'—īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

acetate—ăs'—ē—tāt.

acetenyl—ăs'—ē—tē—nīl.

acetic—à—sē'—tīk or à—sēt'—īk.

The Century Dictionary *prefers* à—sēt'—īk; the Standard, Worcester, and Stormonth give this form only.

acetification—à—sēt—īf—īk—ā'—shŭn.

acetify—à—sēt'—īf—ī.

acetin—ăs'—ē—tīn.

aceto (prefix)—ăs'—ē—tō, *not* ăs—ē'—tō.

"Aceto-gelatin."

acetose—ăs'—ē—tōs.

acetous—à—sē'—tūs or ăs'—ē—tūs.

acetum—à—sē'—tŭm.

acetyl—ăs'—ē—tīl.

acetylene—à—sēt'—īl—ēn or ăs'—ēt—īl—ēn.

acetylic—ăs—ē—tīl'—īk.

acetyliation—à—sēt—īl—īz—ā'—shŭn or à—sēt—īl—ī—zā'—shŭn.

Achæan—à—kē'—ăn; à—kē'—ăn or à—kā'—ăn (Stand.).

"The Achæan League." See *Achaian*.

Achæus—à—kē'—ūs.

Achaia—à—kā'—yà.

Achaian—à—kā'—yăn.

See *Achæan*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Achates—à-kā'-tēz.

"Fidus *Achates*."

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, final *es* is pronounced ēz.

achene—à-kēn'.

achenium—à-kē'-nī-ŭm.

Achernar—ā'-kēr-nār.

Acheron—āk'-ēr-ŏn, *not* āch'-ēr-ŏn.

"Sad *Acheron* of sorrow, black and deep."

See *Magna Charta*.

Milton.

à cheval—à-shē-vāl'.

Achillea—āk-īl-ē'-ăn, *not* à-kīl'-ē-ăn.

Achilles—à-kīl'-ēz.

Achitophel—à-kīt'-ō-fēl.

"Absalom and *Achitophel*."

See *Ahiithophel*.

Acidalia—ās-īd-ā'-lī-ā.

acinaciform—ās-īn-ās'-īf-ôrm or à-sīn'-à-sīf-ôrm.

acinetiform—ās-īn-ēt'-īf-ôrm.

acinus—ās'-īn-ŭs, *not* ās-ī'-nŭs.

Acis—ā'-sīs.

acme—āk'-mē.

acolyte—āk'-ō-līt.

Aconcagua—à-kōn-kā'-gŭwā.

aconite—āk'-ō-nīt, *not* āk'-ō-nēt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

acorn—ā'-kōrn or ā'-kērn.

acotyledon—à-kōt-īl-ē'-dŭn.

acotyledones—à-kōt-īl-ē'-dō-nēz.

acotyledonous—à-kōt-īl-ē'-dŭn-ŭs or à-kōt-īl-ēd'-ŭn-ŭs.

acoustic—à-kōō'-stīk or à-kow'-stīk.

The pronunciation à-kōō'-stīk is preferred by Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard.

See *acoustics*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

acoustics—ä-kōō'-stīks or ä-kow'-stīks.

See note under *acoustic*.

acquiesce—äk-wī-ēs'.

acrasia—ä-krā'-zhī-ä or ä-krā'-zī-ä.

acrasy—ä'-krā-sī.

Acre—ä'-kēr or ā'-kēr.

"The Siege of *Acre*."

The second pronunciation is the more common.

Acrisius—ä-krīs'-ī-ūs.

acropolis—ä-kröp'-ō-līs.

across—ä-krôs', *not* ä-kröst'.

See *accost*.

acrostic—ä-krôs'-tīk, *not* ä-krös'-tīk.

See *accost*.

Actæon—äk-tē'-ūn.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs æ and æ, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Action—äk'-shī-ăn.

"The *Action Games*."

Actium—äk'-shī-ūm or äk'-tī-ūm.

actor—äk'-tēr.

Sometimes pronounced äk'-tôr.

acts—äkts, *not* äks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—ä-kū'-mën, *not* äk'-yū-mën.

See *abdomen*.

Acuña, Christóbal de—krīs-tō'-bál dā ä-kōön'-yá.

See *cañon*.

Ada—ā'-dà, *not* äd'-ä.

adagio—ä-dä'-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (äd-ä'-jī-ō), and Stormonth anglicizes it (äd-ä'-jī-ō).

Adalbert—äd'-äl-bért, *not* äd-äl'-bért.

Adam (Albrecht)—ä'-däm.

See *Albrecht*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Adam (Edmond)—ă-dăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Dantès, Edmond*.

Adam (Eugen)—ă'-dăm.

See *Eugen*.

adamant—ăd'-ă-mănt.

adamantean—ăd-ă-măn-tē'-ăn.

adamantine—ăd-ă-măn'-tîn, *not* ăd-ă-măn'-tên.

Adamic—ăd-ăm'-îk, *not* ăd'-ăm-îk.

Adamowski—ă-dă-môf'-skî.

adaptation—ăd-ăp-tă'-shŭn, *not* ăd'-ăp-tă-shŭn.

addio—ăd-dyō'.

additament—ăd-dît'-ă-mënt or ăd'-dît-ă-mënt.

address (n.)—ăd-drēs', *not* ăd'-drēs.

Although analogy may suggest the pronunciation ăd'-drēs, it is not countenanced by any of the standard dictionaries.

address (vb.)—ăd-drēs'.

adduce—ăd-dūs', *not* ăd-dōōs'.

Adelaide—ăd'-ē-lād.

See *Adelaïde*.

Adelaïde—ă-dă-lă-ēd'.

See *Adelaide*.

Adelina—ăd-ē-lî'-nà.

See *Adeline*.

Adeline—ăd'-ē-lîn; Fr. pron., ăd-lên'.

See *Adelina*.

adelopod—ă-děl'-ō-pöd.

Adelphi—ă-děl'-fî, *not* ă-děl'-fî.

Aden—ă'-dên or ă'-dên.

adeniform—ă-dên'-îf-ôrm or ăd'-ē-nîf-ôrm.

adenose—ăd'-ē-nōs or ăd-ē-nōs'.

adept (n.)—ăd-ěpt', *not* ăd'-ěpt.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adept (adj.)—ăd-ĕpt'.

See *adĕpt* (n.).

Adherbal—ăd-hĕr'-băl.

adhesion—ăd-hĕ'-zhŭn.

See *cohesion*.

adhesive—ăd-hĕ'-sĭv, *not* ăd-hĕ'-zĭv.

See *cohesive*.

Adiel—ă'-dĭ-ĕl or ăd'-ĭ-ĕl.

adieu—ă-dŭ'; Fr. pron. ăd-yŏ'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Adige—ă'-dĕ-jă.

ad infinitum—ăd ĭn-fĭn-ĭ'-tŭm, *not* ăd ĭn-fĭn'-ĭt-ŭm.

adios—ăd-yŏs'.

"Often ă-dĕ'-ŏs, but the Spanish accent is properly on the final syllable."—*Web*.

adipocere—ăd'-ĭp-ŏ-sĕr.

adipose—ăd'-ĭp-ŏs.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tĭ'-văl or ăd'-jĕk-tĭv-ăl.

adjectively—ăd'-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ.

adjourn—ăj-ŭrn', *not* ăd-jŭrn'.

adjunct (n. and adj.)—ăj'-ŭngkt.

adjure—ăj-ŏŕ'.

adjust—ăj-ŭst'.

adjutant—ăj'-ŏŏ-tănt.

adjutor—ăj-ŏŏ'-tôr.

adjuvant (n. and adj.)—ăj'-ŏŏ-vănt.

Adlai—ăd'-lă-ĭ or ăd'-lĭ.

"*Adlai* Ewing Stevenson."

Adler (Felix)—ăd'-lĕr, *not* ăd'-lĕr.

ad libitum—ăd lĭb'-ĭt-ŭm

Admetus—ăd-mĕ'-tŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

administrator—ăd-mîn-is-trā'-tēr or ăd-mîn'-is-trā-tēr.

Stormonth places the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

admirable—ăd'-mîr-â-bl, *not* ăd-mî'-râ-bl.

admirably—ăd'-mîr-â-blî, *not* ăd-mî'-râ-blî.

admiralty—ăd'-mîr-ăl-tî, *not* ăd-mîr-ăl'-tî.

admirative—ăd'-mîr-â-tîv or ăd-mî'-râ-tîv.

adnascent—ăd-năs'-ënt.

ado—â-dōō'.

“Much *Ado* about Nothing.”

adobe—â-dōō'-bē.

Adonai—ăd-ō-nā'-î or â-dōō'-nî.

Adonaia—â-dōō-nî'-yâ.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nā'-îs.

Shelley's “*Adonais*.”

Adonias—ăd-ō-nî'-ăs.

Adonic—â-dōn'-îk.

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nî'-jâ.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nî'-răm.

Adonis—â-dōō'-nîs, *not* â-dōn'-îs.

Adrastia—â-drăs'-tî-â.

Adrastus—â-drăs'-tûs.

Adria—â'-drē-â; â'-drē-â (Bib.).

Adrian—â'-drî-ăn.

See *Hadrian*.

Adriana—ăd-rî-ăn'-â.

“Comedy of Errors.”

Adrianople—ăd-rî-ăn-ō'-pl.

Worcester pronounces the *first* syllable ăd.

Adriatic—â-drî-ăt'-îk or ăd-rî-ăt'-îk.

Adrienne Lecouvreur—â-drē-ën' lû-kōō-vrör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Adullam—â-dûl'-ăm.

“The Cave of *Adullam*.”

See *Adullamite*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Adullamite—ă-dŭl'-ăm-īt.

See *Adullam*.

adult (n. and adj.)—ă-dŭlt', *not* ăd'-ŭlt.

adulterine—ă-dŭl'-tēr-īn or ă-dŭl'-tēr-īn.

ad valorem—ăd vâ-lō'-rēm, *not* ăd vâl'-ō-rēm.

advance (n. and vb.)—ăd-vâns', *not* ăd-vâns'.

See *ask*.

advantage (n. and vb.)—ăd-vân'-tāj, *not* ăd-vân'-tāj.

See *ask*.

advantageous—ăd-vân-tă'-jŭs, *not* ăd'-vân-tă-jŭs.

adventure—ăd-vënt'-yŭr, *not* ăd-vën'-chŭr.

adverse—ăd'-vĕrs.

In poetry, often accented on the *final* syllable.

adversely—ăd'-vĕrs-lĭ, *not* ăd-vĕrs'-lĭ.

adverseness—ăd'-vĕrs-nĕs, *not* ăd-vĕrs'-nĕs.

advertise—ăd'-vĕr-tĭz or ăd-vĕr-tĭz'.

"This word was formerly accented *ad-ver'-tise*, later becoming *adver-tise'*. Present usage favors *ad'-ver-tise*, as in verbs in *-ize*, and in accordance with the tendency of the language to throw the accent toward the first syllable."—*Web*.

advertisement—ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vĕr-tĭz'-mĕnt.

The latter pronunciation is more commonly heard in the United States of America.

advertiser—ăd'-vĕr-tĭ-zĕr or ăd-vĕr-tĭ'-zĕr, *not* ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-ĕr.

advowson—ăd-vow'-zŭn.

Stormonth says ăd-vow'-sŭn.

adytum—ăd'-ĭt-ŭm.

Æacus—ĕ'-ă-kŭs.

ædile—ĕ'-dĭl.

See *edile*.

Æetes—ĕ-ĕ'-tĕz.

Ægæus—ĕ-jĕ'-ŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ægean—ē-jē'-ǎn.

Æ and æ, in words of Greek and Latin origin, are pronounced like *e* in the same situation.

Ægeon—ē-jē'-ŏn.

"Comedy of Errors."

Ægeria—ē-jē'-rĭ-à.

See *Egeria*, another spelling.

Ægeus—ē'-jūs or ē'-jē-ūs.

See *Egeus*, *Morpheus*.

ægilops—ē'-jĭl-ŏps or ěj'-ĭl-ŏps.

Ægina—ē-jĭ'-nà.

Æginetan—ē-jĭn-ē'-tǎn.

"The *Æginetan* Marbles."

Æginetic—ē-jĭn-ět'-ĭk.

ægis—ē'-jĭs.

See *egis*, another spelling.

Ægisthus—ē-jĭs'-thūs.

Ægle—ē'-glē or ěg'-lē.

Ægos-Potamos—ē'-gŏs pŏt'-à-mŏs.

Ægyptus—ē-jĭp'-tūs.

Æmilia—ē-mĭl'-ĭ-à.

"Comedy of Errors."

Æneas—ē-nē'-ǎs; Bib. ē'-nē-ǎs.

Æneid—ē-nē'-ĭd or ē'-nē-ĭd.

See *Eneid*, another spelling.

Æolian—ē-ŏ'-lĭ-ǎn.

See *Eolian*, another spelling.

Æolic—ē-ŏl'-ĭk.

See *Eolic*, another spelling.

æolipile—ē-ŏl'-ĭ-pĭl.

The Century Dictionary prefers ē'-ŏ-lĭ-pĭl. Also spelled *æolipyle*, but pronounced as above.

Æolis—ē'-ŏ-lĭs.

Æolus—ē'-ŏ-lūs, *not* ē-ŏ'-lūs.

"The Cave of *Æolus*."

æon—ē'-ŏn.

See *eon*, another spelling.

aërate—ā'-ēr-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aërial—ā-ē'-rĭ-ăl.

aerie—ē'-rĭ or ā'-ēr-ĭ.

aërificalion—ā-ēr-ĭf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn.

aëriform—ā'-ēr-ĭf-ôrm.

aëriſy—ā'-ēr-ĭf-ĭ.

aërodrome—ā'-ēr-ō-drôm.

aërolite—ā'-ēr-ō-lĭt.

aërometer—ā-ēr-ôm'-ē-tēr.

aëronaut—ā'-ēr-ō-nôt.

Stormonth ſays ā'-rō-nôt.

aërophonē—ā'-ēr-ō-fôn.

aëroplane—ā'-ēr-ō-plān.

aëroſtat—ā'-ēr-ō-ſtăt.

Stormonth ſays ā'-rō-ſtăt.

aery (neſt)—ē'-rĭ or ā'-ēr-ĭ.

aëry (adj.)—ā'-ēr-ĭ or âr'-ĭ.

Æſchines—ēs'-kĭn-ēz or, eſpecially in Britiſh uſe, ēs'-kĭn-ēz.

Æſchylean—ēs-kĭl-ē'-ăn.

Æſchylus—ēs'-kĭl-ŭs or, eſpecially in Britiſh uſe, ēs'-kĭl-ŭs.

Do not ſay ēs'-kū-lŭs.

Æſculapius—ēs-kū-lā'-pĭ-ŭs.

æſthete—ēs'-thēt.

æſthetic—ēs-thēt'-ĭk.

“Often *ēs* in England, eſpecially in London and in academic circles; *ēs-thē'*, *ēs-thē'* are alſo heard.”

—*Web.*

æſtheticism—ēs-thēt'-ĭs-ĭzm.

See note under *æſthetic*.

æſthetics—ēs-thēt'-ĭks.

See note under *æſthetic*.

æſtival—ēs'-tĭv-ăl or ēs-tĭ'-văl.

In England, the *fiſt* ſyllable of this word is frequently pronounced *ēs*.

æſtivate—ēs'-tĭv-ăt.

Æthon—ē'-thôn.

(For Key of Signs, ſee p. 37)

Ætnean—ět-nē'-ăn.

ætiology—ē-tī-öl'-ō-jī.

Also written *etiology*, but pronounced as above.

Ætolian—ē-tō'-lī-ăn.

"The *Ætolian League*."

afeard—à-fērd'.

Also written *afeared*, but pronounced as above.

affaire—ăf-fâr'.

affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr' dà-mōor'.

affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr' dŭ-kör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

affaire d'honneur—âí-fâr' dŭn-ör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

afferent—ăf'-fēr-ënt, *not* ăf-fēr'-ënt.

See *efferent*.

affinage—ăf-fīn'-āj.

affix (n.)—ăf'-fiks.

affix (vb.)—ăf-fīks'.

See *absent*.

afflatus—ăf-flā'-tŭs, *not* ăf-flā'-tŭs.

affluence—ăf'-flōō-ěns.

Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf'-flōō-ěns.

affluent—ăf'-flōō-ënt; ăf'-flōō-ënt (Stor.).

affluxion—ăf-flŭk'-shŭn.

affranchise—ăf-frăn'-chīz or ăf-frăn'-chīz.

The Century and the Standard Dictionaries
prefer ăf-frăn'-chīz.

afghan—ăf'-găn, *not* ăí'-kăn.

Afghan—ăf'-găn, *not* ăf'-kăn.

Afghanistan—ăf-găn-īs-tăn', *not* ăf-găn-īs'-tăn.

See *Kurdistan*.

aforesaid—à-fōr'-sēd, *not* ăf'-ōr-sēd.

a fortiori—ā fōr-shī-ō'-rī.

afreet—ăf'-rēt or à-frēt'.

Africaine, L'—lā-frē-kān'.

Africanus—ăf-rīk-ā'-nŭs.

"Scipio *Africanus Major*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aft—äft, *not* äft.

Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the Italian sound (ä), while in the final syllable of the word *abast*, he makes the *a* short.

See *abast*.

after—äf'-tēr, *not* äf'-tēr.

See *ask*.

aftermath—äf'-tēr-mâth.

again—â-gĕn'.

The pronunciation â-gān' is given as an alternative form by the Century Dictionary.

against—â-gĕnst'; â-gĕnst' or â-gānst' (C.).

agama—ăg'-â-mâ.

Agamemnon—ăg'-â-mēm'-nōn.

agamic—â-găm'-ĭk.

agamist—ăg'-ăm-ĭst.

agamogenesis—ăg'-â-mō-jĕn'-ē-sĭs.

agamy—ăg'-ăm-ĭ.

Aganippe—ăg'-â-nĭp'-ē.

agape (n.)—ăg'-â-pē.

See *agape* (*adj. and adv.*).

agape (*adj. and adv.*)—â-gāp' or â-gāp'.

See *agape* (n.).

Agape—ăg'-â-pē.

Agapemone—ăg'-â-pēm'-ō-nē.

agaric—ăg'-â-rĭk or â-gār'-ĭk (Web.); äg'-är'-ĭk (Stor.); äg'-â-rĭk or äg'-är'-ĭk (C.).

Agasias—â-gā'-sĭ-ăs.

Agassiz—ăg'-â-sē; Fr. pron., â-gà-sē'.

Agatha—ăg'-â-thâ.

Agathocles—â-găth'-ō-klēz.

agave—â-gā'-vē; äg'-āv or äg'-āv-ē (Stor.).

aged (*adj.*)—ā'-jĕd, *not* ājd.

"An aged man."

In compounds, as *full-aged*, *middle-aged*, it is pronounced ājd. See *aged* (*part.*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aged (part.)—ājḍ, *not* ā'-jěḍ.

"He has *aged* greatly."

See *aged* (adj.), *learned*.

Agenor—ā-jě'-nôr.

Agesander—āj-ē-săn'-děr.

Agesilaus—āj-ēs-īl-ā'-ūs.

aggrandize—ăġ'-ġrăn-dīz.

aggrandizement—ăġ-ġrăn'-dīz-měnt or ăġ'-ġrăn-dīz-měnt.

Webster gives the first pronunciation only; the Standard Dictionary gives the second only; the Century and Worcester *prefer* the second.

aghast—ā-ġăst'.

agile—āj'-īl, *not* ăj'-īl.

Agincourt (Battle of)—ăj'-īn-kōrt; Fr. pron., ā-zhăN-kōōr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

aging—āj'-īng.

Also written *ageing*, but pronounced as above.

agio—ăj'-ī-ō or ā'-jī-ō.

Worcester *prefers* ā'-jī-ō.

agiotage—ăj'-ī-ō-tāj or ā'-jī-ō-tāj.

Agnes—ăġ'-nēs or ăġ'-nēz.

Agnesi—ân-yā'-zē.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*.

agnomen—ăġ-nō'-mēn.

agnostic—ăġ-nōs'-tīk.

agnosticism—ăġ-nōs'-tīs-īzm, *not* ăġ-nōs'-tīk-īzm.

Agnus Dei—ăġ'-nūs dē'-ī.

Agonistes—ăġ-ō-nīs'-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

agora—ăġ'-ō-rā.

Agoult, d'—dā-ġōō'.

Agra—ā'-ġrā.

Agramante—ā-ġrā-măn'-tā.

"Orlando Furioso."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

agrarian—ä-ġrā'-rĭ-ăn.

Agricane—ä-ġrē-kä'-nā.

"Orlando Innamorato."

Agricola—ä-ġrĭk'-ō-lā.

agriculture—äġ'-rĭ-kŭlt-yŭr.

Accent the *first* syllable.

agriculturist—äġ-rĭ-kŭlt'-yŭ-rĭst.

The word *agriculturalist*, sometimes substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

Agrigentum—äġ-rĭ-jĕn'-tŭm.

Agrippina—äġ-rĭp-ĭ'-nā; äġ-rĭp-ĭ'-nā or äġ-rĭp-ē'-nā (Stand.).

ague—ä'-ġŭ, *not* ä'-ġēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-ġē-lār'.

Aguinaldo—ä-ġē-nāl'-dō, *not* ä-ġwē-nāl'-dō.

Gu, in Spanish, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*. When *gu* occurs before *a* or *o*, it is pronounced like *gw* in *Gwendolen*.

Agulhas (Cape)—ä-ġōōl'-yās.

aha—ä-hä', *not* hä-hä', unless spelled *haha*.

See *ha-ha*.

Ahalya—ä-häl'-yā.

Ahasuerus (King)—ä-hāz-ŭ-ē'-rŭs.

Ahasuerus (Wandering Jew)—ä-hāzh-ōō-ē'-rŭs.

Ahithopel—ä-hĭth'-ō-fĕl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä'-rĭm-ăn.

"Ormazd and *Ahriman*." See *Ormazd*.

Ahura Mazda—ä'-hōōr-ä máz'-dā.

ai (fish)—ä'-ē.

ai (sloth)—ä'-ē.

Ai (city and river)—ä'-ĭ or ĭ.

Aīda—ä-ē'-dā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aid-de-camp—ād'-dē-kāmp; Fr. pron., ād-dū-kāN'.

Also written *aide-de-camp*, but pronounced as above.

For āN, see p. 26.

Aiglon, L'—lā-ġlōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

aigret—ā'-ġrēt.

See *aigrette*.

aigrette—ā-ġrēt' or ā'-ġrēt.

See *aigret*.

Aiguière—ā-ġī-ār'.

aiguille—ā-ġwēl' or ā'-ġwēl; Fr. pron., ā-ġwē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Aiguille du Midi—ā-ġwē'-yŭ dü mē-dē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Aiguillon, d'—dā-ġē-yōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Aijalon—ā'-jā-lōn or ī'-jā-lōn.

ailanthus—ā-lān'-thŭs.

ailment—āl'-mēnt, *not* āl'-mŭnt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the *final* syllable is to be distinctly pronounced.

See *damage*.

Ainmiller—īn'-mīl-ēr.

aisle—īl.

Aisne—ān.

Aiton—ā'-tŭn.

Aix-la-Chapelle—āks-lā-shā-pěl' or ās-lā-shā-pěl'.

See *Aachen*.

Aix-les-Bains—āks-lā-bān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ā-yā'-chō, *not* āj-ās'-ī-ō.

In Italian, *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*; *ci* or *cci* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Ajax—ā'-jāks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Akbar—äk'-bâr; Hindoo pron., ŭk'-bâr.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

Akron (Ohio)—äk'-rŭn, *not* ā'-krŭn.

Alabama—äl-â-bâ'-mâ, *not* äl-â-băm'-â.

alabaster—äl'-â-bäs-tēr or äl-â-bäs'-tēr.

à la carte—â là kârt'.

Aladdin—â-lăd'-în, *not* äl'-ăd-în.

"Arabian Nights."

alameda—äl-â-mā'-dâ.

alamo—ă'-lă-mō.

See *Alamo*, (*The*).

Alamo (*The*)—ă'-lă-mō.

See *alamo*.

alamode—äl'-â-mōd or ä-lâ-mōd'.

à l'Anglaise—â-lăN-ġlâz'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Al Araf—äl är'-ăf.

Also written *Al Aaraaf*, but pronounced as above.

Alaric—äl'-â-rĭk, *not* äl-ăr'-ĭk.

alarum—â-lăr'-ŭm or â-lă'-rŭm.

alas—â-lăs', *not* äl-ăs'.

Alastor—â-lăs'-tôr.

alb—ălb.

Albani—äl-bâ'-nē.

See *Alboni*.

Albategnius—äl-bâ-tĕġ'-nĭ-ŭs.

albatross—äl'-bâ-trôs.

See *accost*.

albeit—ôl-bĕ'-ĭt.

Stormonth's pronunciation of this word (äl'-bĕ-ĭt) is absurd.

Albemarle—äl'-bĕ-mârl.

Albers—äl'-bĕrs.

Albert Nyanza (Lake)—äl'-bĕrt nyân'-zâ.

See *Victoria Nyanza* (*Lake*).

Albertus Magnus—äl-bĕr'-tŭs măġ'-nŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Albigenses—äl-bĩ-jěn'-sēz.

albino—äl-bĩ'-nō.

Worcester gives äl-bē'-nō as an alternative form.

Alboni—äl-bō'-nē.

See *Albani*.

Alborak—äl-bō-rāk'.

The Century Dictionary says äl-bō'-rāk.

Albrecht—äl'-brěkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Albuera—äl-bwā'-rā.

Albufera, d'—däl-bōō-fā'-rā.

albuginea—äl-bū-jĩn'-ē-ā.

albumen—äl-bū'-měn, *not* äl'-bū-měn.

albumin—äl-bū'-mĩn, *not* äl'-bū-mĩn.

albuminuria—äl-bū-mĩ-nū'-rĩ-ā.

Albuquerque (Spain)—äl'-bōō-kěr-kā.

See *Albuquerque (New Mexico)*.

Albuquerque (New Mexico)—äl-bū-kûr'-kē.

See *Albuquerque (Spain)*.

Albyn—äl'-bĩn.

Also written *Albin*, but pronounced as above.

Alcæus—äl-sē'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

alcalde—äl-kāl'-dā.

Alcántara—äl-kān'-tā-rā.

alcazar—äl-kā'-zār; Sp. pron., äl-kā'-thār.

See *Zamacois*.

Alceste—äl-sěst'.

Alcestis—äl-sēs'-tīs.

alchemist—äl'-kē-mĩst.

alchemy—äl'-kē-mĩ.

Alcibiades—äl-sĩ-bĩ'-ā-dēz.

Alcides—äl-sĩ'-dēz.

Alcinous—äl-sĩn'-ō-ūs.

Alciphron—äl'-sĩ-frōn.

Alcmene—älk-mē'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

alcohol—äl'-kō-höl, *not* äl'-kō-höl.

More properly, äl'-kō-höl.

Alcor—äl'-kôr.

Alcoran—äl-kō-rän' or äl'-kō-rän.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word äl-kō-rön'."—*Smart*.

Alcott—ôl'-küt, *not* äl'-küt.

alcove—äl'-kōv or äl-kōv'.

The first is the one in general use and is preferred by Webster.

Alcuin—äl'-kwīn or äl'-kū-īn or äl'-kū-īn.

Alcyone—äl-sī'-ō-nē.

See *Halcyone*, another spelling.

Aldebaran—äl-dēb'-à-rän.

Alden—ôl'-dēn, *not* äl'-dēn.

alder—ôl'-dēr.

aldermanic—ôl-dēr-män'-īk.

Alderney—ôl'-dēr-nī.

Aldershot—ôl'-dēr-shōt.

Aldiborontephoscophornio — äl-dī-bō-rön-tē-fös-kō-fôr'-nī-ō.

See *Chrononhotonthologos*.

Aldine—äl'-dīn or ôl'-dīn.

The pronunciation ôl'-dēn is frequently heard

I find no dictionary authority for it.

Aldobrandini—äl-dō-brän-dē'-nē.

Aldrich—ôl'-drīch.

Aldus Manutius—äl'-dūs mā-nū'-shī-ūs.

Alecto—à-lēk'-tō.

Alembert, d'—dà-län-bâr'.

For än, see p. 26.

Alençon—à-lēn'-sōn; Fr. pron., à-län-sôn'.

For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Aleppo—à-lēp'-ō.

Alesia—à-lē'-shī-à.

Alessandria (Italy)—à-lēs-sän'-drē-ä.

To be distinguished from *Alexandria* (Egypt).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Alethea—äl-ē-thē'-à; coll., ā-lē'-thē-à.

aleurone—à-lū'-rōn.

Alcutian (Islands)—à-lū'-shăn or à-lōō'-shăn.

Aleuts—äl'-ē-ōōts.

Alexander—äl-ēg-zăn'-dēr, *not* äl-ēk-săn'-dēr.

Alexandra—äl-ēg-zăn'-drà.

"Queen *Alexandra*."

Alexandria (Egypt)—äl-ēg-zăn'-drī-à.

Alexandrina—äl-ēg-zăn-drī'-nà.

Alexandrine—äl-ēg-zăn'-drīn.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives äl-ēg-zăn'-drīn as an alternative pronunciation.

alexia—à-lēk'-sī-à.

Alfieri—äl-fyā'-rē.

Alfonso—äl-fōn'-sō, *not* äl-fōn'-zō.

Also written *Alphonso*, but pronounced as above.

Alford (Dean)—ōl'-fērd.

alga—äl'-gā.

algæ—äl'-jē.

algebra—äl'-jē-brà, *not* äl'-jē-brā.

algebraic—äl-jē-brā'-īk.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

algebraist—äl'-jē-brā-īst.

Algeciras—äl-jē-sē'-rās; Sp. pron., äl-hā-thē'-rās.

See *Cáceres*, *Gila*.

Alger—äl'-jēr.

Sometimes pronounced ōl'-jēr.

Algerine—äl-jē-rēn'.

Algernon—äl'-jēr-nōn.

Algiers—äl-jēr-z'.

Algol—äl'-gōl.

Algonkian—äl-gōng'-kī-ăn.

See *Algonquian*.

Algonkin—äl-gōn'-kīn.

See *Algonquin*.

Algonquian—äl-gōng'-kī-ăn.

See *Algonkian*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Algonquin—äl-gŏn'-kĭn.

See *Algonkin*.

Alhambresque—äl-hăm-brĕsk'.

Ali—ä'-lē.

alias—ä'-lĭ-ăs, *not* äl'-ĭ-ăs.

Ali Baba—ä'-lē bā'-bä.

alibi—äl'-ĭb-ĭ, *not* äl'-ĭb-ĭ.

Alicant—äl'-ĭ-kănt or äl'-ĭ-kănt'.

alien—äl'-yĕn, *not* ä'-lĭ-ĕn.

See *alienate*.

alienate—äl'-yĕn-ăt, *not* ä'-lĭ-ĕn-ăt.

See *alien*.

Alighieri—ä-lĕ-gyā'-rĕ.

See *Dante*. "*Dante Alighieri*."

aliment—äl'-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ä'-lĭm-ĕnt.

Ali Pasha—ä'-lē pā-shā'.

alkahest—äl'-kā-hĕst.

alkali—äl'-kā-lĭ or äl'-kā-lĭ.

Webster *prefers* äl'-kā-lĭ, but the majority of the lexicographers favor äl'-kā-lĭ.

alkalify—äl-kăl'-ĭf-ĭ or äl'-kăl'-ĭf-ĭ.

Webster alone, of the leading lexicographers, gives the second form, and this is his only pronunciation. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—äl'-kā-lĭn or äl'-kā-lĭn.

alkalization—äl-kā-lĭz-ä'-shŭn or äl-kā-lĭ-zä'-shŭn.

alkalize—äl'-kā-lĭz.

Allah—äl'-à; Arabic pron., äl-lä'.

allantois—äl-lăn'-tō-ĭs.

Alleghany—äl'-ĕ-gā-nĭ.

allegiance—äl-lĕ'-jăns or äl-lĕ'-jĭ-ăns.

allegoric—äl-lĕ-gŏr'-ĭk.

allegorist—äl'-lĕ-gŏ-rĭst, *not* äl-lĕg'-ŏ-rĭst.

allegorize—äl-lĕ-gŏ-rĭz'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

allegory—äl'-lē-gō-rĭ.

Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (gōr).

allegretto—äl-lā-grēt'-tō.

allegro—äl-lā'-grō.

Some authorities have anglicized this word, and pronounce it äl-lē'-grō.

Alleine (Joseph)—äl'-ĕn.

alleluia—äl-ē-lōō'-yā.

Also written *alleluah*, but pronounced as above.

See *hallelujah*.

Alleyn—äl'-ĕn.

See *Alleyn*.

Alleyn—äl'-ĕn.

See *Alleyn*.

Allia (Battle of)—äl'-i-ā.

alliterative—äl-līt'-ēr-ā-tĭv.

allopath—äl'-lō-pāth.

allopathic—äl-lō-pāth'-ĭk, *not* äl-löp'-āth-ĭk.

allopathist—äl-löp'-ā-thĭst, *not* äl'-lō-pāth-ĭst.

Frequently mispronounced.

allopathy—äl-löp'-ā-thĭ, *not* äl'-lō-pāth-ĭ.

allotropic—äl-lō-tröp'-ĭk.

allotropism—äl-löt'-rō-pĭzm.

allotropy—äl-löt'-rō-pĭ.

alloy (n.)—äl-loi', *not* äl'-loi.

See *address* (n.).

alloy (vb.)—äl-loi'.

Allston—ôl'-stŭn.

allude—äl-lūd', *not* äl-lōōd'.

allusion—äl-lū'-zhŭn, *not* äl-lōō'-zhŭn.

ally (n.)—äl-lĭ', *not* äl'-lĭ.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (äl'-lĭ). See *absent*.

ally (vb.)—äl-lĭ'.

Alma (Battle of the)—äl'-mā or äl'-mā; Russian pron., äly'-mā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Almack's—ôl'-mäks, *not* äł'-mäks.

Almagest—äl'-mä-jěst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*."

alma mater—äl'-mä mā'-tēr.

This phrase has been completely anglicized.

almanac—ôl'-mä-năk.

Almás—ôl'-măsh.

Alma-Tadema—äl-mă tăd'-ē-mă.

Almeida (Battle of)—äl-mă'-dă.

Almeida, de—dă äł-mě'-ē-dă.

almond—ä'-münd or äł'-münd.

almoner—äl'-mün-ēr.

Almoravides—äl-mō'-rà-vīdz.

almost—ôl'-mōst.

When emphatic, ôl-mōst'.

Almqvist—älm'-kvīst.

alms—ämz.

Alnwick—ăn'-nīk.

The English manifest a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of Proper Names.

See *Brougham, Cholmondeley, Cirencester, Gloucester, Greenwich, Leicester, Worcester, etc.*

aloe—äl'-ō.

aloetic—äl-ō-ēt'-īk.

Alonzo—à-lōn'-zō.

à l'outrance—à lōō-trăns'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Aloysius—äl-ō-īsh'-ī-ūs.

alpaca—äl-păk'-à, *not* äł-à-păk'-à.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Alpes-Maritimes—ălp mă-rē-tēm'.

Alpheus—äl'-fē-ūs; Bib. and class., äł-fē'-ūs.

Alphonse—äl-fōns'.

For ôN, see p. 26.

Alphonso—äl-fōn'-sō, *not* äł-fōn'-zō.

Also written *Alfonso*, but pronounced **as above**.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

alpine—ăl'-pîn or âl'-pîn, *not* âl'-pên.

alpinist—ăl'-pîn-îst.

Alsace—ăl-säs'; Fr. pron., âl-zàs'.

Alsace-Lorraine—âl-zàs' lô-rân'.

See *Elsass-Lothringen*.

Alsatian—ăl-sâ'-shân.

Al Sirat—ăs sē-răt' or âl sē-răt'.

also—ôl'-sô or ôl'-sô.

Alsop—ôl'-süp.

Altai (Mountains)—âl-tî', *not* âl'-tî.

Altair—âl-tâ'-îr.

Altamaha—ôl-tâ-mâ-hô'.

Alte Fritz, Der—dër âl'-të frêts.

alterative—ôl'-tër-â-tîv.

altercate—ăl'-tër-kât or ôl'-tër-kât.

altercation—âl-tër-kâ'-shûn or ôl-tër-kâ'-shûn.

alter ego—ăl'-tër ě'-gō

alternate (n. and adj.)—âl-tûr'-nât or âl'-tër-nât.

alternate (vb.)—âl'-tër-nât or ôl'-tër-nât.

Worcester gives âl-tûr'-nât or âl'-tër-nât.

"Formerly accented al-ter'-nate."—*Web*.

alternately—âl-tër'-nât-lî, *not* âl'-tër-nât-lî.

alternation—âl-tër-nâ'-shûn.

alternative (n. and adj.)—âl-tûr'-nâ-tîv or
ôl-tûr'-nâ-tîv.

Altgeld—ält'-gæld.

Althæa—âl-thē'-â.

See *Althea*.

Althea—âl-thē'-â.

See *Althæa*.

Althorp—ôl'-thôrp or ôl'-trôp.

Alton (U. S.)—ôl'-tûn.

Alton Locke—ôl'-tûn lõk.

alto-relievo—âl'-tō rē-lē'-vō.

See *alto-rilievo*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

alto-rilievo—äl'-tō rē-lyā'-vō.

See *alto-relievo*.

altruism—äl'-trōō-izm.

altruistic—äl'-trōō-īs'-tīk.

alumina—à-lū'-mīn-à.

aluminium—äl-yū-mīn'-ī-ŭm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum*.

aluminum—à-lū'-mīn-ŭm.

See *aluminium*.

alumna—à-lŭm'-nà.

alumnæ—à-lŭm'-nē.

alumni—à-lŭm'-nī.

alumnus—à-lŭm'-nŭs.

Alva (Duke of)—äl'-vā or äl'-vā.

Also written *Alba*, but pronounced äl'-bā or äl'-bā.

Alvarez (Albert R.)—äl-vā'-rāth.

Alvarez (Francisco)—äl'-vā-rēsh.

Álvarez (Juan)—äl'-vā-rāth or äl'-vā-rās.

See *Chimborazo*.

Alvary—äl-vā'-rī.

alveolar—äl-vē'-ō-lār or äl'-vē-ō-lār.

The pronunciation äl'-vē'-ō-lār is preferred by Webster, Worcester, and the Century, and is the only form given by Stormonth and the Standard.

alveolate—äl'-vē-ō-lāt or äl'-vē'-ō-lāt.

alveolus—äl-vē'-ō-lŭs.

Alvinczy, von—fŏn äl-vēn'-tsē.

Also written *Alvinzi*, *von*; but pronounced as above.

always—ôl'-wāz, *not* ôl'-wŭz.

Amadeus—ām-à-dē'-ŭs.

Amadis (of Gaul)—ām-à-dē'.

Amalfi—ā-māl'-fē.

Amalthea—ām-äl-thē'-à.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Amants Magnifiques, Les—lāz ä-mān' măn-yē-fēk'.

For ān, see p. 26.

amanuensis—ā-măn-yū-ën'-sīs.

amaranth—ām'-ā-rānth.

amaranthine—ām-ā-rān'-thīn.

Amaryllis—ām-ār-īl'-īs.

Amasa—ām'-ā-sā or ā-mā'-sā.

Worcester prefers ā-mā'-sā, but remarks: "The latter (ām'-ā-sā) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amass—ā-mās', *not* ā-mās'.

See *ask*.

amateur—ām-ā-tūr' or ām'-ā-tūr; Fr. pron., ā-mā-tör'.

Do not say ām-ā-chōōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

amaurosis—ām-ōr-ō'-sīs.

Amazon (river)—ām'-ā-zōn; Sp. pron., ā-mā-sōn' or ā-mā-thōn'.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Amazon (female warrior)—ām'-ā-zōn.

ambassador—ām-bās'-ā-dēr.

See *embassador*, a less usual form.

ambergris—ām'-bēr-ġrēs, *not* ām'-bēr-ġrīs.

One of a class of words, most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Ambiorix—ām-bī'-ō-rīks.

Ambois—ān-bwā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Amboise, d'—dān-bwāz'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Amboina—ām-boi'-nā.

Also written *Amboyna*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see 'p. 37)

ambrosia—ăm-brō'-zhǐ-à or ăm-brō'-zǐ-à.

This is Webster's marking.

Worcester, Stormonth, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō'-zhǐ-à.

The Century Dictionary *prefers* ăm-brō'-zhà.

ambrosial—ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ăl or ăm-brō'-zǐ-ăl.

ambace—ămz'-ās or ămz'-ās; ămz-ās' (Wor).

ambulacra—ăm-bū-lā'-krà.

ambuscade (n. and vb.)—ăm-būs-kād'.

ameer—à-mēr'.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—à-mēl'-yō-rāt.

amelioration—à-mēl'-yō-rā'shǔn.

amen—ā-měn'.

"Often—in singing always—ā-měn'."—*Web*.

amenability—à-mē-nà-bǐl'-īt-ǐ.

amenable—à-mē'-nà-bl, *not* à-měn'-à-bl.

amende honorable—à-mānd' ō-nō-rà'-bl.

H is generally silent in French; according to some authorities, *always* so.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

amenity—à-měn'-īt-ǐ, *not* à-mē'-nīt-ǐ.

Amenophis—ăm-ē-nō'-fīs.

ament—ăm'-ěnt or ā'-měnt.

Americus Vespucius—à-mēr'-ĭk-ūs vēs-pū'-shūs.

Amerigo Vespucci—ā-mā-rē'-gō vēs-pōō'-chē.

In Italian, *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

amethystine—ăm-ē-thīs'-tĭn.

Amherst—ăm'-ērst, *not* ăm'-hērst.

The *h* is not sounded.

amiable—ā'-mĭ-à-bl, *not* ā'-myà-bl.

amice—ăm'-īs.

amide—ăm'-īd or ăm'-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

amidin—ăm'-īd-ĭn.

Amiel (H. F.)—à-myěl'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Amiens—ăm'-ĩ-ěnz; Fr. pron., à-myăN'.

"The Peace of *Amiens*."

For ăN, see p. 26.

amine—ăm'-ĩn or à-mēn'.

amir—à-mēr'.

See *ameer*.

Amlwch—ăm'-lōōk.

Ammon—ăm'-ōn.

"Jupiter *Ammon*."

ammonia—ăm-mō'-nĩ-à, *not* ăm-mō'-nyà.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ammoniac—ăm-mō'-nĩ-ăk.

"*Sal Ammoniac*."

ammoniacal—ăm-mō-nĩ'-ăk-ăl.

ammonic—ăm-mōn'-ĩk or ăm-mō'-nĩk.

Ammonoosuc—ăm-mō-nōō'-sũk.

amnesty—ăm'-nēs-tĩ.

amnion—ăm'-nĩ-ōn.

amœba—à-mē'-bà.

Amoor—à-mōōr'.

Also written *Amur*, but pronounced as above.

amortize—à-môr'-tĩz or à-môr'-tĩz.

amortizement—à-môr'-tĩz-měnt.

Amos—ā'-mũs.

Amoskeag—ăm-ōs-kěg'.

amour—à-mōōr'.

amour propre—à-mōōr' prō'-prũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

amperage—ăm-pâr'-āj or ăm'-pěr-āj.

ampere—ăm-pâr'.

See *ampère*.

ampère—ăN-pâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Ampère—ăN-pâr'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

ampersand—ăm'-pěr-sănd or ăm-pěr-sănd'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Amphiaraüs—äm-fī-ä-rā'-ūs.

Amphictyonic—äm-fīk-tī-ön'-īk.

"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—äm-fīk'-tī-önz.

Amphictyony—äm-fīk'-tī-ō-nī.

Amphion—äm-fī'-ön, *not* äm'-fī-ön.

See *Arion*, *Orion*.

Amphipolis—äm-fīp'-ō-līs.

amphiscians—äm-fīsh'-ī-änz.

amphiscii—äm-fīsh'-ī-ī.

amphitheater—äm-fī-thē'-ä-tēr.

Do not place the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

Amphitrite—äm-fī-trī'-tē, *not* äm'-fī-trīt.

In Classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—äm-fīt'-rī-ön.

amphora—äm'-fō-rä.

Amsterdam—äm'-stēr-däm; Dutch pron., äm-stēr-däm'.

See *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

Amundsen—ä'-mūn-sën.

Amurath—ä-möör-ät'.

amusive—ä-mū'-zīv or ä-mū'-sīv.

amyl—äm'-īl.

anabaptist—än-ä-băp'-tīst.

anabasis—ä-năb'-ä-sīs, *not* än-ä-bă'-sīs.

Anacharsis Clootz—än-ä-kär'-sīs klōts.

anachronism—än-ăk'-rō-nīzm.

anachronous—än-ăk'-rō-nūs.

Anacreon—ä-năk'-rē-ön.

"The Odes of *Anacreon*."

Anacreontic—ä-năk-rē-ön'-tīk.

Anadyomene—än-ä-dī-öm'-ē-nē.

"*Venus Anadyomene*."

anæmia—ä-nē'-mī-ä.

Also written *anemia*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

anæmic—à-nē'-mīk or à-nēm'-īk.

Also written *anemic*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthesia—ăn-ēs-thē'-sī-à or ăn-ēs-thē'-zhī-à.

Also written *anesthesia*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthetic—ăn-ēs-thēt'-īk.

Also written *anesthetic*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthetics—ăn-ēs-thēt'-īks.

Also written *anesthetics*, but pronounced as above.

anæsthetize—ăn-ēs'-thē-tīz.

Also written *anesthetize*, but pronounced as above.

Anáhuac—ä-nä'-wāk.

anal—ā'-nāl.

analgesia—ăn-āl-jē'-sī-à or ăn-āl-jē'-zī-à.

analogue—ăn'-à-lōg, *not* ăn'-à-lōg.

So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, etc.

analogous—à-nāl'-ō-gūs.

analyses—à-nāl'-īs-ēz.

Anam—à-nām'.

See *Annam*.

anamorphosis—ăn-à-môr'-fō-sīs or ăn-à-mör-fō'-sīs.

Ananias—ăn-à-nī'-ās.

"The *Ananias* Club."

anarch—ăn'-ār-k.

anarchic—à-nār'-kīk.

anarchism—ăn'-ār-kīzm.

anarchist—ăn'-ār-kīst.

anarchy—ăn'-ār-kī.

anathema—à-nāth'-ē-mā.

anathematize—à-nāth'-ē-mā-tīz.

Anaxagoras—ăn-āks-āg'-ō-rās.

Anaximander—ăn-āks-īm-ăn'-dēr.

Anaximenes—ăn-āks-īm'-ē-nēz.

Anaya—ä-nä'-yā.

Ancæus—ăn-sē'-ūs.

ancestral—ăn-sēs'-trāl or ăn'-sēs-trāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Anchises—än-kī'-sēz.

anchor—äng'-kēr.

anchoret—äng'-kō-rēt.

anchorite—äng'-kō-rīt.

anchovy—än-chō'-vī; by some, än'-chō-vī.

anchylosis—äng-kīl-ō'-sīs.

See *ankylosis*, the preferred spelling.

ancien régime—äns-yän' rā-zhēm'.

For äN, äN, see p. 26.

ancient—än'-shënt, *not* än'-shī-ënt.

ancillary—än'-sīl-ā-rī.

Ancona—äng-kō'-nä.

Ancre, d'—dän'-krü.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

and—änd.

This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into *ünd* before vowels and *ün* before consonants.

Andalusia—än-dä-lōō'-shī-ä.

Andalusian—än-dä-lū'-zhän or än-dä-lū'-shän.

Andaman (Islands)—än-dä-män'.

andante—än-dän'-tā or än-dän'-tē.

andantino—än-dän'-tē'-nō.

Andean—än-dē'-än or än'-dē-än.

Andelys, Les—lā zän-dlē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Andes—än'-dēz.

andiron—änd'-ī-ürn, *not* händ'-ī-ürn.

Andorra—än-dör'-ä.

Andrássy—ön'-drā-shī.

André (Major)—än'-drā or än'-drī.

Andrea del Sarto—än-drā'-ä dël sär'-tō.

Andrea Ferrara—än-drā'-ä fēr-rä'-rà.

Andréossi, d'—dän-drā-ō-sē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Androcles—ăn'-drō-klēz.

Andromache—ăn-drōm'-à-kē.

Andromeda—ăn-drōm'-ē-dà.

Andromede—ăn'-drō-mēd.

Andronicus—ăn-drō-nī'-kūs.

"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ăn-drōn'-īk-ūs). For this, however, there is no classical authority."—*Wor.*

To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Dunsinane*, *Lupercal*.

anecdote—ăn'-ĕk-dō-tāj.

anecdotal—ăn'-ĕk-dō-tāl.

anecdotic—ăn-ĕk-dōt'-īk.

anecdotal—ăn-ĕk-dōt'-īk-āl.

anecdotalist—ăn'-ĕk-dō-tīst.

anemometer—ăn-ē-mōm'-ē-tēr.

anemone—à-nēm'-ō-nē; Lat. pron., ăn-ē-mō'-nē.

See *anemony*.

anemony—à-nēm'-ō-nī.

See *anemone*.

aneurysm—ăn'-yū-rīzm.

Also written *aneurism*, but pronounced as above.

anew—à-nū', not à-nōō'.

angel—ăn'-jĕl.

angel (coin)—ăn'-jĕl.

Angelica—ăn-jĕl'-īk-à.

Angelina—ăn-jĕ-lī'-nà.

Angélique—ăn-zhā-lĕk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Angell—ăn'-jĕl.

Angelus—ăn'-jĕ-lūs.

anger—ăng'-ġēr.

Angevin—ăn'-jĕ-vīn; Fr. pron., ănzh-văn'.

For ăn, ăn, see p. 26. See *Angevine*.

Angevine—ăn'-jĕ-vīn or ăn'-jĕ-vīn.

See *Angevin*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

anginal—ăn'-jîn-ăl.

angina pectoris—ăn'-jîn-à pěk'-tō-rīs.

"Commonly ăn-jī'-nà, the Latin formerly having been thought to be angīna."—*Web.*

angiosperm—ăn'-jĩ-ō-spērm.

See *gymnosperm*.

Anglesea—ăng'-gĭl-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē).

See *Battersea, Chelsea, Marshalsea*, etc.

Anglesey—ăng'-gĭl-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

Angleterre—ăn-gĭl-târ'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Angora—ăng-gō'-rà.

Angostura—ăng-gōs-tōō'-rà.

Angoulême, d'—dăn-gōō-lâm'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

anguish—ăng'-gŭish.

angular—ăng'-gŭ-lâr.

anile—ăn'-ĭl or ăn'-ĭl.

aniline—ăn'-ĭl-ēn or ăn'-ĭl-ĭn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

animadversion—ăn-ĭ-măd-vēr'-shŭn.

animadvert—ăn-ĭ-măd-vért'.

animalcula—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lâ.

See *animalculum*.

animalcule—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭl, *not* ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lē.

See *animalcules*.

animalcules—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭlz, *not* ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lēz.

See *animalcule*.

animalculum—ăn-ĭ-măl'-kŭ-lŭm.

See *animalcula*.

anisette—ăn-ĭ-sět' or ăn-ĭ-zět'.

Anjou—ăn'-jōō; Fr. pron., ăn-zhōō'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ankylosis—äng-kīl-ō'-sīs.

See *anchylosis*.

anna (coin)—än'-ä.

Anna Comnena—än'-nä kōm-nē'-nä.

Anna Ivanovna—än'-nä ē-vā'-nōv-nä.

Anna Karenina—än'-nä kā-rā'-nē-nä.

Anna Leopoldovna—än'-nä lā-ō-pōl'-dōv-nä.

Annam—än-nām'.

See *Anam*.

Anna Petrovna—än'-nä pēt-rōv'-nä.

Anne Arundel—än ä-rūn'-dēl.

See *Arundel*.

Annecy—än-sē'.

Anne de Beaujeu—än dü bō-zhō'.

For *ō*, see p. 25.

Anne of Geierstein—än öv gē'-ēr-stīn.

Annesley (Bay)—änz'-lī.

annex (n.)—än-něks' or än'-něks.

See *address*.

annex (vb.)—än-něks'.

Annie Laurie—än'-nī lô'-rī.

annihilate—än-nī'-hīl-āt.

Pronounce the *h*. So *annihilation*, *annihilator*.

anno Domini—än'-nō dōm'-īn-ī.

annulose—än'-ū-lōs.

Stormonth says än'-ū-lōz.

annunciate—än-nūn'-shī-āt.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*, as *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, *cetaceous*."—*Wor*.

See *enunciate*.

annunciation—än-nūn-sī-ā'-shūn or än-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn.

Worcester and Stormonth say än-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn.

See *enunciation*.

annunciator—än-nūn'-shī-ā-tēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Annunzio, Gabriele d'—gā-brē-ā'-lā dā-nōont'-
sē-ō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Annus Mirabilis—ăn'-nūs mīr-ăb'-īl-īs.

anodal—ăn-ō'-dāl.

See *cathodal*.

anode—ăn'-ōd.

See *cathode*.

anodic—ă-nōd'-īk.

See *cathodic*.

anodyne—ăn'-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ă-nōm'-ă-lūs.

anomaly—ă-nōm'-ă-lī.

anonym—ăn'-ō-nīm.

anonymous—ă-nōn'-īm-ūs.

another—ăn-ŭth'-ēr, *not* ŭn-ŭth'-ēr.

Anoura—ăn-ōō'-rā or ăn-ow'-rā.

Anquetil-Duperron—ănk-tēl' dū pēr-rôn'.

For ŭ, ăn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—ăn'-sēlm, *not* ăn-sēlm'.

anserine—ăn'-sēr-īn or ăn'-sēr-īn.

Anstruther—ăn'-strŭth-ēr or ăn'-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

answer—ăn'-sēr, *not* ăn'-sēr.

See *ask*.

ant—ânt, *not* ăn.

See *ask*.

Antæus—ăn-tē'-ūs.

antarctic—ănt-ărk'-tīk, *not* ăn-t-ăr'-tīk.

Be careful to give the *k* sound in the *second* syllable.

"Formerly spelt, and still often pronounced (now incorrectly), without the *c* in second syllable."

—*Web*.

See *arctic*.

Antares—ăn-tā'-rēz; ăn-tā'-rēs (Wor.).

Antenor—ăn-tē'-nôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

antependium—ăn-tē-pěn'-dĩ-ũm.

antepenult—ăn-tē-pē'-nũlt or ăn-tē-pē-nũlt'.

anthelion—ănt-hē'-lĩ-ôn or ăn-thē'-lĩ-ôn.

Anthony (Saint)—ăn'-tō-nĩ.

"Saint Anthony's Fire."

Anthony (Christian Name)—ăn'-tō-nĩ, *not*
ăn'-thō-nĩ.

Anthony (Susan B.)—ăn'-thō-nĩ.

anthracite—ăn'-thrá-sĩt.

anthropocentric—ăn-thrō-pō-sěn'-trĩk.

anthropoid—ăn'-thrō-poid.

The pronunciation ăn-thrō'-poid is heard in
England.

anthropomorphic—ăn-thrō-pō-môr'-fĩk.

anthropomorphism—ăn-thrō-pō-môr'-fĩzm.

anthropomorphous—ăn-thrō-pō-môr'-fũs.

anthropophagi—ăn-thrō-pôf'-à-jĩ.

"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthro-
pophagi*."—*Shakespeare*.

anti (prefix)—ăn'-tĩ, *not* ăn'-tĩ.

Antibes—ăn-tēb'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Antietam (Battle of)—ăn-tē'-tăm.

antifebrile—ăn-tĩ-fē'-brĩl or ăn-tĩ-fēb'-rĩl.

See *febrile*.

Antigone—ăn-tĩg'-ō-nē.

Antigonus—ăn-tĩg'-ō-nũs.

Antigua—ăn-tē'-gĩa.

Anti-Libanus—ăn'-tĩ lib'-à-nũs.

See *Libanus*.

Antilles—ăn-tĩl'-ēz; Fr. pron., ăn-tēl'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

antimony—ăn'-tĩm-ō-nĩ.

antinomy—ăn-tĩn'-ō-mĩ.

Antinõus—ăn-tĩn'-ō-ũs, *not* ăn-tĩn'-ōõs.

"There are no words more frequently mispro-

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker*.

Antiochia—än-tĩ-ō-kĩ'-à.

Antiochus—än-tĩ'-ō-kūs.

Antiope—än-tĩ'-ō-pē.

Antiparos—än-tĩp'-à-rös.

Antipas (Herod)—än'-tĩp-äs.

Antipater—än-tĩp'-à-tēr.

Antipholus—än-tĩf'-ō-lūs.

"Comedy of Errors."

antiphonal—än-tĩf'-ō-nāl.

antipodal—än-tĩp'-ō-dāl.

antipode—än'-tĩ-pōd.

antipodean—än-tĩ-pō-dē'-än or ään-tĩ-pō'-dē-än.

antipodes—än-tĩp'-ō-dēz; formerly ään'-tĩ-pōdz.

antipyrine—än-tĩ-pĩ'-rĩn.

Also written *antipyrin*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

antique—än-tēk'.

"Formerly ään'-tĩk."—*Web*.

See *ambergris*.

Antisthenes—än-tĩs'-thē-nēz.

antitheism—än-tĩ-thē'-izm.

antithesis—än-tĩth'-ē-sīs.

antitoxin—än-tĩ-tōks'-ĩn.

antœci—än-tē'-sĩ.

See *periæci*.

Antoine de Bourbon—än-twān' dü bōor-bōn'.

For ään, ôän, see pp. 26, 27.

Antoinette—än-tōn-ēt'; Fr. pron., ään-twā-nēt'.

For ään, see p. 26.

Antommarchi (Dr.)—än-tōm-mär'-kē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

Antonelli, Giacomo—jä'-kō-mō ään-tō-nēl'-lē.

See *Giorgio*.

Antonia—än-tō'-nĩ-à.

Antonina—än-tō-nĩ'-nà.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Antonines (The)—ăn'-tō-nīnz.

Antoninus—ăn-tō-nī'-nūs.

antonomasia—ăn-tō-nō-mā'-zhǐ-à or ăn-tōn-ō-mā'-zhǐ-à.

Antony—ăn'-tō-nǐ.

Anubis—à-nū'-bīs.

Anvers—ăN-vâr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

anxiety—ăng-zǐ'-ē-tǐ.

anxious—ăngk'-shūs, *not* ăng'-shūs.

Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

any—ăn'-ĭ.

Formerly pronounced ā'-nǐ.

anywhere—ăn'-ĭ-hwâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the *final* syllable.

Aorangi—ă-ō-răn'-jē.

aorist—ă'-ō-rĭst, *not* âr'-ĭst.

aorta—ă-ôr'-tâ.

ap (prefix)—ăp.

Apache—à-pă'-chā; commonly à-păch'-ē.

aparithmesis—ăp-à-rĭth-mē'-sĭs.

Apelles—ă-pěl'-ēz.

Apennines—ăp'-ăn-īnz.

aperient—à-pē'-rĭ-ěnt.

apéritif—à-pā-rē-tēf'.

aperitive—à-pēr'-ĭt-ĭv.

aperture—ăp'-ēr-tūr.

apex—ă'-pěks, *not* ăp'-ěks.

aphæresis—à-fēr'-ē-sĭs.

aphasia—à-fā'-zhǐ-à, *not* à-fā'-sĭ-à.

aphasy—ăf'-à-sĭ.

aphelion—à-fēl'-yŭn or à-fē'-lĭ-ōn.

à-fēl'-yŭn is Webster's preference; but à-fē'-ĭ-on is that of most lexicographers.

See *perihelion*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

aphides—ăf'-ĭd-ēz.

See *aphis*.

aphis—ă'-fĭs.

See *aphides*.

aphorism—ăf'-ō-rĭzm.

aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ă.

The Standard Dictionary says ăf-rō-dĭs'-ĭ-ă.

Aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dĭzh'-ĭ-ă.

aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ăk.

aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz'-ĭ-ă-kăl.

Aphrodisias—ăf-rō-dĭzh'-ĭ-ăs.

Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dĭ'-tē, *not* ăf'-rō-dĭt.

See *Amphitrite*.

aphthong—ăf'-thōng.

See *diphthong*, *triphthong*.

apiary—ă'-pĭ-ă-rĭ.

apical—ăp'-ĭk-ăl.

apices (pl. of apex)—ăp'-ĭs-ēz.

Apicius—ă-pĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs.

apiculture—ă'-pĭ-kŭl-tŭr.

apiology—ă-pĭ-ōl'-ō-jĭ.

Apis—ă'-pĭs.

aplomb—ă-plōn'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Apocalypse—ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭps.

apocope—ă-pŏk'-ō-pē.

Apocrypha—ă-pŏk'-rĭf-ă.

Apocynum—ă-pŏs'-ĭn-ŭm.

apodal—ăp'-ō-dăl.

apodosis—ă-pŏd'-ō-sĭs.

apogee—ăp'-ō-jē.

See *perigee*.

Apollinaris (Water)—ă-pŏl'-ĭn-ă'-rĭs, *not* ă-pŏl'-ĭn-ă'-rĭs.

Apollo—ă-pŏl'-ō.

Apollo Belvedere—ă-pŏl'-ō bĕl-vē-dēr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Apollo Chresterios—â-pöl'-ō krēs-tē'-rī-ös.

Apollo Citharædus—â-pöl'-ō sīth-à-rē'-dūs.

Apollo Sauroktonos—â-pöl'-ō sôr-ök'-tō-nös.

Apollyon—â-pöl'-ī-ön or â-pöl'-yün.

apologetic—â-pöl-ō-jēt'-īk.

apologue—ăp'-ō-lōg, *not* âp'-ō-lōg.

See *analogue*.

aponia—â-pō'-nī-â.

apophthegm—ăp'-ō-thēm.

See *apothegm*.

aposiopesis—ăp-ō-sī-ō-pē'-sīs.

apostasy—â-pös'-tâ-sī.

apostatize—â-pös'-tâ-tīz.

a posteriori—â pös-tē-rī-ō'-rī or â pös-tâ-rē-ō'-rē.

See *a priori*.

apostle—â-pös'-l, *not* â-pôs'-l nor â-pös'-l.

See *accost*.

apothegm—ăp'-ō-thēm.

See *apophthegm*.

apothegmatic—ăp-ō-thēg-măt'-īk.

Also written *apophthegmatic*, but pronounced as above.

apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē'-ō-sīs or âp-ō-thē-ō'-sīs.

"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate."—*Walker*.

apotheosize—ăp-ō-thē'-ō-sīz.

Apoxyomenos—ăp-ōks-ī-ōm'-ē-nös.

Appalachian—ăp-â-lăch'-ī-ăn or âp-â-lā'-chī-ăn.

appanage—ăp'-â-nāj.

Also written *apanage*, but pronounced as above.

apparatus—ăp-pâ-râ'-tūs, *not* âp-pâ-râ'-tūs.

See *ultimatum*.

apparel—ăp-păr'-ěl.

apparent—ăp-pâr'-ënt or âp-păr'-ënt.

appel—â-pěl'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

appellate—ăp-pěl'-lăt.
 appellative—ăp-pěl'-lă-tīv.
 appellor—ăp-pěl'-ôr or ăp-pěl'-ôr'.
 appendices—ăp-pěn'-dīs-ēz.
 appendicitis—ăp-pěn-dīs-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

Appenzell—ăp-pěn-tsěl'.
 appetite—ăp'-pē-tēns.
 appetible—ăp'-pē-tīb-l.
 appetitive—ăp'-pē-tī-tīv or ăp-pēt'-ī-tīv.
 Appian (Way)—ăp'-pī-ăn.
 Appii Forum—ăp'-pī-ī fō'-rŭm.
 applicable—ăp'-plīk-ă-bl.
 applicative—ăp'-plīk-ă-tīv.
 appliqué—ă-plē-kā'.
 appoggiatura—ăp-pō-jă-tōō'-ră.
 Appomattox—ăp-pō-măt'-ōks.

"*Appomattox* Court-House."

apposite—ăp'-pō-zīt.
 appraiser—ăp-pră'-zēr.
 appreciate—ăp-prē'-shī-ăt.
 appreciation—ăp-prē-shī-ă'-shŭn.
 apprentice—ăp-prěn'-tīs.
 approbative—ăp'-prō-bă-tīv.
 approbatory—ăp'-prō-bă-tō-rī.
 appui—ă-pwē'.
 appulse—ăp-pŭls' or ăp'-pŭls.
 appurtenance—ăp-pŭr'-tē-năns.
 appurtenant—ăp-pŭr'-tē-nănt.
 apricot—ă'-prī-kōt or ăp'-rī-kōt.

Webster and the Century Dictionary give ăp'-rī-kōt, but this only as an alternative pronunciation.

a priori—ă prī-ō'-rī or ă prē-ō'-rē.

See *a posteriori*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

apron—ā'-prün or ā'-pürn.

"The second pronunciation above has until recently been preferred. The change in pronunciation is analogous to that in *citron*, *saffron*, etc., formerly pronounced *sīt'-ürn*, *săf'-ürn*, etc. *Iron* still retains the pronunciation *ī'-ürn*."—*Web*.

apropos—ăp'-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō'.

apse—ăps.

apsides—ăp'-sīd-ēz.

aptitude—ăp'-tī-tūd, *not* ăp'-tī-tōōd.

Apuleius—ăp-ū-lē'-yūs.

aqua—ā'-kwā.

"*Aqua-fortis*."

aqua-fortis—ā'-kwā fôr'-tīs.

aqua regia—ā'-kwā rē'-jī-ā.

Aquæ Calidæ—ā'-kwē kăl'-īd-ē.

Aquæ Sextiæ—ā'-kwē sēks'-tī-ē.

Aquæ Solis—ā'-kwē sō'-līs.

aquamarine—ā-kwā-mā-rēn', *not* ăk-wā-mā-rēn'.

quarelle—ăk-wā-rēl'.

aquarium—ă-kwā'-rī-ŭm.

Aquarius—ă-kwā'-rī-ŭs, *not* à-kwā'-rī-ŭs.

aquatint—ā'-kwā-tīnt or ăk'-wā-tīnt.

aqueduct—ăk'-wē-dŭkt.

aqueous—ā'-kwē-ŭs.

Aquidneck—ă-kwīd'-nĕk.

aquiform—ā'-kwī-fōrm.

Aquila—ăk'-wīl-ā, *not* à-kwīl'-ā.

aquiline—ăk'-wīl-īn or ăk'-wīl-īn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ă-kwī'-nās.

Aquino (Thomas of)—ă-kwē'-nō.

Aquitaine—ăk-wīt-ān'.

Arab—ăr'-ăb.

Worcester gives ā'-răb as an alternative form.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

arabesque—är'-à-běsk', *not* är'-à-běsk.

Arabic—är'-à-bĭk, *not* är-ā'-bĭk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol'-eric*, *her'-etic*, etc.

arabin—är'-à-bĭn.

Arabi Pasha—à-rā'-bē pā-shā'.

arable—är'-à-bl.

Araby—är'-à-bĭ.

"*Araby* the Blest."

Arachne—à-răk'-nē.

Arachnida—à-răk'-nĭd-à.

Ara Coeli (Church of)—ă'-rà chĕl'-ē.

Arafat—ă-rā-făt'.

Arago—är'-à-gō; Fr. pron., à-rà-gō'.

Aragon—är'-à-gŏn; Sp. pron., ā-rā-gŏn'.

Aral (Sea)—är'-ăl or à-răl'.

Aram (Eugene)—ă'-rām, *not* är'-ām.

Aramis—ă-rā-mēs'.

See *Athos*, *Porthos*, *Trois Mousquetaires*, *Les*.

Aranjuez—ă-răn'-hwāth.

See *Gila*, *Zamacois*.

Arapahoe—à-răp'-à-hō.

Arar—ă'-rār.

Ararat (Mount)—är'-à-răt.

Arawaks—är'-ă-wăks.

Arbaces—är'-bà-sēz or är-bā'-sēz.

"King and No King."

arbalest—är'-bà-lĕst.

See *arbalist*.

arbalist—är'-bà-lĭst.

See *arbalest*.

Arbela—är-bē'-lā.

"The Battle of *Arbela*."

arbiter—är'-bĭt-ēr.

arbitrable—är'-bĭt-rà-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- arbitrage—är'-bīt-rāj.
 arbitrament—är-bīt'-rà-měnt.
 arbitrarily—är'-bī-trā-rīl-ī.
 Arblay, d'—dār'-blā or dār-blā'.
 arbor vitæ—är'-bēr vī'-tē.
 arboreal—är-bō'-rē-āl.
 arboretum—är-bō-rē'-tūm.
 arboriculture—är'-bō-rī-kūlt-yūr.
 Arbuthnot—är-būth'-nōt or är'-būth-nōt.
 arbutus—är'-bū-tūs or är-bū'-tūs.

The second pronunciation is preferred by many persons, when reference is made to the *trailing arbutus*.

arcades ambo—är'-kā-dēz äm'-bō.

Arcadia—är-kā'-dī-ä.

Not to be confounded with *Acadia*, which see.

arcana—är-kā'-nā.

arcenum—är-kā'-nūm.

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ärk dū trē-ôn'f'
dū lā-twāl'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel—ärk dū trē-ôn'f'
dū kā-rōō-sěl'.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

archæology—är-kē-öl'-ō-jī.

Archæopteryx—är-kē-öp'-tēr-īks.

archaic—är-kā'-īk.

archaism—är'-kā-izm.

archangel—ärk'-ān-jěl.

"When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*—as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipelago*, *archiepiscopal*, *archæology*, etc.; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march*—as, *archbishop*, *archduke*, *archfiend*."—*The Orthoëpist*.

See *Archangel* (city).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Archangel (city)—ärk-än'-jël.

See *archangel*.

archangelic—ärk-än-jël'-ïk.

See *archangel*.

archbishop—ärch'-bïsh-üp.

See *archangel*.

archdeacon—ärch'-dē-kün.

See *archangel*.

archduchess—ärch'-dűch-ës.

See *archangel*.

archduchy—ärch'-dűch-ï.

See *archangel*.

archduke—ärch'-dük.

See *archangel*.

archetypal—är'-kē-ti-päl or är-kēt'-ïp-äl.

See *archangel*.

archetype—är'-kē-tïp.

See *archangel*.

archfiend—ärch-fënd'.

See *archangel*.

Archias—är'-kï-äs, *not* är'-chï-äs.

archidiaconal—är-kï-dï-äk'-ō-näl.

See *archangel*.

archiepiscopal—är-kï-ē-pïs'-kō-päl.

See *archangel*.

archil—är'-kïl.

Worcester prefers ärch'-ïl, and this is Stormonth's only pronunciation.

Archilochus—är-kïl'-ō-küs.

Archimago—är-kïm-ä'-gō.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

Archimedean—är-kïm-ē'-dē-än or är-kïm-ē-dē'-än.

Archimedes—är-kïm-ē'-dēz, *not* är-kïm'-ē-dēz.

archipelago—är-kï-pël'-ä-gō, *not* ärch-ï-pël'-ä-gō.

See *archangel*.

architect—är'-kï-tëkt, *not* ärch'-ï-tëkt.

See *archangel*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

architecture—är'-kĭ-tĕkt-yŭr, *not* ärch'-ĭ-tĕkt-yŭr.

See *archangel*.

architrave—är'-kĭ-trāv, *not* ärch'-ĭ-trāv.

See *archangel*.

archival—är'-kĭv-äl or är-kĭ'-väl.

archives—är'-kĭvz or är'-kĭvz.

archivist—är'-kĭv-ĭst.

archivolt—är'-kĭv-ölt, *not* ärch'-ĭv-ölt.

Archytas—är-kĭ'-täs.

Arcis-sur-Aube (Battle of)—är-sē' sŭr ōb.

For ū, see p. 26.

Arcite—är'-sīt or är-sīt'.

"Palamon and *Arcite*."

See *Palamon*.

Arco della Pace—är'-kō dĕl'-lā pä'-chā.

Arcola (Battle of)—är'-kō-lā, *not* är-kō'-lā.

Arcole—är'-kō-lā.

Arcot (India)—är-köt'.

arctic—ärk'-tĭk, *not* är'-tĭk.

See *antarctic*.

Arctos—ärk'-tös.

Arcturus—ärk-tŭ'-rŭs.

Arda Viraf Namak—är'-dā vē'-rāf nā-māk'.

Arden (Enoch)—är'-dĕn.

Arden (England)—är'-dĕn.

See *Ardennes (France)*.

Ardennes (France)—är-dĕn'.

See *Arden (England)*.

In defense of the pronunciation är'-dĕn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following:

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,

Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."

Byron.

Arditi, Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē är-dē'-tē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

arduous—ärd'-ū-ūs.

are (unit of superficial measure)—âr.

See *are* (vb.).

are (vb.)—âr.

See *are* (unit of superficial measure).

area—ā'-rē-à.

Some English authorities say âr'-ē-à.

Areas (Brazil)—ä-rā'-āsh.

arenaceous—är-ē-nā'-shūs.

arenic—à-rē'-nĭk

areola—à-rē'-ō-là, *not* à-rē-ō'-là.

areolar—à-rē'-ō-lâr.

"*Areolar Tissue.*"

areolation—ā-rē-ō-lā'-shŭn or âr'-ē-ō-lā-shŭn.

arcometer—är-ē-ôm'-ē-tēr or âr-ē-ôm'-ē-tēr.

Areopagite—är-ē-öp'-à-gĭt or âr-ē-öp'-à-jĭt.

Areopagitic—är-ē-öp'-à-gĭt'-ĭk or âr-ē-öp'-à-jĭt'-ĭk

Areopagitica—är-ē-öp'-à-gĭt'-ĭk-à or âr-ē-öp'-à-jĭt'-ĭk-à.

Areopagus—är-ē-öp'-à-gŭs.

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē'-pä.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case *qu* is pronounced like *kw*.

Ares—ā'-rēz.

Arethusa—är-ē-thū'-sä.

Aretino, Guido—gŭē'-dō ä-rā-tē'-nō.

Arezzo (Cardinal)—ä-rēt'-sō.

See *Abruzzi*.

argal—är'-gāl.

argand (burner)—är'-gänd.

Argand—är'-gänd; Fr. pron., är-gän'.

For âN, see p. 26.

Argante—är-gän'-tĕ.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Argante—är-ġän'-tũ.

For äN, see p. 26.

Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*

Argante—är-ġän'-tā.

Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Argenson, d'—där-zhāN-sōN'.

For äN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

argent—är'-jënt.

Argenteuil—är-zhāN-tō'-yũ.

For ō, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Argentina—är-jën-tē'-nä; Sp. pron., är-hāN-tē'-nä.

See *Cartagena*.

argentine—är'-jën-tĭn or är'-jën-tĭN.

Argentine (Republic)—är'-jën-tĕN or är'-jën-tĭN.

argil—är'-jĭl.

argillaceous—är-jĭl-ā'-shũs.

Argive—är'-jĭv or är'-ġĭv.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century and Standard say är'-ġĭv; Worcester and Stormonth, är'-jĭv.

Argo—är'-ġō.

Argolis—är'-ġō-lĭs, *not* är-ġō'-lĭs.

Argonautic—är-ġō-nō'-tĭk, *not* är-ġō-nōt'-ĭk.

"The *Argonautic* Expedition."

Argonauts—är'-ġō-nōts, *not* är'-ġō-nōts.

"The *Argonauts* of '49."

argosy—är'-ġō-sĭ, *not* är'-ġō-zĭ.

argot—är'-ġō or är'-ġōt.

Argout, d'—där-ġōō'.

Argus—är'-ġũs.

Argyll—är-ġĭl', *not* är'-ġĭl.

Also written *Argyle*, but pronounced as above.

argyrol—är'-jĭr-ōl.

aria—ä'-rĭ-ā or ā'-rĭ-ā.

Ariadne—är-ĭ-ād'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā'-rĭ-ăn.

"The *Arian* Heresy."

See *Arrian*, *Aryan* (*Indo-European*).

Arianism—ā'-rĭ-ăn-ĭzm.

Arica—ā-rē'-kā.

arid—ăr'-ĭd.

Ariel—ā'-rĭ-ĕl.

Aries—ā'-rĭ-ĕz.

aril—ăr'-ĭl.

Arimathea—ăr-ĭm-à-thē'-à.

"Joseph of *Arimathea*."

Arion—à-rĭ'-ōn.

"As a designation of various societies, etc., commonly pronounced ār'-ĭ-ŭn or ā'-rĭ-ŭn."—*Web.*

See *Amphion*, *Orion*.

Ariosto—ā-rē-ōs'-tō.

Aristæus—ăr-ĭs-tē'-ŭs.

Aristarchus—ăr-ĭs-tār'-kŭs.

Aristides—ăr-ĭs-tĭ'-dēz.

Aristippus—ăr-ĭs-tĭp'-ŭs.

Aristobulus—à-rĭs-tō-bŭ'-lŭs.

Aristocles—ăr-ĭs'-tō-klēz.

aristocrat—à-rĭs'-tō-krăt or ār'-ĭs-tō-krăt.

Webster, Worcester, and Stormonth prefer à-rĭs'-tō-krăt; the Century prefers ār'-ĭs-tō-krăt.

aristocratic—ăr-ĭs-tō-krăt'-ĭk.

Aristodemus—ăr-ĭs-tō-dē'-mŭs.

Aristogiton—à-rĭs-tō-jĭ'-tōn.

Also written *Aristogeiton*, but pronounced as above.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton*."

Aristotelian—ăr-ĭs-tō-tē'-lĭ-ăn or ār-ĭs-tō-tēl'-yăn.

Aristotle—ăr'-ĭs-tōt'-l, *not* ār-ĭs-tōt'-l.

Accent the *first* syllable.

Aristophanes—ăr-ĭs-tōf'-à-nēz.

arithmetician—à-rĭth-mē-tĭsh'-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Arius—ā-rī'-ūs or ā'-rī-ūs or ār'-ī-ūs.

Arkansas—ār'-kăn-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in Webster's New International Dictionary as well, still the pronunciation ār-kăn'-zās is frequently heard, at least east of the Mississippi River.

See *Arkansas City*.

Arkansas City—ār-kăn'-zās sīt'-ī.

See *Arkansas*.

Arkansas (River)—ār'-kăn-sô.

Arlecdon—ār'-lēk-dūn.

Arles—ārlz; Fr. pron., ārl.

Armada—ār-mā'-dā.

The Standard Dictionary gives ār-mā'-dā as an alternative pronunciation.

"The Invincible *Armada*."

Armageddon—ār-mā-gěd'-ōn.

Armagh—ār-mā'.

Armand—ār-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Armande—ār-mān'-dū.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Armida—ār-mē'-dā.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

Armide—ār-mēd'.

armillary—ār'-mīl-ā-rī, *not* ār-mīl'-ā-rī.

"*Armillary Sphere*."

See *capillary* (adj.).

Arminian—ār-mīn'-ī-ăn.

Arminius—ār-mīn'-ī-ūs; Dutch pron., ār-mē'-nē-ūs.

armistice—ār'-mīs-tīs, *not* ār-mīs'-tīs.

Armored of Lyonesse—ār'-mō-rēl ūv lī'-ōn-ēs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

armory—är'-môr-ĭ, *not* ärm'-rĭ.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Arnaud—är-nō'.

Arnauld—är-nō'.

See *Arnault*.

Arnault—är-nō'.

See *Arnauld*.

Arnott (Neil)—är'-nōt.

Arnoul—är-nōō'.

See *Arnould*.

Arnould—är-nōō'.

See *Arnoul*.

aroma—ä-rō'-mä, *not* är'-ō-mä.

aromatize—ä-rō'-mä-tĭz.

Worcester prefers är'-ō-mä-tĭz.

Aroostook—ä-roō'-stōok.

"The Lady of the *Aroostook*."

Arouet—ä-roō-ě'.

arpeggio—är-pěj'-ō.

Arpinum—är-pĭ'-nŭm.

arquebus—är'-kwē-bŭs.

Stormonth says är'-kě-bōōz'.

This author (Stormonth) labors under the impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other words.

arquebusier—är - kwē - bŭs - ěr'; är'-kě-bōōz-ěr' (Stor.).

See note under *arquebus*.

arrack—är'-ăk.

Worcester says är-ăk'.

arras—är'-ăs.

Arras—ä-räs'.

arrear—är-rēr', *not* är'-rēr.

Arrian—är'-ĭ-ăn.

See *Arian* (pertaining to *Arius*), *Aryan* (Indo-European).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

arrière-pensée—är-yâr' pân-sâ'.

For ân, see p. 26.

arrondissement—à-rôn-dēs-mân'.

For ân, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Arsaces—är'-sâ-sēz or är-sâ'-sēz.

arsenic (n.)—är'-sē-nĭk.

"ärs'-nĭk, as in the Oxford English Dictionary and other English dictionaries, is common in England."—*Webb*.

See *arsenic* (adj.).

arsenic (adj.)—är-sĕn'-ĭk.

See *arsenic* (n.).

arsenious—är-sē'-nĭ-ūs.

Arsinoë—är-sĭn'-ō-ē.

Ars Poetica—ärz pō-ēt'-ĭk-à.

Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ûrk'-sēz.

Artemidorus—är-tē-mĭd-ō'-rūs.

Artemis—är'-tē-mĭs.

artemisia—är-tē-mĭzh'-ĭ-à or är-tē-mĭzh'-ĭ-à, *not*
är-tē-mĭsh'-à.

Artemisia (Queen)—är-tē-mĭsh'-ĭ-à.

Artemisium—är-tē-mĭsh'-ĭ-ūm.

Artemus (Ward)—är'-tē-mūs, *not* är-tē'-mūs.

arterio-sclerosis—är-tē'-rĭ-ō sklē-rō'-sĭs.

artery—är'-tēr-ĭ.

artesian—är-tē'-zhăn, *not* är-tē'-zĭ-ăn.

Arteveld, van—văn är'-tĕ-vĕlt.

Also written *van Artevelde*, but pronounced
är-tē-vĕl'-dē.

arthritis deformans—är-thrĭ'-tĭs dē-fôr'-mănz.

See *itis* (termination).

arthropoda—är-thrōp'-ō-dà.

Arthurian—är-thū'-rĭ-ăn.

artiad—är'-tĭ-ăd.

See *perissad*.

artifice—är'-tĭf-ĭs.

artificer—är-tĭf'-ĭs-ēr, *not* är'-tĭf-ĭs-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

artisan—är'-tíz-än or är-tíz-än'.

artiste—är-tēst'.

Artois—är-twä'.

Arundel—är'-ün-děl, *not* à-rün'-děl.

Arundel Formation—à-rün'-děl fôr-mā'-shün.

Arundelian—är-ün-dē'-lī-än or är-ün-děl'-yän.

"The *Arundelian* Marbles."

Aryabhatta—är-yà-büt'-à.

"*Bh* in Sanskrit and many modern East India words is, in the native pronunciation *b + h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation."—*Web*.

Also written *Aryabahr*, but pronounced är-yà-bäh'-r.

Aryan (Indo-European)—är'-yän or är'-ī-än.

See *Arian* (*pertaining to Arius*), *Arrian*.

arytenoid—är-ī-tē'-noid or à-rit'-ē-noid.

"The *Arytenoid* Cartilages."

Asa—ā'-sà.

asafetida—äs-à-fēt'-īd-à.

Asaph—ā'-säf.

asbestos—äs-bēs'-tūs or äz-bēs'-tūs.

Ascalaphus—äs-käl'-à-fūs.

Ascalon—äs'-kà-lön.

Also written *Askelon*, but pronounced äs'-kē-lön.

Ascanius—äs-kā'-nī-ūs.

ascetic—äs-ēt'-īk.

Ascham (Roger)—äs'-kām.

Asclepiades—äs-klē-pī'-à-dēz.

Asclepius—äs-klē'-pī-ūs.

asexual—à-sěk'-shū-äl.

Asgard—äs'-gärd.

Ashantee—à-shän'-tē or à-shän'-tē.

Ashtavakra—äsh-tà-vä'-krà.

Ashur-bani-pal—ä'-shöör-bä'-nē-päl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Ash-Wednesday—ăsh-wěnz'-dā, *not* ăsh'-wěnz-dā.

Observe the place of the accent.

See *Wednesday*.

Asia—ā'-shǐ-à or ā'-shà, *not* ā'-zhǐ-à nor ā'-zhà.

Asian—ā'-shǎn or ā'-zhǎn.

Asiatic—ā-shǐ-ăt'-ĭk or ā-zhǐ-ăt'-ĭk.

asinine—ăs'-ĭn-ĭn.

The Century Dictionary gives ăs'-ĭn-ĭn as an alternative pronunciation, and the Standard Dictionary prefers it.

ask—ăsk, *not* ăsk *nor* ăsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ā and ă, which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

"The intermediate, or transition, sound here employed is useful as being a compromise between the *ă* (*art*), which by many is considered affected in this class of words, and the *ā* in *ām*, which is disagreeably flat to those whose ears are trained to the fuller sound. It is indicated in the chief dictionaries of English, and is used by many cultivated speakers."—*Web*.

askance—ăs-kăns' *not* ăk-săns'.

See *ask*.

asked—ăskt, *not* ăskt *nor* ăst.

Askew (Anne)—ăs'-kū.

Also written *Ascue*, but pronounced as above.

aslant—ă-slănt'.

See *ask*.

Asmodeus—ăz-mō-dē'-ŭs or ăs-mō-dē'-ŭs.

Asnières—ăn-yâr'.

Asosan (Mount)—ă'-sō-săn.

asp—ăsp, *not* ăsp.

See *ask*.

asparagus—ăs-păr'-ă-gŭs.

See *cucumber*.

"The word was corrupted to *sparrowgrass* in the 17th century, and that form then came into general

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

use, but since about 1800 it has been confined to the uneducated."—*Web.*

Aspasia—äs-pā'-shĭ-à, *not* äs-pā'-zhà.

aspen—äs'-pĕn or äs'-pĕn.

aspergillum—äs-pĕr-jĭl'-ŭm.

asphalt—äs'-fält.

This word, being an abbreviation of *asphaltum*, was originally accented on the *final* syllable (äs-fält').

See *asphaltum*.

asphaltum—äs-fäl'-tŭm.

See *asphalt*.

asphodel—äs'-fō-dĕl.

asphyxia—äs-fĭks'-ĭ-à.

asphyxiate—äs-fĭk'-sĭ-āt.

aspirant—äs-pĭ'-rănt; äs-pĭ'-rănt or äs'-pĭr-ănt (Wor.).

aspirate—äs'-pĭr-āt.

Asquith—äs'-kwĭth.

ass—äs, *not* äs *nor* äs.

See *ask*.

assagai—äs'-à-gĭ.

See *assegai*, another spelling.

assai—äs-sĭ'.

assailant—äs-sā'-lănt.

assault—äs-sôlt'.

Assaye (Battle of)—äs-sĭ' or äs-sā'.

assegai—äs'-ē-gĭ.

See *assagai*, another spelling.

assent (n.)—äs-sĕnt', *not* äs'-sĕnt.

See *address*.

assent (vb.)—äs-sĕnt'.

assets—äs'-sĕts, *not* äs-sĕts'.

asseverate—äs-sĕv'-ĕr-āt.

assiduity—äs-sĭ-dŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

assiduous—äs-sĭd'-ŭ-ŭs.

assignat—äs-ĭġ'-năt; Fr. pron., à-sĕn-yà'.

assignee—äs-sĭn-ē', *not* äs-sĭ'-nē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

assigner—ăs-sī'-nēr.

See *assignor*.

assignor—ăs-ŷn-ôr'.

See *assigner*.

Assiniboia—ăs-sîn-ŷ-boi'-à.

Assiniboine—ăs-sîn'-ŷ-boin.

Assisi—ăs-sē'-zē.

"St. Francis of *Assisi*."

Assizes—ăs-sī'-zēz.

associate—ăs-sō'-shĭ-āt, *not* ăs-sō'-sĭ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

association—ăs-sō-sĭ-ā'-shŭn or ăs-sō-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

associative—ăs-sō'-shĭ-à-tĭv, *not* ăs-sō'-sĭ-à-tĭv.

Assollant—ă-sō-lăn'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Assommoir, L'—lă-sôm-wăr'.

Assuan—ăs-swăn'.

assumption—ăs-sŭmp'-shŭn, *not* ăs-sŭm'-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* sound.

assurance—ă-shŭr'-ăns, *not* ă-shōōr'-ăns.

assure—ă-shŭr', *not* ă-shōōr'.

Astarte—ăs-tăr'-tē.

Asterope—ăs-tēr'-ō-pē.

asthenia—ăs-thē-nī'-à or ăs-thē'-nĭ-à.

See *neurasthenia*, *sthenia*.

asthenic—ăs-thēn'-ĭk, *not* ăs-thē'-nĭk.

asthma—ăz'-mă or ăs'-mă (Web); ăst'-mă or ăs'-mă (C.); ăs'-mă (Stand.); ăst'-mă (Wor., Stor.).

asthmatic—ăz-măt'-ĭk or ăs-măt'-ĭk.

See *asthma*.

astigmatism—ă-stĭg'-mă-tĭzm.

Astolat—ăs'-tō-lăt.

Astolfo—ăs-tōl'-fō.

Also written *Astolpho*, but pronounced as above.

Astorga—ăs-tôr'-gă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Astræa—äs-trē'-ä.

astrakhan—äs'-trä-kän or äs-trä-kän'.

See *Astrakhan*.

Astrakhan—äs-trä-kän'; Russian pron., äs-trä-kän'-yü.

For *к*, see p. 28.

See *astrakhan*.

astrogeny—äs-tröj'-ē-nī.

astrography—äs-trög'-rä-fi.

astrologic—äs-trō-löj'-ik.

astronomic—äs-trō-nöm'-ik.

Astrophel—äs'-trō-fël.

"*Astrophel and Stella*."

Asturias—äs-tōō'-rē-äs.

astute—äs-tüt', *not* äs-tōōt'.

Astyages—äs-tī'-ä-jēz.

Astyanax—äs-tī'-ä-näks.

Asunción—ä-sōōn-sē-ōn'.

asylum—ä-sī'-lüm.

See *abdomen*.

asymptote—äs'-im-tōt.

Atabalipa—ä-tä-bä'-lē-pä.

Atahualpa—ä-tä-wäl'-pä.

Atala—ä-tä-lä'.

Atalanta—ät-ä-län'-tä.

at all—ät-öl', *not* ä-töl'.

atavic—ä-täv'-ik.

atavism—ät'-ä-vizm.

ataxia—ä-täks'-i-ä.

"*Locomotor Ataxia*."

ataxy—ä-täks'-i or ät'-äks-i.

ate (preterit of eat)—ät.

In England, generally pronounced *ët*.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ä'-tē, *not* ät.

ateles—ät'-ē-lēz.

atelier—ä-tē-lyä'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Athalie—ä-tä-lē'.

athanasia—äth-ä-nā'-zhǐ-ä or äth-ä-nā'-shǐ-ä.

See *athanasy*.

Athanasian—äth-ä-nā'-zhǎn or äth-ä-nā'-shǐ-ǎn.

"The *Athanasian Creed*."

Athanasius—äth-ä-nā'-shǐ-űs.

athanasy—ä-thǎn'-ä-sǐ.

See *athanasia*.

Athelstan—äth'-ěl-stǎn.

Athena—ä-thē'-nä.

See *Athene*.

Athene—ä-thē'-nē.

See *Athene*.

Athene Parthenos—ä-thē'-nē pār'-thē-nös.

Athene Polias—ä-thē'-nē pöl'-ǐ-äs.

atheneum—äth-ē-nē'-űm, *not* ä-thē'-nē-űm.

Also written *athenæum*, but pronounced as above.

Athenian—ä-thē'-nǐ-ǎn, *not* ä-thē'-nyǎn.

athlete—äth'-lēt, *not* äth'-l-ēt.

athletics—äth-lēt'-ǐks.

Athor—ä'-thör.

Athos (Mount)—äth'-ös, *not* ä'-thös.

Athos—ä-tös'.

See *Aramis, Porthos, Trois Mousquetaires, Les*.

Atilla—ä-tǐl'-ä.

See *Attila*.

Atlantean—ät-lǎn-tē'-ǎn, *not* ät-lǎn'-tē-ǎn.

Atlantides—ät-lǎn'-tǐd-ēz.

Atlantis—ät-lǎn'-tǐs.

Atlas—ät'-lās.

atoll—ä-töl' or ät'-öl.

atomic—ä-töm'-ik.

Atossa—ä-tös'-sà.

à toute force—ä-tōöt-fōrs'.

à tout prix—ä-tōō-prē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Atreus—ā'-trōōs or ā'-trē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Atri—ā'-trē.

Atridæ—ā-trī'-dē.

atrium—ā'-trī-ūm.

atropine—ät'-rō-pīn or ät'-rō-pēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Atropos—ät'-rō-pös.

attaché—ät-tā-shā'.

attacked—ät-täkt', not ät-täk'-tēd.

attar—ät'-är, not öt'-är, unless written *ottar*.

See *ottar*.

Attila—ät'-īl-à, not à-tīl'-à.

See *Atilla*.

attitude—ät'-tī-tūd, not āt'-tī-tōōd.

attorney—ā-tūr'-nī.

attribute (n.)—ät'-trīb-ūt.

attribute (vb.)—ät-trīb'-ūt.

"Formerly accented *at'-tri-bute* and *at-tri-bute'*, later yielding to the tendency to distinguish verbs from substantives of the same spelling by a different accent."—*Web*.

attune—ät-tūn', not ät-tōōn'.

Aube—ōb.

Auber—ō-bâr', not ô'-bēr.

auberge—ō-běrzh'.

Auberge Rouge—ō-běrzh' rōōzh.

aubergiste—ō-běr-zhēst'.

Aubert—ō-bâr'.

Aubert du Bayet—ō-bâr' dü bà-yě'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Aubigné, d'—dō-bēn-yā'.

See *Daubigny*.

Aubrey—ô'-brī.

Aubry—ō-brē'.

Aubusson (carpet)—ō-bü-sôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Aubusson, d'—dō-bū-sōN'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Aucassin—ō-kā-sāN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

"*Aucassin et Nicolette.*"

Auch—ōsh.

Auchmuty—ōk'-mū-tī or ä'-mōot-ī.

au courant—ō kōō-rāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

auction—ōk'-shūn, *not* ōk'-shūn.

audacious—ô-dā'-shūs, *not* ô-dāsh'-ūs.

Aude—ōd.

audience—ô'-dī-ěns.

Audran—ō-drāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Audrey—ô'-drī.

"*As You Like It.*"

Audubon—ô'-dōō-bōn; Fr. pron., ô-dū-bōN'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Auerbach—ow'-ēr-bāk.

For k, see p. 28.

Auerstädt (Battle of)—ow'-ēr-stět.

Also written *Auerstedt*, but pronounced as above.

au fait—ō-fā'.

Augean—ô-jē'-ăn, *not* ô'-jē-ăn.

"*The Augean Stables.*"

Augeas—ô'-jē-ăs.

Auger—ō-zhā'.

Augereau—ōzh-rō'.

Augier—ōzh-yā'.

augment (n.)—ôg'-mënt.

augment (vb.)—ôg'-mënt'.

See *absent* (vb.).

au gratin—ō grā-tāN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Augsburg—ôg̃z'-bûrg; Ger. pron., owGz'-böōrg.

For G, see p. 28.

"*The Augsburg Confession.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Auguis—ô-gēs'.

August (n.)—ô-güst.

august (adj.)—ô-güst'.

See *adept* (n.).

Augusta Victoria—ô-güs'-tà vík-tō'-rĭ-à; Ger.
pron., ow-gōōs'-tà fēk-tō'-rē-à.

Augustin—ô-güs'-tĭn or ô'-güs-tĭn; Fr. pron.,
ô-gÿ-stāN'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

Augustine—ô-güs'-tĭn or ô'-güs-tĭn.

Auld Clootie—ôld klōō'-tĭ or äld klü'-tĭ.

For ū, see p. 26.

Auld Lang Syne—ôld-läng-sĭn' or äld-läng-sĭn'.

See *lang syne*.

Aumale, d'—dō-māl'.

aumonière—ô-mō-nyâr'.

aunt—änt, *not* änt *nor* änt.

aureola—ô-rē'-ô-là.

See *aureole*.

aureole—ô'-rē-ôl.

See *aureola*.

aureus (coin)—ô'-rē-ÿs.

au revoir—ô-rÿv-wâr'.

Auriga—ô-rĭ'-gā.

aurist—ô'-rĭst.

aurochs—ô'-rōks or ow'-rōks.

Aurora—ô-rō'-rà.

aurora australis—ô-rō'-rà ôs-trā'-lĭs.

aurora borealis—ô-rō'-rà bō-rē-ā'-lĭs.

Aurungzebe—ô-rŭng-zēb'.

Also written *Aurangzeb*, *Aurungzeb*, but pronounced as above.

Ausable—ô-sā'-bl.

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā'-shŭn.

auspices—ôs'-pĭs-ēz.

Austen (Jane)—ôs'-tēn or ôs'-tĭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Austerlitz (Battle of)—ô-s'-tēr-līts; Ger. pron.,
ows'-tēr-līts.

Australasia—ô-s-trāl-ā'-shĭ-à, *not* ô-s-trāl-ā'-zhà.

Australasian—ô-s-trāl-ā'-shăn, *not* ô-s-trāl-ā'-zhăn.

Australia—ô-s-trā'-lĭ-à or ô-s-trāl'-yà.

Australian—ô-s-trā'-lĭ-ăn or ô-s-trāl'-yăn.

Austrasia—ô-strā'-shĭ-à or ô-strā'-shà.

Auteuil—ô-tō'-yŭ.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

authority—ô-thör'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ô-thôr'-ĭt-ĭ.

authorization—ô-thör'-ĭz-ā'-shŭn or ô-thör'-ĭ-zā'-
shŭn.

autobiographer—ô-tō-bĭ-ōg'-rà-fēr.

autobiographical—ô-tō-bĭ-ō-grāf'-ĭk-ăl.

autobiography—ô-tō-bĭ-ōg'-rà-fĭ.

autochthon—ô-tōk'-thōn or ô-tōk'-thōn.

autochthones—ô-tōk'-thō-nēz.

autochthonous—ô-tōk'-thō-nŭs.

autocracy—ô-tōk'-rà-sĭ.

autocrat—ô'-tō-krăt.

auto-da-fé—ow'-tō-dà-fā or ô'-tō-dà-fā.

Autolycus—ô-tōl'-ĭk-ŭs.

"Winter's Tale."

automata—ô-tōm'-à-tà.

automaton—ô-tōm'-à-tōn.

automobile—ô-tō-mō'-bĭl or ô-tō-mō-bēl'; Fr.
pron., ô-tō-mō-bēl'.

automobilist—ô-tō-mō'-bĭl-ĭst.

See automobiliste.

automobiliste—ô-tō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See automobilist.

autonomy—ô-tōn'-ō-mĭ.

autopsy—ô'-tōp-sĭ, *not* ô-tōp'-sĭ.

autrefois—ô-trē-fwä' or ô-tēr-fwä'.

"*Autrefois* acquit."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Autun—ō-tŭn'.

For ŭn, see p. 27.

Auvergne—ō-vĕrn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Aux Cayes—ō-kā'.

Auxerre—ō-sâr'.

Auxerrois—ō-sâr-wă'.

auxiliary—ôg-zĭl'-yâ-rĭ.

Auxonne—ō-sŏn'.

Ava—ă'-vâ

avalanche—ăv'-â-lănch.

This is Webster's marking. Stormonth says
ăv'-â-lănsh', and Worcester ăv-â-lănsh'.

Avallon—â-vâ-lôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Avalokitesvara—â-vâ-lō-kĭ-tăsh'-wă-râ.

Avalon—ăv'-â-lôn.

"Lay dozing in the vale of *Avalon*."—*Tennyson*.

avant-courier—â-vânt' kōō'-rĭ-ēr or â-vân'
kōō'-rĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., â-vân' kōōr-yâ'.

For ân, see p. 26.

avant-guard—â-vânt' gârd.

avâtar—ăv-â-târ'.

avaunt—â-vônt' or â-vânt'.

Analogy justifies the pronunciation â-vânt',
which is preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch*.

Avebury—ă'-bĕr-ĭ.

Ave Maria—ă'-vâ mă-rĕ'-ă.

Worcester say â'-vĕ mă-rĭ'-ă.

Aventine (Hill)—ăv'-ĕn-tĭn or ăv'-ĕn-tĭn.

Aventino, Monte—môn'-tâ â-vĕn-tĕ'-nō.

Aventinus, Mons—mŏnz ăv-ĕn-tĭ'-nŭs.

avenue—ăv'-ĕ-nŭ, *not* ăv'-ĕ-nō.

Avenue de l'Opéra—âv-nŭ' dŭ lŏ-pâ-râ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Averroës—â-vĕr'-ō-ĕz.

aversion—â-vĕr'-shŭn, *not* â-vĕr'-zhŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Avesnes—â-vān'.

aviary—ā'-vī-ā-rī.

aviation—ā-vī-ā'-shŭn.

aviator—ā'-vī-ā-tēr.

Avicenna—āv-ē-sēn'-ā.

The Arabic form is *Ibn Sina* (yb'-n sē'-nā).

aviculture—ā'-vī-kŭlt-yŭr.

Avignon—ā-vēn-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

avocado (pear)—āv-ō-kā'-dō.

Avogadro—ā-vō-gā'-drō.

"The Law of *Avogadro*."

avoirduois—āv-ēr-dŭ-poiz', *not* āv-ēr-dŭ-poi'.

Avon (river)—ā'-vōn.

"Stratford-on-Avon."

awakening—ā-wāk'-n-ĭng, *not* ā-wāk'-nĭng.

A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

awkward—ôk'-wērd.

awry—ā-rī'.

Axayacatl—ā-chā-yā-kā'-tl.

Axenstrasse—äks'-ĕn-sträs-sĕ.

axes (plural of ax)—äk'-sĕz.

axes (plural of axis)—äk'-sĕz, *not* äk'-sĕz.

axial—äk'-sī-äl.

axile—äk'-sīl or äk'-sīl.

axilla—äk'-sīl'-ā.

axillary—äk'-sīl-ā-rī.

See *capillary*.

axiom—äk'-sī-ŭm; äks'-yŭm (Wor.).

Do not say äk'-shī-ŭm.

axiomatic—äk'-sī-ō-măt'-ĭk, *not* äk'-shī-ō-măt'-ĭk.

axolotl—äk'-sō-lōt-l.

ay (always)—ā, *not* ī.

See *ay* (yes).

ay (yes)—ī.

See *ay* (always.)

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ay (interj.)—ī.

"Ay me!"

aye (always)—ā.

"For aye."

See aye (yes).

aye (yes)—ī.

"The ayes have it." See aye (always).

aye (interj.)—ā.

aye-aye—ī'-ī.

Ayesha—ī'-ěsh-à or ā'-ěsh-à.

Aylmer—āl'-mēr.

Ayscough—ās'-kū or ās'-kū.

Also written *Ayscye*, but pronounced as above.

Aytoun—ā'-tōon.

azalea—à-zā'-lē-à.

azimuth—āz'-īm-ūth.

Azincourt (Battle of)—āz'-in-kōrt; Fr. pron.,
āzh-āN-kōor'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Agincourt* (Battle of).

Azof (Sea)—ā'-zōf or à-zōf'.

Also written *Azoff*, *Azov*, but pronounced as above.

Azores—à-zōrz'.

azote—āz'-ōt or à-zōt'.

azotize—āz'-ō-tīz.

Azrael—āz'-rà-ěl.

azure—āzh'-ūr or ā'-zhūr.

The leading dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baal—bā'-āl.

Baalbec—bāl-běk' or bāl'-běk.

Bab—bāb.

Bab-el-Mandeb—bāb'-ěl mǎn'-děb or bāb'-ěl
mǎn'-děb.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

baccalaureate—băk-â-lô'-rē-āt.

baccarat—băk-â-râ'; Fr. pron., bâ-kâ-râ'.

Also written *baccara*, but pronounced as above.

bacchanal—băk'-â-năl.

Bacchanalia—băk-â-nâ'-lî-â.

bacchanalian—băk-â-nâ'-lî-ăn.

bacchant—băk'-ânt.

See *bacchante*.

bacchante—bâ-kânt' or băk'-ânt or bâ-kăn'-tē.

"This is the French form of the word, and properly has but two syllables, although often pronounced with three in ignorance or disregard of the etymology. The Italian form is *baccante* (three syllables). The plural, *bacchantes*, is often pronounced bâ-kăn'-tēz, as if Latin."—*Web*.

See *bacchant*.

Bacchus—băk'-ŭs.

Bacciochi—bâ-chō'-kē.

See *baldacchino*, *Bertuccio*.

Bach—băk.

For к, see p. 28.

Bache—băch.

bacilli—bâ-sîl'-î.

See *bacillus*.

bacillus—bâ-sîl'-ŭs.

See *bacilli*.

backgammon—băk'-găm-ŭn or băk-găm'-ŭn.

Pronounce the *k* sound.

backslide—băk-slîd' or băk'-slîd.

backslider—băk-slî'-dēr, *not* băk'-slî-dēr.

Baconian—bâ-kō'-nî-ăn.

bacteria—băk-tē'-rî-â.

See *bacterium*.

bacterium—băk-tē'-rî-ŭm.

See *bacteria*.

Badajoz—bâ-dâ-hōth'.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*, and

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

z like *th* in *thin*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the *final* syllable.

ba~~de~~—băd, *not* bād.

Baden—bă'-dĕn.

Baden-Baden—bă'-dĕn bă'-dĕn.

Baden-Powell—bă'-dĕn pō'-ĕl.

badinage—băd'-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron., bā-dĕ-nāzh'.

Badinguet—bā-dăn-gă'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Bad Nauheim—băt now'-hĭm.

Badroulboudour—bā-drōol-bōō-dōor'.

"The Princess *Badroulboudour*."

Baedeker—bâ'-dĕ-kĕr or bā'-dĕ-kĕr.

Baer, von—fōn bār.

bagatelle—băg-ă-tĕl'.

Stormonth places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Bagdad—băg-dăd' or băg'-dăd.

Bagehot—băj'-ūt or băg'-ūt.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre—băn-yâr' dû bĕ-gör'.

bagnio—băn'-yō, *not* băg'-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bagrati~~on~~—bā-gră-tĕ-ôn'.

Bahamas—bā-hă'-măz.

Bahía—bā-ĕ'-ă.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*; and then very slightly.

Baiae—bā'-yĕ.

baignoire—bĕn-wâr'; Fr. pron., bān-ywâr'.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baikal (Lake)—bī-kăl'.

Baillie (Harry)—bā'-lĭ.

"*Canterbury Tales*."

See *Baillie* (*Joanna*).

Baillie (Joanna)—bā'-lĭ.

See *Baillie* (*Harry*).

Bailly—bā'-lĭ; Fr. pron., bā-yĕ'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Baireuth—bī-roit'.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajardo—bā-yār'-dō.

"Orlando Innamorato."

Bajazet—bāj-à-zět'.

bajocco (coin)—bā-yōk'-kō.

J, in Italian, is pronounced like *y* in *yes*.

baksheesh—bāk'-shēsh.

Also written *bakshish*, but pronounced as above.

Balaklava (Battle of)—bā-lā-klā'-vā.

Balboa, de—dā bāl-bō'-ā.

balbriggan—bāl-brīg'-ăn.

balcony—bāl'-kō-nī.

This word was formerly accented on the *second* syllable (bāl-kō'-nī), but the pronunciation *bal'-cony* became the correct form early in the nineteenth century.

baldacchino—bāl-dā-kē'-nō.

Ch and *cch*, in Italian words, have the sound of *k* before *e* or *i*.

baldachin—bāl'-dā-kīn.

Baldassare—bāl-dās-sā'-rā.

balderdash—bōl'-dēr-dāsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā'-rēz; Sp. pron., bā-lā-ā'-rās.

Balearic (Islands)—bāl-ē-ār'-īk.

Balestier (Wolcott)—bāl-ēs-tēr'.

Balfe—bālf.

Balfour—bāl'-fōor.

Bali—bā'-lē.

Baliol, de—dē bāl'-yūl or dē bāl'-yūl.

See *Balliol*, *de*.

balister—bā-līs'-tēr.

balize—bā-lēz'.

Balize—bā-lēz'.

balk—bōk.

Balkan (States)—bāl-kān' or bōl'-kān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- Balkan (War)—bāl-kān' or bōl'-kān.
 ballade—bā-lād'.
 Ballantyne—bāl'-ān-tīn.
 ballet—bāl'-ā.
 Sometimes bāl'-ēt. See *valet*.
 Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl'-yēl.
 See *Balliol, de*.
 Balliol, de—dū bāl'-ī-ūl.
 See *Balliol (College at Oxford)*.
 ballista—bāl-is'-tā.
 Ballo in Maschera, Un—ōōn bāl'-lō ēn mās'-
 kā-rā.
 balm—bām, *not* bām.
 Balmaceda—bāl-mā-sā'-thā.
 See *Guadalquivir*.
 balmoral—bāl-mōr'-āl, *not* bāl-mō'-rāl.
 Balmoral (Castle)—bāl-mōr'-āl or bāl-mō'-rāl.
 balsam—bōl'-sām.
 balsamic—bōl-sām'-īk or bāl-sām'-īk.
 Balthasar—bāl-thā'-zār or bāl'-tā-zār.
 Also written *Balthazar*, but pronounced as above.
 Baluchistan—bā-lōō-chīs-tān'.
 balustrade—bāl-ūs-trād'.
 Worcester and Stormonth say bāl'-ūs-trād.
 Balzac, de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā' dū bāl-zāk';
 Anglicized bāl'-zāk'.
 bambino—bām-bē'-nō.
 bamboo—bām-bōō', *not* bām'-bōō.
 banal—bān'-āl or bā'-nāl; Fr. pron., bā-nāl'.
 banality—bā-nāl'-īt-ī.
 banana—bā-nā'-nā or bā-nān'-ā.
 "The latter pronunciation has become very
 common in the United States."—*Web*.
 Bancroft (George)—bān'-krōft, *not* bāng'-krōft.
 A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George
 Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the
 following reply:
 (*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

"Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

Bancroft (Hubert Howe)—băn'-kröft, *not* bäng'-kröft.

bandbox—bänd'-böks, *not* băn'-böks.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

banderilla—băn-dā-rēl'-yā.

See *llama*.

banderillero—băn-dā-rēl-yā'-rō.

See *llama*.

banditti—băn-dīt'-tī.

bandoline—băn'-dō-līn or băn'-dō-lēn.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Banff—bām̄f or bānf.

Bangkok—bäng-kök'.

Bangor (Wales)—bäng'-gōr or bäng'-gēr.

See *Bangor* (*Maine*).

Bangor (Maine)—băn'-gōr.

See *Bangor* (*Wales*).

banian—băn'-yăn.

banquet—bäng'-kwět or bäng'-kwīt.

banquette—bäng-kět'; Fr. pron., bān-kět'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Banquo—bäng'-kō or bäng'-kwō.

bantam—băn'-tām.

Bantam (Java)—bān-tām' or băn'-tām.

Banville, de—dū bān-vēl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

banyan (tree)—băn'-yăn.

Sometimes accented on the *final* syllable.

banzai—băn'-zā-ē.

baobab (tree)—bā'-ō-bāb or bā'-ō-bāb.

baptism—băp'-tīzm, *not* băp'-tīz-ŭm.

baptismal—băp-tīz'-māl, *not* băp'-tīz-māl.

Baptiste, Jean—zhān bā-tēst'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

baptistery—băp'-tīs-tēr-ī.

See *baptistry*.

baptistry—băp'-tīs-trī.

See *baptistery*.

Barabbas—bā-răb'-ăs or bār-ăb'-ăs.

See *Barrabas*.

Barachias—bār-ă-kī'-ăs.

In Scripture Proper Names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*."—*Web*.

Baradas, de—dŭ bā-ră-dă'.

Final *s*, in French, is generally silent.

Baraguay d'Hilliers—bā-ră-gă' dēl-yă'.

Barataria—bār-ă-tă'-rē-ă.

"Don Quixote."

Barbados—bār-bă'-dōz.

Barbara (Logic)—bār'-bă-ră.

Barbara Frietchie—bār'-bă-ră frē'-chī.

barbarian—bār-bă'-rī-ăn.

The Oxford English Dictionary says bār-bār'-ī-ăn.

barbarous—bār'-bă-rŭs.

Barbarossa—bār-bă-rōs'-ă.

Barbault (Mrs.)—bār'-bôld; Fr. pron., bār-bô'.

barbecue—bār'-bē-kū.

Barberini (Palace)—bār-bă-rē'-nē.

Barbier de Séville, Le—lŭ bār-byă' dŭ sâ-vēl'.

See *Barbiere di Seviglia, Il*.

Barbiere di Seviglia, Il—ēl bār-bē-ă'-ră dē sâ-vēl'-yă.

See *Barbier de Séville, Le*.

Barbizon (School)—bār-bē-zôn'.

For ōn, see p. 26.

Also written *Barbison*, but pronounced as above.

barcarole—bār'-kă-rōl.

Also written *barcarolle*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Barcelona—bär-sē-lō'-nà; Sp. pron., bär-thā-lō'-nā.

See *Cáceres*.

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klā' dü tō-lē'.

barége—bā-rāzh'.

bargain—bär'-gēn or bär'-gīn.

See *captain, damage*.

Bargello—bär-jěl'-lō.

Baring—bār'-īng, *not* bā'-rīng.

barium—bā'-rī-ūm or bār'-ī-ūm.

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lū-dūk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Barmecide—bär'-mē-sīd.

Barnave—bär-nāv'.

Barnay, Herr—hēr bär'-nī.

Barnegat—bär-nē-gāt'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Barneveldt—bär'-nē-vēlt.

baroque—bā-rōk'.

barouche—bā-rōōsh'.

Barrabas—bär'-āb-ās.

See *Barabbas*.

barrage—bär'-āj.

Barras, de—dü bā-rà'.

Sometimes pronounced dü bā-ràs'.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis de, Guise de, Guizot, Sieyès*.

barrel—bär'-ēl, *not* bär'-ül.

See *damage*.

Barrie—bär'-ī.

Barrios—bär'-rē-ōs.

Bart, Jean—zhān bārt.

For ān, see p. 26.

Barth, Heinrich—hīn'-rīk bārt.

For κ, see p. 28. See *Luther*.

Barthélemy—bär-tāl-mē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire—bär-täl-mē' sǎN-tē-lâr'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Bartholdi—bär-töl-dē', *not* bär-thöl'-dē.

Th, in French, is pronounced like *t*.

Bartimeus—bär-tīm-ē'-ūs, *not* bär-tīm'-ē-ūs.

Bartol—bär-töl'.

Bartolozzi—bär-tō-lôt'-sē.

See *Abruzzi*, *mezzanine*.

Baruch—bā'-rūk or bâr'-ūk.

"The Book of *Baruch*."

Barye—bā-rē'.

baryta—bā-rī'-tā.

Barzillai—bär-zīl'-ā-ī or bär-zīl'-ī.

basal—bā'-sāl.

basalt—bā-sôlt' or bäs'-ôlt.

bas-bleu—bā-blû'; Fr. pron., bā-blō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Bashan—bā'-shân.

bashaw—bā-shô'.

Bashi-bazouk—băsh'-ī bā-zōōk'.

Bashkirtsev, Marie—mā-rē' bāsh-kērt'-sěf.

basic—bā'-sīk.

basil—băz'-īl.

See *Basil*.

Basil—băz'-īl or bā'-zīl.

basilar—bäs'-īl-ār.

basilary—bäs'-īl-ā-rī.

basilica—bā-sīl'-īk-ā.

Basilikon Doron—bā-sīl'-īk-ōn dō'-rōn.

basilisk—băz'-īl-īsk or bäs'-īl-īsk.

basin—bā-sn, *not* bā'-sīn.

Basingstoke—bā'-zīng-stōk.

bask—băsk, *not* băsk.

See *ask*.

basket—bās'-kēt or bās'-kīt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Basque—băsk.

Worcester and Stormonth say băsk.

bas-relief—bă-rē-lēf' or bās-rē-lēf'.

See *hass-relief*.

bass (fish)—bās, *not* băs.

See *ask*, *bass (music)*, *bass (tree)*.

bass (music)—bās.

See *bass (fish)*, *bass (tree)*.

bass (tree)—bās, *not* băs.

See *ask*, *bass (fish)*, *bass (music)*.

Bassanio—bă-să'-nĭ-ō.

Basses-Alpes—bās-zălp'.

Basses-Pyrénées—bās-pē-rā-nă'.

Basse Terre—bās-târ'.

bassinet—băs'-ĭn-ět.

basso-relievo—bă'-sō rē-lē'-vō.

See *basso-rilievo*.

basso-rilievo—băs'-sō rē-lyěv'-ō.

See *basso-relievo*.

bass-relief—bās-rē-lēf'.

See *bas-relief*.

bastard—băs'-tărd.

Bastia—bās-tē'-ă.

Bastian (Adolf)—băs'-tē-ăn.

See *Bastian (Henry C.)*.

Bastian (Henry C.)—băst'-yăn.

See *Bastian (Adolf)*.

Bastiat (Frédéric)—bās-tyă'.

Bastien-Lepage—băst-yăn' lŭ-păzh'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Bastille—bās-tēl'; Fr. pron., bās-tē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

bastinado—băs-tĭn-ă'-dō, *not* băs-tĭn-ă'-dō.

Batavia (Java)—bă-tă'-vĭ-ă.

bateau—bă-tō'.

bateaux—bă-tōz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hath—bāth, *not* bāth.

See *ask*.

bathorse—bāt'-hōrs or bā'-hōrs or bāt'-hōrs or
bō'-hōrs.

baths—bāthz, *not* bāthz.

See *ask*.

Bathsheba—bāth-shē'-bā or bāth'-shē-bā.

Bathurst—bāth'-ūrst.

bathybius—bā-thīb'-ī-ūs.

batiste—bā-tēst'.

batman (man in charge of a bathorse)—bāt'-
mān or bā'-mān or bāt'-mān or bō'-mān.

See *bathorse*, *batman* (weight).

batman (weight)—bāt'-mān.

See *batman* (man in charge of a bathorse).

baton—bāt'-ūn; Fr. pron., bā-tôn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Baton Rouge—bāt'-ūn rōōzh; Fr. pron., bā-tôn'
rōōzh.

For ōN, see p. 27.

batrachia—bā-trā'-chī-ā.

Batrachomyomachia—bāt-rā-kō-mī-ōm-ā-kī'-ā.

See *Batrachomyomachy*.

Batrachomyomachy—bāt-rā-kō-mī-ōm'-ā-kī'.

See *Batrachomyomachia*.

battalia—bā-tāl'-yā or bā-tāl'-yā.

See *battalion*.

battalion—bā-tāl'-yūn.

See *battalia*.

Battersea—bāt'-ēr-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

battue—bāt'-tū; Fr. pron., bā-tū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Baucis—bō'-sīs; Fr. pron., bō-sēs'.

"*Baucis and Philemon*."

See *Philemon*, *Philémon et Baucis*.

Baudry—bō-drē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt'-sën.

bawbee—bô-bē'.

bayadere—bā-yā-dēr'.

bayamo (wind)—bā-yā'-mō.

See *Bayamo*.

Bayamo—bā-yā'-mō.

See *bayamo* (wind).

Bayard, de—dŭ bâ-yār'.

Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī'-ērd, *not* bā'-ērd.

This pronunciation was authorized by himself.

Bayazid—bā-yā-zēd'.

Bayeux—bā-yō'.

"The *Bayeux* Tapestry."

For ō, see p. 25.

Bayle—bēl.

Baylén—bī-lān'.

"The *Baylén* Capitulation."

Also written *Bailén*, but pronounced as above.

bayonet—bā'-ō-nēt.

Bayonne (France)—bā-yōn'; Fr. pron., bâ-yōn'.

bayou—bī'-ōō.

Bayreuth—bī-roit'.

See *Baireuth*.

The two spellings have the same pronunciation.

bazaar—bā-zār'.

Also written *bazar*, but pronounced as above.

Bazaine—bā-zēn'; Anglicized bâ-zān'.

bdellium—dēl'-ĭ-ŭm.

The *b* is silent.

Beaconsfield—bē'-kŭnz-fēld or bēk'-ŭnz-fēld.

A letter, written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only correct pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is bē'-kŭnz-fēld.

beard—bērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Beata Beatrix—bē-ā'-tā bē'-ā-trīks.

beatific—bē-ā-tīf'-īk.

beatify—bē-āt'-īf-ī.

beatitude—bē-āt'-īt-ūd, *not* bē-āt'-īt-ōōd.

Beatrice—bē'-ā-trīs, *not* bē-ā'-trīs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ā-trē'-chā chēn'-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beatrice Portinari—bā-ā-trē'-chā pōr-tē-nā'-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Beatrix—bē'-ā-trīks.

Beattie—bē'-tī or bā'-tī.

Beaucaire—bō-kâr'.

"Monsieur *Beaucaire*."

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē'-chăm.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shăn'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Beauclerc—bō'-klâr or bō'-klēr or bō'-klürk.

See *Beauclerk* (*Topham*).

Beauclerk (*Topham*)—bō'-klärk.

See *Beauclerc*.

beaufort (coat)—bō'-fērt or bū'-fērt.

Beaufort (North Carolina)—bō'-fērt.

See *Beaufort* (*South Carolina*).

Beaufort (South Carolina)—bū'-fērt.

See *Beaufort* (*North Carolina*).

Beaufort (Henry)—bū'-fērt or bō'-fērt.

Beauharnais, de—dū bō-är-nā'.

See *amende honorable*.

beau ideal—bō ī-dē'-ăl.

Beaulieu—bō-lyō'.

For *ō*, see p. 25.

Beaumarchais, de—dū bō-mär-shā'.

beau monde—bō-mônd'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Beaumont (Francis)—bō'-mōnt.

"*Beaumont and Fletcher.*"

Beaumont-sur-Oise—bō-môn' sūr wāz.

For ū, ô, see pp. 26, 27.

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō'-rē-gārd; Fr. pron.,
bō-rē-gār'.

beauteous—bū'-tē-ūs, *not* bū'-chūs.

beaux—bōz.

beaux-esprits—bō-zēs-prē'.

See *bel-esprit*.

because—bē-kōz'.

béchamel (sauce)—bā-shà-měl'.

Becher—běk'-ēr.

For к, see p. 28.

Bechuanaland—běch-ōō-ā'-nà-lānd.

Bechuanas—běch-ōō-ā'-nāz.

Becket, à (Thomas)—à-běk'-ēt.

bedclothes—běd'-klōthz, *not* běd'-klōz.

Bede—bēd.

"The Venerable *Bede*."

Also written *Baeda*, but pronounced bē'-dā.

bedew—bē-dū', *not* bē-dōō'.

bedizen—bē-dīz'-n or bē-dī'-zn.

bedouin—běd'-ōō-īn or běd'-ōō-ēn, *not* běd'-wīn.

bedstead—běd'-stēd, *not* běd'-stīd.

Beelzebub—bē-ěl'-zē-būb, *not* běl'-zē-būb.

been—bīn or bēn.

"The accepted and usual pronunciation in the U. S. is *bīn*; in England, *bēn* is the customary pronunciation, often becoming *bīn* when unaccented.

"The pronunciation *bīn* is now heard to some extent in the U. S., especially in the East, probably in imitation of the English."—*Web*.

Beersheba—bē-ēr-shē'-bā or bē-ūr'-shē-bā.

"From Dan to *Beersheba*."

Beethoven, van—vān bā'-tō-vēn or vān bāt'-hō-vēn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

begone—bē-ġōn'.

See *accost*.

begonia—bē-ġō'-nĭ-ā.

begrease—bē-ġrēz' or bē-ġrēs'.

See *grease* (*vb.*).

begrime—bē-ġrīm'.

begum—bē'-ġūm.

Worcester says bē'-ġōōm.

behalf—bē-hāf', *not* bē-hāf'.

behavior—bē-hāv'-yēr.

behemoth—bē'-hē-mōth or bē-hē'-mōth.

Behistun—bā-hĭs-tōōn'.

"The *Behistun* Inscription."

behoove—bē-hōōv'.

Also written *behove*, but pronounced as above.

Behring (Sea and Strait)—bē'-rĭng; Danish pron.,
bā'-rĭng.

Also written *Bering*, but pronounced as above.

bel canto—bēl kăn'-tō.

belch—bēlch.

"After *n*, as in *bench*, *finch*, *lunch*, *munch*, *wench*, etc., most English orthoëpists treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, writing phonetically *bensh*, *finsh*, etc., while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation."—*Web*.

beldame—bēl'-dām.

Also written *beldam*, but pronounced as above.

belemnite—bēl'-ēm-nīt or bē-lēm'-nīt.

bel-esprit—bēl-ēs-prē'.

See *beaux-esprits*.

Belfast (Ireland)—bēl-fāst' or bēl'-fāst.

See *Belfast* (*Maine*).

Belfast (Maine)—bēl'-fāst.

See *Belfast* (*Ireland*).

Belfort (France)—bēl-fōr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Belgian—běl'-jĭ-ăn, *not* bĕl'-jăn.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Belgium—běl'-jĭ-ŭm, *not* bĕl'-jŭm.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Belgrade—bĕl-ġrād'.

Belial—bē'-lĭ-ăl or bĕl'-yăl.

believe—bē-lĕv', *not* blĕv.

Belisarius—bĕl-ĭs-ā'-rĭ-ŭs.

Bellarmino—bĕl'-ār-mĭn or bĕl'-ār-mĕn.

Bellatrix—bĕl-lā'-trĭks.

Belle Alliance, La—lā bĕl āl-yāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Belle Ferronière, La—lā bĕl fĕr-rŏn-yâr'.

Belle-Île-en-Mer—bĕl-ĕl-ān-mâr'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Belle Isle—bĕl-il'.

Belle Jardinière, La—lā bĕl zhār-dĕn-yâr'.

Belle Laitière, La—lā bĕl lā-tyâr'.

Bellerophon—bĕl-lĕr'-ŏ-fŏn.

belles lettres—bĕl-lĕt'-r; Fr. pron., bĕl-lĕt'-rŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

belletrist—bĕl-lĕt'-rĭst.

Also written *belleletrist*, but pronounced as above

bellicose—bĕl'-ĭ-kŏs or bĕl-ĭ-kŏs'.

belligerent—bĕl-ĭj'-ĕr-ĕnt.

Bellingham (U. S.)—bĕl'-ĭng-ām.

See *Alnwick*.

Bellingham (Richard)—bĕl'-ĭn-jām.

Bellini—bĕl-lĕ'-nĕ.

Bellona—bĕl-lŏ'-nā.

"*Bellona's* bridegroom."—*Shakespeare*.

bellows—bĕl'-ŏz or bĕl'-ŭs.

See *gallows*.

"Walker and the other orthoëpists of the early 19th century have *bĕl'-ŭs* only, but within recent

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

times this has largely been superseded by *běl'-ōz.*"
—*Web.*

belluine—běl'-ū-in or běl'-ū-in.

"Animal and *belluine* life."

Belmont—běl'-mönt.

beloved (adj.)—bē-lüv'-ěd or bē-lüvd'.

beloved (part.)—bē-lüvd'.

See *learned*.

Belus—bē'-lūs.

belvedere—běl-vē-dēr' or běl-vā-dā'-rā.

Belvoir—bē'-vēr; Fr. pron., běl-vwär'.

See *Alnwick*.

Benares—běn-ä'-rěz.

Ben-Cruachan—běn-kroō'-kän.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth' or bē-nēth'.

Worcester gives *bē-nēth'* only.

See *'neath*, *underneath*.

Benedek, von—fön bā'-ně-děk.

Benedick—běn'-ē-dík.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Benedictine—běn-ē-dík'-tín.

beneficent—bē-něf'-is-ěnt.

See *maleficent*.

beneficiary—běn-ĭ-fĭsh'-ĭ-ā-rĭ or běn-ĭ-fĭsh'-ā-rĭ.

benevolent—bē-něv'-ō-lěnt.

See *malevolent*.

Bengal—běn-gōl', *not* běn'-gōl.

Bengalese—běn-gā-lěz' or běn-gā-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Bengali—běn-gōl'-ē.

Benguela—běn-gā'-lā.

Benicia—bē-nĭsh'-ĭ-ā, *not* bē-nē'-shā.

"The *Benicia* Boy."

benign—bē-nĭn'.

benignant—bē-nĭg'-nănt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

benison—bĕn'-ĭz-n or bĕn'-ĭs-n.

"It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a *benison* o'er the sleeping dust."
Longfellow.

bénitier—bā-nē-tyā'.

Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv'-ĭs or bĕn nē'-vĭs.

Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn'-tām or bĕn'-thām.

Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl'-yō.

Gli, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

benzene—bĕn'-zĕn or bĕn-zĕn'.

See *benzine*.

benzine—bĕn'-zĭn or bĕn'-zĕn.

See *benzene*, *ine* (chemical termination).

benzoin—bĕn'-zō-ĭn or bĕn'-zoin.

benzol—bĕn'-zōl or bĕn'-zōl.

See *benzole*.

benzole—bĕn'-zōl.

See *benzol*.

Beowulf—bā'-ō-wōōlf.

bequeath—bē-kwēth', *not* bē-kwēth'.

Béranger, de—dŭ bā-rāN-zhā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

berceau—bĕr-sō'.

berceuse—bĕr-sōz'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Berea (Ohio)—bĕr-ē'-ā.

Berengaria—bĕr-ĕn-gā'-rĭ-ā.

Béranger de Tours—bā-rāN-zhā' dŭ tōōr.

For āN, see p. 26.

Bérenice—bĕr-ē-nĭ'-sē.

See *Bernice*.

Bérénice—bā-rā-nēs'.

See *Berenice*.

Berenice's Hair—bĕr-ē-nĭ'-sēz hār.

Beresina—bĕr-yā'-zē-nā; Anglicized bĕr-ē-zē'-nā.

"The Passage of the *Beresina*."

bergamot—bĕr'-gā-mōt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Berger—bër-zhā'.

Bergerac, Cyrano de—së-rà-nō' dū bër-zhër-āk'.

Berkeleian—bërk-lē'-ăn.

Berkeley—bërk'-lī or bärk'-lī.

Berkshire (England)—bërk'-shër or bärk'-shër.

See *Berkshire (Massachusetts)*.

Berkshire (Massachusetts)—bërk'-shīr.

See *Berkshire (England)*.

berlin—bër-līn' or bër'-līn.

See *Berlin (Germany)*.

Berlin (Germany)—bër-līn'; Ger. pron., bër-lēn'.

See *berlin*.

Berlin (U. S.)—bër'-līn.

See *Berlin (Germany)*.

Berlioz (Hector)—bër-lē-ōs'.

Bermoothes—bër-mōō'-thēz.

"The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."—*Shakespeare*.

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*.

Bermuda—bër-mū'-dā.

See *Bermoothes*.

Bernadotte—bër-nà-dōt' or bër'-nà-dōt; Fr. pron., bër-nà-dōt'.

Bernard (Claude)—bër-nār'.

Bernard de Clairvaux—bër-nār' dū klâr-vō'.

Bernard de Menthon—bër-nār' dū măn-tôn'.

For ăn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Bernardin—bër-nār-dăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Bernardo del Carpio—bër-nār'-dō dël kâr'-pyō.

Berne—bërN.

Bernhardt, Sarah—sā'-rà būrn'-härt; Fr. pron., sā-rā' bër-nār'.

Bernice—bër-nī'-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bernini—bër-nē'-nē.

berretta—bër-rēt'-tà.

See *biretta*, another spelling.

Berry, de—dũ bër'-ĩ; Fr. pron., dũ bër-ē'.

Also written *Berri*, *de*, but pronounced as above.

Bert, Paul—põl bâr.

Berthelot—bër-tē-lō'.

See *Berthollet*, *de*.

Berthier—bër-tyā'.

Berthollet, de—dũ bër-tõ-lā'.

See *Berthelot*.

Bertillon—bër-tē-yôn'.

"The *Bertillon* System."

For òN, see p. 27.

Bertrand—bër-trân'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Bertuccio—bër-tõõ'-chõ.

Cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Berwick (Scotland)—bër'-ĩk, *not* bër'-wĩk.

See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bër'-ĩl.

Berzelius—bër-zē'-lĩ-űs; Swedish pron., bër-sā'-lē-õõs.

See *Bremer*, *Fredrika*.

Besançon—bē-zāN-sōN'.

The first syllable is to be pronounced very lightly.

For äN, òN, see pp. 26, 27.

Besant (Annie)—bēs'-ănt or bēz'-ănt.

See *Besant* (*Sir Walter*).

Besant (Sir Walter)—bē-sănt' or bē-zănt'.

See *Besant* (*Annie*).

besom—bē'-zũm.

Bessarabia—bēs-â-râ'-bĩ-â.

Bessières—bēs-yâr'.

bestial—bēs'-chăl or bēst'-yăl.

bestiality—bēs-chăl'-ĩt-ĩ or bēs-chĩ-ăl'-ĩt-ĩ.

bestrew—bē-strõõ'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

betel (nut)—bē'-tl, *not* bēt'-l.

Betelgeuse—bēt-ěl-ġûz'.

Also written *Betelgeux*, *Betelguese*, *Betelguez*,
but pronounced as above.

bête-noire—bât-nwâr'.

Bethabara—bēth-ăb'-ă-râ or bēth-ă-bā'-râ.

Bethany—bēth'-ă-nĭ.

Bethesda—bē-thěz'-dâ, *not* bē-thēs'-dâ.

"The Pool of *Bethesda*."

Bethlehem—bēth'-lē-hēm or bēth'-lē-ēm.

Bethmann-Holweg, von—fönn bāt'-mân hōl'-vāg.

For G, see p. 28.

Bethphage—bēth'-fâ-jē or bēth'-fâj.

This is Webster's pronunciation.

Walker, however, says: "This word is generally
pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and
without the second *h*, as if written *Bethpage*."

Bethsaida—bēth-sā'-ĭd-â.

See *Chorazin*.

Bethuel—bē-thū'-ěl.

Bethune—bē-thōōn'.

bêtise—bâ-tēz'.

betroth—bē-trōth' or bē-trōth'.

The Standard Dictionary says bē-trōth'.

See *accost*.

betrothal—bē-trōth'-ăl or bē-trōth'-ăl.

See *accost*.

betrothment—bē-trōth'-ment or bē-trōth'-mënt.

See *accost*.

bettor—bēt'-ēr.

Bettws-y-Coed—bēt-üs-ē-kō'-ĕd.

For ū, see p. 26.

Beulah—bū'-lâ.

"The Land of *Beulah*."

Beust, von—fönn boist.

Eu, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

bevel—bēv'-l, *not* bēv'-ěl.

bevy—bēv'-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bewick—bū'-īk, *not* bē'-wīk.

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā'-rōōt.

Also written *Bairout*, *Beirut*, but pronounced as above.

Beza (Theodore)—bē'-zā.

bezant (coin)—běz'-ănt or bē-zant'.

See *byzant* (coin), another spelling.

bezel—běz'-l, *not* běz'-ěl.

bezique—běz-ĕk'.

bezoar—bē'-zōr.

Bhagavad-Gita—băg'-ā-văd gē'-tā.

"*Bh*, in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words, is, in the native pronunciation, *b + h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation."—*Web*.

Bhagavatapurana—bā-gā-văt-ā-pōō-rā'-nā.

See *Bhagavad-Gita*.

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.

Bianchi—bē-ăng'-kē.

See *Neri*.

biarchy—bī'-ăr-kī.

Biarritz—byā-rĕts'.

Bias—bī'-ās.

"*Bias* of Priene."

biaxial—bī-ăk'-sī-ăl.

bibacious—bīb-ā'-shūs.

bibelot—bē-blō' or bīb'-lō.

Biblical—bīb'-līk-ăl.

Biblicist—bīb'-līs-ĭst.

bibliographer—bīb-lī-ōg'-rā-fēr.

bibliographic—bīb-lī-ō-grăf'-īk.

bibliography—bīb-lī-ōg'-rā-fī.

bibliomaniacal—bīb-lī-ō-mā-nī'-ā-kăl.

bibliophile—bīb'-lī-ō-fīl or bīb'-lī-ō-fīl.

bibliopole—bīb'-lī-ō-pōl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bibliotheca—bīb-lī-ō-thē'-kā.

bibliothecal—bīb-lī-ō-thē'-kāl.

Worcester *prefers* bīb-lī-ōth'-ē-kāl.

Bibliothèque Nationale—bē-blē-ō-těk' nās-yôn-nāl'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Biblist—bīb'-līst or bī'-blīst.

bicarbonate—bī-kār'-bôn-āt, *not* bē-kār'-bôn-āt.

See *bi* (*prefix*).

biceps—bī'-sēps.

Bicester—bīs'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bē-sâ'-tr.

Bichat—bē-shâ'.

bichloride—bī-klō'-rīd or bī-klō'-rīd.

See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

bicycle—bī'-sīk-l, *not* hī'-sī-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ĭ).

See *tricycle*.

Bidassoa—bē-dās-sō'-ä.

bidden—bīd'-n, *not* bīd'-ēn.

bidet—bīd-ět' or bē-dā'.

Bidpai—bīd'-pī.

"The Fables of *Bidpai*."

See *Pilpai*, another spelling.

Biela, von—fōn bē'-lä.

"*Biela's Comet*."

biennial—bī-ēn'-ĭ-äl.

Bierstadt—bēr'-stät, *not* bēr'-städ.

Bifrons—bī'-frōnz.

bifurcate (adj.)—bī-fūr'-kāt.

bifurcate (vb.)—bī-fūr'-kāt or bī'-fūr-kāt.

bifurcated (adj.)—bī-fūr'-kā-těd or bī'-fūr-kā-těd.

biga—bī'-gā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bigamy—bĭġ'-à-mĭ.

See *trigamy*.

Bigelow (John)—bĭġ'-ē-lō or bĭġ'-lō.

bijou—bē-zhōō' or bē'-zhōō.

bijouterie—bē-zhōō'-tēr-ē; Fr. pron., bē-zhōō-trē'.

bijoutier—bē-zhōō-tyā'.

bijugate—bĭ'-jōō-gāt or bĭ-jōō'-gāt.

See *trijugate*, *unijugate*.

bijugous—bĭ'-jōō-gūs or bĭ-jōō'-gūs.

See *trijugous*, *unijugous*.

bilabiate—bĭ-lā'-bĭ-āt.

bilic—bĭ'-lĭk or bĭl'-ĭk.

Billerica—bĭl'-rē-kā.

billet (note)—bĭl'-ēt or bĭl'-ĭt; Fr. pron., bē-yā'.

See *billet (stick)*.

billet (stick)—bĭl'-ēt or bĭl'-ĭt.

See *billet (note)*.

billet (vb.)—bĭl'-ēt or bĭl'-ĭt.

billet-doux—bĭl-ĕ-dōō'; Fr. pron., bē-yā-dōō'.

billets-doux—bĭl-ĕ-dōōz'; Fr. pron., bē-yā-dōō'.

The singular (*billet-doux*) and the plural (*billets-doux*) are pronounced alike in French.

bimana—bĭm'-à-nà or bĭ-mā'-nà.

See *quadrumana*.

bimanous—bĭm'-à-nūs.

See *quadrumanous*.

Bimini—bē-mē'-nē.

Also written *Bemini*, but pronounced bā-mē'-nē.

binary—bĭ'-nà-rĭ.

"*Binary Compounds*."

bindery—bĭn'-dēr-ĭ, *not* bĭn'-drĭ.

Bingen—bĭng'-ĕn, *not* bĭng'-gĕn.

"*Bingen-on-the-Rhine*."

binnacle—bĭn'-à-kl.

binocle—bĭn'-ō-kl.

See *monocle*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

binocular—bĭn-ŏk'-ŭ-lār or bĭ-nŏk'-ŭ-lār.

See *monocular*.

binomial—bĭ-nŏ'-mĭ-ăl.

"The *Binomial* Theorem."

biogenesis—bĭ-ŏ-jĕn'-ē-sĭs.

See *abiogenesis*.

biographer—bĭ-ŏg'-rā-fēr.

In this and the five words following, the *first* syllable is pronounced *bĭ*, not *bĭ*. See *direct*.

biographical—bĭ-ŏ-ġrāf'-ĭk-ăl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bĭ-ŏg'-rā-fĭ.

See *biographer*.

biology—bĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

See *biographer*.

biometry—bĭ-ŏm'-ē-trĭ.

See *biographer*.

bioplasm—bĭ'-ŏ-plāzm.

See *biographer*.

Biot—byŏ or bē-ŏ'.

See *Barras, de*.

biparous—bĭp'-ā-rŭs.

bipartite—bĭ-pār'-tĭt.

Worcester and Stormonth say bĭp'-ār-tĭt.

See *tripartite*.

biped—bĭ'-pĕd.

bipedal—bĭ'-pĕ-dāl or bĭp'-ē-dāl.

See *quadrupedal, tripedal*.

biplane—bĭ'-plān.

See *monoplane*.

biplicate—bĭp'-lĭk-āt or bĭ'-plĭk-āt.

bipyramidal—bĭ-pĭr-ām'-ĭd-ăl.

biretta—bĭr-ĕt'-ā.

See *berretta*, another spelling.

Birmingham (England)—bĕr'-mĭng-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

Biron, de—dŭ bē-rŏn'.

For ŏn, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Biron—bīr'-ōn; Fr. pron., bē-rôn'.

"Love's Labor's Lost."

For ōn, see p. 27.

Bisayas—bē-sā'-yās.

Bischoff—bīsh'-ōf.

biscuit—bīs'-kīt.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, von—fōn bīs'-märk
shōn'-how-zēn.

Do not say bīz'-märk.

bismuth—bīz'-mūth or bīs'-mūth.

Bispham (David S.)—bīs'-fām or bīs'-pām.

bison—bī'-sūn.

Worcester says bīs'-ūn or bīz'-ūn.

bisque—bīsk.

bissextile—bīs-sēks'-tīl.

bisulphate—bī-sūl'-fāt.

See *bi* (prefix).

Biton—bī'-tōn.

"Cleobis and Biton."

See *Cleobis*.

bitumen—bī-tū'-mēn or bīt'-ū-mēn.

See *abdomen*.

bivalent—bī-vā'-lēnt or bīv'-ā-lēnt.

See *multivalent*, *univalent*.

bivalve—bī'-vālv.

bivious—bīv'-ī-ūs.

bivouac—bīv'-wāk or bīv'-ōō-āk.

Webster and Worcester prefer bīv'-wāk. The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth give only bīv'-ōō-āk.

bizarre—bīz'-ār'.

Bizet—bē-zā'.

Björnson, Björnstjerne—bē-örn-stē-ēr'-nē bē-yörn'-sōn.

For ō, see p. 25.

blackamoor—blāk'-ā-mōor.

blacken—blāk'-n, *not* blāk'-ēn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

blackguard—bläg'-ärd, *not* bläk'-gärd.

Blackstone—bläk'-stün, *not* bläk'-stön.

See *Gladstone*.

Blanc—blän.

For äN, see p. 26.

blanch—blänch, *not* blänch.

See *ask*.

Blanche—blänch; Fr. pron., blänsh.

For äN, see p. 26.

blanc-mange—blä-mänzh'; Fr. pron., blän-mänzh'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Blanqui—blän-kē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

blasé—blä-zā'.

blaspheme—bläs-fēm'.

blasphemer—bläs-fē'-mēr.

blasphemous—bläs'-fē-mūs.

Webster says: "Formerly also accented blasphemous, after the Latin, as in Milton."

"Nor from the Holy One of Heaven
Refrained his tongue *blasphemous*."—*Milton*.

blasphemy—bläs'-fē-mī.

bläst—bläst, *not* bläst.

See *ask*.

blastula—bläs'-tū-lä.

blatant—blä'-tänt.

Webster says that the first *a* was, in former times, probably short (blät'-änt).

Blavatsky—blä-vät'-skī.

blazon—blä'-zün.

blazonry—blä'-zün-rī.

bleat—blēt.

blende—blënd.

Blenheim—blën'-īm, *not* blën'-hīm.

Blennerhassett—blën-ēr-häs'-ët.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

blessed (adj.)—blēs'-ĕd or blēs'-ĭd.

"Sometimes, as in verse, *blĕst*, but usually only when spelled *blest*."—*Web.*

blessed (part.)—blĕst.

"In verse, or in liturgical reading, the past participle is sometimes pronounced *blēs'-ĕd*."—*Web.*

Bligh—bli.

Blind, Karl—kārł blĭnt.

Blindheim—blĭnt'-hīm.

blithe—blĭth.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries give blith as an alternative form.

blithesome—blĭth'-sŭm.

The Century Dictionary gives blith'-sŭm as an alternative pronunciation.

Bloemfontein—blōōm'-fōn-tān.

Blois—blwā.

blond—blōnd; Fr. pron., blōN.

For ôN, see p. 27.

blonde—blōnd; Fr. pron., blōN'-dŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Blondel de Nesle—blōn-dĕl' dŭ nĕl or blōN-dĕl' dŭ nĕl.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Blondin—blōN-dāN'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Blouët, Paul—pōl blōō-ĕ'.

blouse—blowz or blows; Fr. pron., blōōz.

Blowitz—blō'-vĭts.

blowze—blowz.

blowzy—blow'-zĭ.

blucher (shoe)—blōō'-chĕr or blōō'-kĕr.

Blücher, von—vōn blōō'-chĕr or blōō'-kĕr; Ger. pron., fōn blü'-kĕr.

For ū, k, see pp. 26, 28.

blue—blū, *not* blōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Blumenbach—blōō'-mĕn-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Blumenthal, von—fŏn blōō'-mĕn-tāl.

See *Luther*.

Blyth (Hills)—blĭth.

The *th* is subvocal in this word See *Blythe*.

Blythe—bli.

See *Alnwick*, *Blyth (Hills)*.

boa—bō'-à.

Boabdil—bō-äb-dēi', not bō-äb'-dĭl.

See *Bobadil (Captain)*.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ä-dĭs-ē'-ä.

Boanerges—bō-ä-nĕr'-jĕz.

boatswain—bōt'-swān.

Nautically, bōs'-n.

Boaz—bō'-äz.

Bobadil (Captain)—böb'-ä-dĭl.

"Every Man in his Humor."

See *Boabdil*.

Bobadilla, de—dā bō-vä-thĕl'-yā.

See *Guadalquivir*, *llama*.

Boboli (Gardens)—bō'-bō-lĕ.

Boccaccio—bō-kä'-chō, not bō-kä'-chĭ-ō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Boccace—bō-käs'.

This is the French and Old English spelling of *Boccaccio*.

Bocher—bō-shā'.

Böckh—böκ.

For ö, κ, see pp. 25, 28.

Bode—bō'-dĕ.

"*Bode's Law*."

bodega—bō-dĕ'-gā; Sp. pron., bō-thā'-gā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

bodice—böd'-ĭs.

Bodleian (Library)—böd-lĕ'-än or böd'-lĕ-än.

Boehm—böm.

For ö, see p. 25.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Boehmer—bö'-mēr.

For ö, see p. 25.

Boer—bōor, *not* bōr.

"The *Boer* War."

See *Boerhaave*.

Boerhaave—bör'-häv; Dutch pron., bōor'-hā-vě.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced ōō; and *aa* has the sound of Italian *a* (ā).

Boethius—bö-ē'-thī-ūs.

Bœotia—bē-ō'-shī-ā.

Bœotian—bē-ō'-shān.

bogey (golf)—bö'-gī.

Also written *bogie*, but pronounced as above.

Bogotá—bö-gō-tā'.

bogy (bugbear)—bö'-gī.

bohea (tea)—bö-hē'.

Formerly also accented bö'-hē.

Bohème, La—là bö-ēm'.

Bohn—bōn.

"*Bohn's* Libraries."

Boïeldieu—bö-yěl-dyō'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau-Despréaux—bwà-lō' dā-prā-ō'.

Bois de Boulogne—bwā dü bōō-lōn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Boise City—boi'-zā sīt'-ī.

boisterous—bois'-tēr-ūs, *not* bois'-trūs.

Boito—bô'-ē-tō.

Bokhara—bö-kā'-rā.

For k, see p. 28.

bolero—bö-lā'-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bööl'-īn.

bolide—bö'-līd or böl'-īd.

Bolingbroke—böł'-īn-brōök or bö'-līng-brōök.

Formerly bööl'-īng-brōök.

bolivar (coin)—böł'-īv-ār; Sp. pron., bö-lē'-vār.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Bolivar (Simon)—böl'-iv-är; Sp. pron., bō-lē'-vār.

Bolivia—bō-liv'-ĭ-à; Sp. pron., bō-lē'-vyā.

boliviano (coin)—bō-lē-vyā'-nō.

boll—bōl.

Bologna—bō-lōn'-yā, *not* bō-lō'-nā.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

Bolognese—bō-lō-nyēz' or bō-lō-nyēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Bolsover—böl'-sō-vēr; coll., bow'-zēr.

bomb—böm or büm.

"*Büm*, given by the older orthoëpists, as Walker and Smart, is still preferred by some, especially in England."—*Web*.

bombard (n.)—böm'-bård or büm'-bård.

bombard (vb.)—böm-bård' or büm-bård'.

bombardier—böm-bār-dēr' or büm-bār-dēr'.

bombardment—böm-bård'-mënt or büm-bård'-mënt.

bombast (n.)—böm'-bäst or büm'-bäst.

"The older pronunciation was büm-bäst' or büm'-bäst. The more recent pronunciation böm'- is superseding büm'-. In the verb the accent remains on the final syllable."—*Web*.

bombast (adj.)—böm'-bäst.

"Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way."—*Cowley*.

Bombastes Furioso—böm-bäs'-tēz fōō-rĭ-ō'-sō.

bombastic—böm-bäs'-tĭk or büm-bäs'-tĭk.

Bombay—böm-bā'

bombazine—böm-bā-zēn' or büm-bā-zēn'.

Also written *bombasine*, but pronounced as above.

See *ambergris*.

bomb-shell—böm'-shēl or büm'-shēl.

See *bomb*.

bombycinous—böm-bĭs'-ĭn-ūs.

Bona Dea—bō'-nā dē'-ā.

bona fide—bō'-nā fĭ'-dē, *not* bō'-nā fid.

(*Far Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Bonaparte—bō'-ná-pärt.

See *Buonaparte*.

Bonaventura (Father)—bō-ná-věn-tōō'-rā.

bonbon—bōn'-bōn; Fr. pron., bôn-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Boney—bō'-nĭ.

Bonheur, Rosa—rō-zà' bōn-ör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

bonhomie—bōn-ō-mē'; Fr. pron., bōn-ō-mē'.

Also written *bonhommie*, but pronounced as above

Bonhomme Richard—bōn-ōm' rē-shär'.

boniface—bōn'-ĭ-fās.

See *Boniface*.

Boniface—bōn'-ĭ-fās.

See *boniface*.

Bonifacio (Strait of)—bō-nē-fā'-chō.

See *Cialdini*.

bon marché—bôn mār-shā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bon mot—bôn mō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bons mots—bôn mōz'; Fr. pron., bôn mō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bōn.

Bonnat—bō-nà'.

bonne—bōn, *almost* būn; Fr. pron., bōn.

bonnet—bōn'-ět or bōn'-ĭt.

bonnet-rouge—bōn-ā-rōōzh'.

Bonnivard, de—dũ bō-nē-vär'.

bonny clabber—bōn'-ĭ klăb'-ēr.

In Scotland, *bonny* is often pronounced bō'-nĭ, sometimes bōō'-nĭ.

Bonpland—bôn-plân'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Bon Silène—bôn sē-lân'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bon ton—bôn tōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bon vivant—bôn vĕ-văn'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

bonze—bônz or bôn'-zē.

Boötes—bō-ō'-tēz.

booth—bōōth or bōōth.

Bōōth is Webster's alternative pronunciation, and the only form authorized by the Century Dictionary. The leading authorities are almost unanimously in favor of bōōth.

Booth (Edwin)—bōōth.

Bopp—böp.

boracic—bō-räs'-ĭk.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō'.

bordereau—bôr-dēr-ō'.

boreal—bō'-rē-äl.

Boreas—bō'-rē-ăs.

Borghese—bör-gā'-zā.

"The Villa *Borghese*."

Borgia—bôr'-jä.

See *Lucrezia Borgia*.

Borodino (Battle of)—bör-ō-dē'-nō; Russian pron., bà-rà-dyē-nô'.

Borrioboola Gha—bör-ĭ-ō-bōō'-là gā.

"Bleak House."

Borromeo (Islands)—bör-ō-mē'-ăn.

Borromeo (St. Charles)—bör-rō-mā'-ō, *not* bör-ō'-mē-ō.

borrow—bör'-ō, *not* hör'-ű.

See *damage*.

Boscawen—bös'-kwĕn or bös'-kà-wĕn.

Boscobel—bös'-kō-bĕl.

Bosnia—böz'-nĭ-à, *not* bös'-nĭ-à.

bosom—bōōz'-űm.

The Century Dictionary and Worcester give bōō'-zűm as an alternative form.

boson—bös'-n.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bosphorus—bö's'-fō-rūs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bö's'-pō-rūs.

See *Bosphorus*.

Bossuet—bö-sü-ě', *almost* bö-swě'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bö's'-tün, *not* bö's'-tün *nor* bö's'-tün.

See *accost*.

Boswell (James)—böz'-wěl.

Bothwell—böth'-wěl or böth'-wěl.

Botticelli—bö't-tē-chěl'-lē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes—böō-shā'
dü krěv-kör' dü pěrt.

For ö, see p. 25.

Bouches-du-Rhône—böōsh-dü-rōn'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Boucicault—böō-sē-kō' or böō'-sē-kō.

boudoir—böō'-dwär.

bouffe (opera)—böōf.

bougie—böō-zhě' or böō'-jī.

Bouguereau—böō-gēr-ō'.

bouillabaise—böō-yā-běs' or böō-yā-bās'.

bouilli—böō-yē'.

bouillon—böō-yôn' or böōl-yôn'.

Often pronounced böōl'-yōn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bouillon de, Godefroy—gōd-frwä' dü böō-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Boulak (Museum)—böō-lāk'.

Boulanger—böō-län-zhā'.

For äN, see p. 26.

boulevard—böō'-lē-värd; Fr. pron., böōl-vär'.

boulevardier—böōl-vär-dyā'.

bouleversement—böōl-věrs-män'.

For äN, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Boulogne-sur-Mer—bōō-lōn' sōor mâr; Fr. pron.,
bōō-lōn'-yŭ sŭr mĕr.

The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.
For ŭ, see p. 26.

Boulogne-sur-Seine—bōō-lōn' sōor sãn; Fr. pron.,
bōō-lōn'-yŭ sŭr sãn.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

boundary—bown'-dà-rĭ, *not* bown'-drĭ.

bounteous—bown'-tē-ŭs, *not* bown'-chŭs.

bouquet—bōō-kā'.

Do not say bō-kā'.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester
give bōō'-kā as an alternative pronunciation.

bouquetin—bōō'-kĕt-ĭn; Fr. pron., bōōk-tăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bōōr'-bŭn; Fr.
pron., bōōr-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourbon (Kentucky)—bōōr'-bŭn; local pron.,
bûr'-bŭn.

"*Bourbon Whisky*."

Bourdaloue—bōōr-dà-lōō'.

bourdon—bōōr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourdon—bōōr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bourgeois (citizen)—bōōr-zhwà'.

See *bourgeois* (type).

bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois'.

See *bourgeois* (citizen).

Bourgeois Gentilhomme—bōōr-zhwà' zhãn-tē-
yŭm'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

bourgeoise—bōōr-zhwáz'.

bourgeoisie—bōōr-zhwà-zē'.

Bourget (Lake)—bōōr-zhâ'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Bourget (Paul)—bōor-zhā'.

Bourinot—bōō-rĭn-ō'.

bourne (limit)—bōrn or bōörn.

"The undiscovered country from whose *bourne*
No traveler returns."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *bourne*, but pronounced as above.

Bourne (Hugh)—bōörn or bōrn.

Bourriene, de—dŭ bōō-rē-ĕn'.

Bourse, La—là bōōrs.

boustrophedon—bōōs-trō-fē'-dōn or bows-trō-fē'-dōn.

Boutwell—bowt'-wĕl.

Bovary, Madame—mā-dām' bō-vā-rē'.

Bouvier—bōō-vēr' or bōō-vyā'.

bovine—bō'-vĭn or bō'-vĭn.

bow-knot—bō'-nōt.

Bowditch—bow'-dĭch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō'-dn.

Bowen—bō'-ĕn.

bowie-knife—bō'-ĭ-nĭf or bōō'-ĭ-nĭf.

bow-legged—bō'-lēg-ĕd or bō'-lēgd.

bowler (hat)—bō'-lēr.

Bowles—bōlz.

bowline—bō'-lĭn or bō'-lĭn.

Bowring—bow'-rĭng.

bowsprit—bō'-sprĭt or bow'-sprĭt.

Bowyer—bō'-yēr.

boyar—bō-yār' or boi'-ār.

Boyesen (H. H.)—boi'-ĕ-sĕn.

Boz—bōz.

"The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens*.

Bozzaris—bōt'-sā-rēs; often anglicized bō-zār'-īs.

Also written *Botzaris*, but pronounced as above.

Brabantio—brā-bán'-shō.

brachial—brā'-kĭ-āl or brāk'-ĭ-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

brachiate—brā'-kī-āt or brāk'-ī-āt.

brachiopod—brāk'-ī-ō-pōd.

brachium—brā'-kī-ūm or brāk'-ī-ūm.

Bradlaugh—brād'-lô.

Braganza—brä-gän'-zá.

Braggadocchio—brăg-â-dō'-shī-ō or brăg-â-dō'-kī-ō.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

braggadocio—brăg-â-dō'-shī-ō.

Brahe, Tycho—tī'-kō brā or tī'-kō brä; Danish pron., brä'-ě.

Brahma—brä'-mä.

Also written *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

Brahman—brä'-män.

See *Brahmin*.

Brahmanism—brä'-män-izm.

See *Brahminism*.

Brahmaputra—brä-mâ-pōō'-trâ.

Brahmin—brä'-mīn.

See *Brahman*.

Brahminism—brä'-mīn-izm.

See *Brahmanism*.

Brahms—bräms.

braise—brāz.

bramah (press)—brām'-â; often brā'-mâ or brä'-mâ.

branch—brānch, *not* brānch.

See *ask*.

Brandeggee—brān'-dē-gē.

brand-new—brānd'-nū, *not* brān'-nū.

Brasenose (College at Oxford)—brāz'-nōz.

brasier—brā'-zhēr.

See *brazier*.

brass—brās, *not* bräs.

See *ask*.

Brassington—brās'-n.

See *Alnwick*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bravado—brà-vā'-dō or brà-vā'-dō.

bravo (n.)—brā'-vō or brā'-vō.

bravo (interj.)—brā'-vō.

bravura—brā-vōō'-rà.

brazier—brā'-zhēr.

See *brasier*.

Brazil—brà-zīl'; Port. pron., brā-zēl'.

Brazos—brā'-zōs.

Breadalbane—brēd-ôl'-būn.

Breda—brā-dā'.

breccia—brēch'-à.

breech (n.)—brēch.

Stormonth prefers brīch.

breech (vb.)—brēch or brīch.

"Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore."—*Shakespeare*.

breeches—brīch'-ēz or brīch'-īz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē),—the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brīch'-īng or brē'-chīng.

See note under *breeches*.

breeks—brēks.

Bremen—brēm'-ën; Ger. pron., brā'-mën.

Bremer, Fredrika—frēd-rē'-kà brē'-mēr; Swedish pron., brēm'-ēr.

Brentano—brēn-tā'-nō.

Brera, La—lā brā'-rà.

Brescia—brā'-shā.

Breslau—brēs'-low.

Bretagne—brē-tān'-yŭ or brē-tān'.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

brethren—brēth'-rēn.

Breton (Cape)—brēt'-ŭn or brīt'-ŭn.

Breton, Jules—zhŭl brē-tôn'.

For ŭ, ôŭ, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Breton (native of Brittany)—brēt'-ŭn or brīt'-ŭn;
Fr. pron., brē-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bretzel—brēt'-zēl.

Also written *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n.)—brē-vēt' or brēv'-ēt.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vēt'.

breviary—brē'-vī-ā-rī.

The Century Dictionary gives brēv'-ī-ā-rī as an alternative form.

breviature—brē'-vī-ā-tūr.

brevier (type)—brē-vēr', *not* brē'-vī-ēr.

brew—brōō.

brewery—brōō'-ēr-ī.

Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-ān' dū bwā gēl-bēr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Briareus—brī-ā'-rē-ŭs or brī'-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē'-ŭs.

bric-a-brac—brīk'-à-brāk.

Bridlington—brīd'-līng-tŭn or bŭr'-līng-tŭn.

brigand—brīg'-ānd, *not* brīg-ānd'.

brigandage—brīg'-ān-dāj.

brigantine—brīg'-ān-tēn or brīg'-ān-tīn.

Brighthelmstone—brī'-tŭn.

This is an old spelling of *Brighton*.

See *Alnwick*.

Brignoli—brēn-yō'-lē.

See *baignoire*.

Brillant—brē-yān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

brillante—brēl-lān'-tā.

Brillat-Savarin—brē-yā' sā-vā-rān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

brilliantine—brīl'-yān-tēn.

Brindisi—brēn'-dē-zē.

briquette—brīk-ēt'; Fr. pron., brē-kēt'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Briseis—brī-sē'-īs.

See *Chryseis*.

Brissot de Warville—brē-sō' dū vār-vēl'.

bristle—brīs'-l, *not* brīst'-l.

britannia (ware)—brīt-ān'-ī-ā, *not* brīt-ān'-yā.

See *Britannia*.

Britannia—brīt-ān'-ī-ā, *not* brīt-ān'-yā.

See *britannia* (ware).

britzska—brīts'-kā.

Also written *britzka*, *britska*, but pronounced as above.

Brobdingnag—bröb'-dīng-nāg.

"Gulliver's Travels."

Often incorrectly written *Brobdignag*.

Brobdingnagian—bröb-dīng-nāg'-ī-ān.

Worcester says bröb-dīng-nā'-jī-ān.

Incorrectly written *Brobdignagian*.

brocade—brō-kād'.

brocatel—brō'-kā-těl or brök'-ā-těl.

broccoli—brök'-ō-lī.

brochet (fish)—brō-shā'.

brochette, en—ān brö-shēt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

brochure—brö-shür'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brocken—brök'-n.

"The Specter of the *Brocken*."

Brockhaus—brök'-hows.

Broek—brōök.

See *Boerhaave*.

brogan—brō'-gān.

Broglie, de—dū brō'-ī.

Broke, (Sir Philip)—brōök, *not* brök.

bromic—brō'-mīk.

bromide—brō'-mīd or brō'-mīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

bromine—brō'-mĭn or brō'-mēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination.)

Bromley—brŭm'-lĭ, *not* brŏm'-lĭ.

bronchi—brŏng'-kĭ.

bronchia—brŏng'-kĭ-ă.

bronchial—brŏng'-kĭ-ăl.

bronchitis—brŏng-kĭ'-tĭs, *not* brŏn-kē'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

broncho—brŏng'-kō.

Also written *bronco*, but pronounced as above.

bronchocele—brŏng'-kō-sēl.

bronchus—brŏng'-kŭs.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brŏn'-tĕ.

Brontës, (The)—brŏn'-tĕz.

bronze—brŏnz.

The pronunciation brŏnz is well-nigh obsolete.

brooch—brŏch or brōoch.

"Usually and properly pronounced like *broach*, the same word historically, but the second pronunciation is becoming common through the influence of the spelling."—*Web*.

broom—brōom.

"Often, pronounced *brŏom*."—*Wor*.

Brookline—brŏok'-lĭn.

broth—brŏth.

See *accost*.

brothel—brŏth'-ĕl or brŏth'-ĕl.

brough—brŭk or brŭf.

For *k*, see p. 28.

Brough—brŭf.

brougham—brōō'-ŭm or brōom or brō'-ŭm.

"According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the pronunciation brōō'-ŭm is now the most general in British educated speech, superseding the other older pronunciations, while brŏm is vulgar."—*Web*.

Brougham (Lord)—brōō'-ăm or brōom.

In Northern England, the local pronunciations are brŏok'-ŭm, brŏof'-ŭm, and brōō'-hăm.

For *k*, see p. 28.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow'-tŭn, *not* brō'-tŭn.

Brouwer—brow'-wĕr.

Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown sā-kār' or brown
sā-kwār'.

Bruch—bröök.

For κ, see p. 28.

Brueys—brü-ā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Brüges—bröō'-jĕz; Fr. pron., brüzĥ.

For ū, see p. 26.

Brugsch Bey—brööksh bā.

For κ, see p. 28.

bruise—bröōz.

bruit—brööt.

Brühl—brül.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brumaire—brü-mâr'.

For ü, see p. 26.

"The Eighteenth *Brumaire*."

brune—brün.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brune (Marshal)—brün.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brunehild—bröō'-nĕ-hĭlt.

See *Brunehilde*.

Brunehilde—bröō-nĕ-hĭl'-dĕ.

See *Brunehild*.

Brunel—brü-nĕl'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brunelleschi—bröō-nĕl-lĕs'-kĕ.

Brunetière—brün-tyâr'.

For ü, see p. 26.

brunette—bröō-nĕt'; Fr. pron., brü-nĕt'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brünig (Pass)—brü'-nĭg.

For ü, g, see pp. 26, 28.

Brünn—brün.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

brusk—bröösk or brüsk.

bruskness—bröösk'-nēs or brüsk'-nēs.

brusque—bröösk or brüsk; Fr. pron., brüsk.

For ü, see p. 26.

brustle—brüs'-l, *not* brüs'-tl.

brut—brüt.

"*Vin brut.*"

For ü, see p. 26.

brutal—bröō'-täl.

brute—brööt.

Bruxelles—brü-sěl'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Brydges—brīj'-iz.

Bryn-Mawr (Wales)—brĭn-mowr'.

Bryn-Mawr (Penn.)—brĭn-mär'.

buccal—bük'-äl.

"*The buccal cavity.*"

buccaneer—bük-â-nēr', *not* bū-kăn-ēr'.

buccinator—bük'-sĭn-â-tēr.

"*The buccinator muscle.*"

Buccleugh—bük-klū'.

Bucentaur—bū-sĕn'-tôr.

Bucephalus—bū-sĕf'-â-lūs.

Bucer—bööt'-sēr; Anglicized bū'-sēr.

Buch, von—föñ böök.

For k, see p. 28.

Buchan—bük'-än.

Buchanan (James)—bük-än'-än or bū-kăn'-än.

Bucharest—böō-kâ-rĕst' or bū-kâ-rĕst'.

Also written *Bukharest*, but pronounced as above.

Buchner—böök'-nēr.

Büchner—bük'-nēr.

For ü, k, see pp. 26, 28.

buchu—bū'-kū or böō'-kōō.

Worcester says böō'-kōō.

Buckingham—bük'-ĭng-ŭm, *not* bük'-ĭng-hăġ.

See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

bucolic—bū-köl'-ĭk.

Bucolics—bū-köl'-ĭks.

"The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

Budapest—böö'-dā-pĕst; Hungarian pron., böö'-dö-pĕsht.

Buddha—bööd'-à; bööd'-à (Wor.).

Buddhism—bööd'-ĭzm.

The Century, Standard, and Worcester's Dictionary say böö'-dĭzm.

Buddhist—bööd'-ĭst; böö'-dĭst (Wor.).

Buena Vista—bū'-nā vīs'-tā; Sp. pron., bwā'-nā vēs'-tā.

Buenos Ayres—bö'-nūs ā'-rĭz; Sp. pron., bwā'-nōs ĭ'-rās.

buffet (cupboard)—bööf-ā' or būf'-ĕt; Fr. pron., bū-fā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Buffon, de—dē būf'-ŭn; Fr. pron., dŭ bū-fôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

buhl—bööl.

bulbul—bööl'-bööl.

Bulgaria—bööl-ġā'-rĭ-à, *not* būl-ġā'-rĭ-à.

bullā—bööl'-à or būl'-à.

Buller (General)—bööl'-ĕr.

bulletin—bööl'-ĕ-tĭn.

Worcester prefers bööl'-ĕ-tĕn.

Bülow, von—fŏn bū'-lō.

For ū, see p. 26.

bulwark—bööl'-wārk.

bumptious—bŭmp'-shŭs.

Bundesrath—böön'-dĕs-rāt.

Also written *Bundesrat*, but pronounced as above.
See *Luther*.

bungalow—bŭng'-ġā-lō.

Bunsen, von—fŏn böön'-sĕn.

Buonaparte—bwô-nā-pār'-tā.

See *Bonaparte*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Buonarroti—bwô-när-rô'-tē

"Michael Angelo *Buonarroti*."

buoy (n and vb)—boi or bōō'-ĭ or bwoi.

"The first is the universal nautical pronunciation, and has now generally prevailed over the others."

—*Web*.

buoyance—boi'-ăns or bōō'-ĭ-ăns or bwoi'-ăns.

See note under *buoy*.

buoyancy—boi'-ăn-sĭ or bōō'-ĭ-ăn-sĭ or bwoi'-ăn-sĭ.

See note under *buoy*.

buoyant—boi'-ănt or bōō'-ĭ-ănt or bwoi'-ănt.

See note under *buoy*.

Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dět'-kōōts.

bureau—bû'-rō.

"In British English, usually bû-rō'."—*Web*.

bureaucracy—bû-rō'-krâ-sĭ.

Stormonth says bû-rōk'-râ-sĭ.

bureaucratic—bû-rō-krăt'-ĭk.

bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois'.

surgeon (n. and vb.)—bûr'-jŭn.

burghess—bûr'-jës.

burglar—bûr'-ġlër.

burglarios—bûr-ġlâ'-rĭ-ŭs.

Burgos—bōōr'-ġōs.

Burgoyne—bûr-ġoin'.

Burgundy—bûr'-ġŭn-dĭ.

burin—bû'-rĭn.

Burleigh (Lord)—bûr'-lĭ.

burlesque—bûr-lĕsk', *not* bûr'-lĕsk.

Burmese—bûr-mĕz' or bûr-mĕs'.

See *Chinese*.

Burnet—bûr'-nĕt.

See *Burnett*.

Burnett—bûr'-nĕt.

See *Burnet*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

burnoose—bûr-nōos' or bûr'-nōos.

Also written *burnous*, but pronounced as above.

burro—böör'-ō or bûr'-ō.

bursar—bûr'-sēr, *not* bûr'-sär.

burst—bûrst.

bürthen—bûrth'-n.

bushel—böösh'-ël.

business—bîz'-nës, *not* bîz'-î-nës.

See *busyness*.

Busiris—bû-sî'-rîs.

bustle—büs'-l, *not* büst'-l

busyness—bîz'-î-nës.

See *business*.

butcher—bööch'-ēr, *not* böö'-chër.

butte—büt.

See *Butte*.

Butte—büt.

See *butte*.

butterine—büt'-ēr-ën or büt'-ēr-în.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

butyric—bû-tîr'-îk.

"*Butyric Acid*."

butyrin—bû'-tîr-în.

Byblis—bîb'-lîs.

Bynkershoek—bîn'-kër-shöök.

Bysshe—bîsh.

"*Percy Bysshe Shelley*."

byzant (coin)—bîz'-ănt or bî-zănt'.

See *bezant* (*coin*), another spelling.

Byzantian—bîz-ăn'-shân.

byzantine (coin)—bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Byzantine—bîz-ăn'-tîn or bîz'-ăn-tîn or bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Also written *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bîz-ăn'-shî-ŭm, *not* bîz-ăn'-tî-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

C

Caaba—kă'-à-bà or kă'-bà.

See *Kaaba*.

cabal (junto)—kà-băl'.

cabal (tradition)—kà-băl'.

cabala—kăb'-à-là.

Also written *cabbala*, but pronounced as above.

cabalism—kăb'-à-lizm.

Also written *cabbalism*, but pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb'-à-list.

Also written *cabbalist*, but pronounced as above.

caballer—kà-băl'-ēr.

Caballero—kà-băl-yā'-rō.

See *llama*.

Caballos—kà-băl'-yōs.

See *llama*.

Cabanel—kà-bā-něl'.

Cabanis—kà-bā-nēs'.

Cabanos—kà-bā'-nōs.

cabaret—kăb'-à-rèt or kà'-bà-rě.

Cabiri—kà-bī'-rī.

cabochon—kà-bō-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

"En *Cabochon*."

Cabot—kăb'-ūt, *not* kăb-öt'.

cabriolet—kăb-rī-ō-lā', *not* kăb-rī-ō-lèt'.

cacao—kà-kā'-ō or kà-kā'-ō.

Cáceres—kă'-thā-rās.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* or *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*.

See *Córdova*.

cachalot—kăsh'-à-lőt.

cache—kăsh.

cachet—kà-shā'.

cachexia—kà-kěk'-sī-à.

See *cachexy*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

cachexy—kà-kěk'-sĭ.

See *cachexia*.

cachinnation—kăk-ĭn-ā'-shŭn.

cachinnatory—kà-kĭn'-à-tō-rĭ.

cachou—kà-shōō'.

cacique—kà-sēk'.

cacoëpy—kăk'-ō-ē-pĭ or kà-kō'-ē-pĭ.

See *orthoëpy*.

cacoëthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē'-thēs skri-bĕn'-dĭ.

cacophony—kà-kōf'-ō-nĭ.

Cacus—kā'-kŭs.

cadaver—kà-dā'-vĕr, *not* kà-dāv'-ĕr.

cadaveric—kà-dāv'-ĕr-ĭk.

The Oxford English Dictionary *prefers* kăd-à-vĕr'-ĭk.

cadenza—kà-dĕnt'-sa or kà-dĕn'-zà: It. pron.

kā-dānt'-sà.

Caderousse—kà-dĕr-ōōs'.

cadet—kà-dĕt'; Fr. pron., kâ-dĕ'.

cadi—kâ'-dĭ or kâ'-dĭ; Turkish pron., kâ'-dĕ.

Cadillac—kà-dĕ-yâk'.

Cadiz—kâ'-dĭz; Sp. pron., kâ-thĕth'.

See *Guadalquivir*, *Zamacoïs*.

Cadmean—kăd-mĕ'-ăn, *not* kăd'-mĕ-ăn.

"A *Cadmean* Victory."

Also written *Cadmæan*, but pronounced as above.

Cadmus—kăd'-mŭs.

Cadogan—kà-dŭg'-ăn.

Cadoudal—kà-dōō-dâl'.

caduceus—kà-dŭ'-sĕ-ŭs.

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables, kà-dŭ'-shŭs.

Cadwalader—kăd-wōl'-à-dĕr.

cæcum—sĕ'-kŭm.

Cædmon—kăd'-mŭn or kâd'-mŭn.

Cælian (Hill)—sĕ'-lĭ-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Celio, Monte—mōn'-tā sā'-lē-ō.

Cælius, Mons.—mōnz sē'-lī-ūs.

Caen—kāN.

Sometimes anglicized kā'-ēn.

For āN, see p. 26.

Cænozoic—sē-nō-zō'-īk or sēn-ō-zō'-īk.

See *Cenozoic*.

Cærleon—kār-lē'-ōn.

Cæsalpinus—sēs-āl-pī'-nūs.

See *Cesalpino*.

Cæsar—sē'-zār; Roman pron., kī'-sār.

Cæsarea—sēs-ā-rē'-ā or sēz-ā-rē'-ā.

See *Cesarea*.

Cæsarean—sē-zā'-rē-ān, *not* sē-zār-ē'-ān.

"The *Cæsarean* Operation."

See *Cæsarian*, *Cesarean*.

Cæsarea-Philippi—sēs-ā-rē'-ā fīl-īp'-ī.

Cæsarian—sē-zā'-rī-ān.

See *Cæsarean*.

Cæsarion—sē-zā'-rī-ōn.

cæsium—sē'-zī-ūm.

cæsurā—sē-zū'-rā or sē-sū'-rā.

café—kā-fā'.

café-au-lait—kā-fā'-ō-lā'.

café-chantant—kā-fā' shāN-tāN'.

For āN, see p. 27.

caffaic—kāf-ē'-īk.

caffeine—kāf'-ē-īn or kāf'-ē-ēn.

Also written *caffein*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

caftan—kāf'-tān or kāf-tāN'.

Cagliari—kāl'-yā-rē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Cagliostro, di—dē kāl-yōs'-trō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

cahier—kā-yā'.

Caiaphas—kā'-yā-fās or kī'-ā-fās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Caicos (Islands)—kī'-kōs.

Cailletet—kā-yŭ-tā'.

Caillou, Le—lŭ kā-yōō'.

Cainan—kā-ī'-năn or kā'-năn.

caïque—kā-ēk'.

Ça Ira—sà ē-rà'.

cairn—kârn; kârñ (Stor.).

Cairo (Egypt)—kī'-rō, *not* kā'-rō.

See *Cairo (Illinois)*.

Cairo (Illinois)—kā'-rō, *not* kī'-rō.

See *Cairo (Egypt)*.

caisson—kā'-sŏn.

There is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation kā-sŏn'.

Caius—kā'-yŭs.

"*Caius* Julius Cæsar."

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēz or kēs.

cajolery—kā-jō'-lē-r-ĭ.

calaboose—kāl-à-bōōs'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Calabria—kā-lā'-brĭ-à; It. pron., kā-lā'-brē-à.

calade—kā-lād'.

Calais (France)—kāl'-ā or kāl'-ĭs; Fr. pron., kā-lā'.

See *Calais (Maine)*.

Calais (Maine)—kāl'-ĭs.

See *Calais (France)*.

calash—kā-lăsh'.

Calaveras—kā-lā-vā'-rās.

calcareous—kāl-kā'-rē-ŭs.

Calchas—kāl'-kăs.

calcimine (n. and vb.)—kāl'-sĭm-ĭn or kāl'-sĭm-ĭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century prefer kăl'-sĭm-ĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

calcinable—kāl-sī'-nà-bl or kāl'-sīn-à-bl.

The second pronunciation is the preference of the Century Dictionary.

calcinatory—kāl-sīn'-à-tō-rī or kāl'-sīn-à-tō-rī.

The Century Dictionary prefers kāl'-sīn-à-tō-rī.

calcine (n.)—kāl'-sīn or kāl'-sīn.

See *calcine* (vb.).

calcine (vb.)—kāl-sīn' or kāl'-sīn.

See *calcine* (n.).

The Century Dictionary prefers kāl'-sīn, and the Standard gives it as the only pronunciation.

"Until recently, kāl-sīn' has been the only pronunciation recognized by orthoëpists."—*Web*.

calcium—kāl'-sī-ŭm, *not* kāl'-shī-ŭm

Calderón de la Barca—kāl-dā-rōn' dā lā bār'-kā;

Eng., kōl'-dēr-ōn dū lā bār'-kā.

caldron—kōl'-drūn.

Also written *cauldron*, but pronounced as above.
See *chaldron*.

Caledonia—kāl-ē-dō'-nī-à.

caledonite—kāl'-ē-dō-nīt or kà-lēd'-ō-nīt.

Calends—kāl'-ēndz.

Also written *Kalends*, but pronounced as above.

calf—kāf, more properly káf.

See *ask*.

calf's-foot—kāfs'-fōot, *not* kàvz'-fōot.

"*Calf's-foot* Jelly."

Calhoun (John C.)—kāl-hōon' or kà-hōon'.

Caliban—kāl'-ī-bān.

"The Tempest."

calipash—kāl'-ī-pāsh or kāl'-ī-pāsh'.

calipee—kāl'-ī-pē or kāl'-ī-pē'.

caliper (n. and vb.)—kāl'-īp-ēr.

Also written *calliper*, but pronounced as above.

caliph—kā'-līf or kāl'-īf.

Also written *calif*, but pronounced as above.

caliphate—kāl'-īf-āt.

Also written *califate*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs. see p. 37)

calisthenics—kāl-īs-thēn'-īks.

calk—kôk.

calkin—kô'-kĭn or kâl'-kĭn.

Worcester prefers kâl'-kĭn.

Callao—kâl-yā'-ō.

See *llama*.

Callicrates—kâl-lĭk'-rà-tēz.

calligraphy—kâl-lĭg'-rà-fĭ.

Callimachus—kâl-lĭm'-à-kūs.

Calliope—kâl-lĭ'-ō-pē, *not* kâl'-lĭ-ōp.

Callipyge—kâl-lĭp'-ĭj-ē.

"Venus *Callipyge*."

Callisthenes—kâl-lĭs'-thē-nēz.

Callisto—kâl-lĭs'-tō.

callose (n.)—kâl'-ōs.

callose (adj.)—kâl'-ōs or kà-lōs'.

callous—kâl'-ūs.

callus—kâl'-ūs.

calm—kām, *not* kām.

calomel—kâl'-ō-mēl.

Calonne, de—ďŹŹ kà-lōn'.

calophyllum—kâl-ō-fĭl'-ŭm.

caloric—kà-lōr'-ĭk, *not* kà-lō'-rĭk.

calorific—kâl-ō-rĭf'-ĭk.

calory—kâl'-ō-rĭ.

Also written *calorie*, but pronounced as above.

caloyer—kâl'-ō-yēr or kà-loi'-ēr.

Calpurnia—kâl-pŭr'-nĭ-à.

Also written *Calphurnia*, but pronounced as above.

calumet—kâl'-yŭ-mēt.

Calvary—kâl'-vā-rĭ.

calve—kāv.

Calvé—kâl-vā'.

Calydonian—kâl-ĭ-dō'-nĭ-ăn.

"The *Calydonian* Hunt."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Calypso—kà-líp'-sō.

calyx—kā'-līks or kāl'-īks.

Cambacérès, de—dũ kân-bà-sā-rēs'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Cambon, Jules—zhül kân-bôn'.

For ũ, ân, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Cambronne, de—dũ kân-brôn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kăm-bī'-sēz.

camellia—kà-měl'-ī-à.

Sometimes pronounced kà-měl'-yà.

camelopard—kà-měl'-ō-pärd or kăm'-ël-ō-pärd.

Camelot—kăm'-ē-lôt.

"Many-towered *Camelot*."

camel's-hair—kăm'-ëlz-hâr, *not* kăm'-ëlz-hâr'.

camembert (cheese)—kà-män-bâr'.

For ân, see p. 26.

camera—kăm'-ēr-à.

See *chimera*.

Camilla—kà-mīl'-là.

"Virgil's *Æneid*."

Camille—kà-měl' or kà-mē'-yũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Camisards—kăm'-iz-ärdz; Fr. pron., kà-mē-zär'.

Camoëns, de—dũ kăm'-ō-ëns.

camomile—kăm'-ō-mīl.

Also written *chamomile*, but pronounced as above

Camorra—kà-mör'-à; It. pron., kà-mör'-rà.

campagna—kăm-pän'-yà.

"*Campagna di Roma*."

campaign—kăm-pän'.

Campan (Madame)—mà-dám' kân-pän'.

For ân, see p. 26.

campanile—kăm-pä-nē'-lā.

"By some as French, kăm-pä-nēl', or, as English, kăm'-pä-nīl; nīl."—*Web*.

Campanini—kăm-pä-nē'-nē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Campbell—kăm'-běl or kăm'-ěl.

Campbellite—kăm'-běl-īt or kăm'-ěl-īt.

Campeachy—kăm-pē'-chĭ.

Campeador, El—āl kăm-pā-ă-thōr'.

See *Cid Campeador*.

Campeggio (Cardinal)—kăm-pěj'-ō.

camphene—kăm'-fēn or kăm-fēn'.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable, and Stor-month says kăm'-fĭn.

camphor—kăm'-fēr, *not* kăm'-fir, unless written *camphire*, an obsolete spelling.

Campidoglio—kăm-pē-dōl'-yō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Campos, Martínez—mār-tē'-nēth kăm'-pōs.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Campus Martius—kăm'-pŭs mār'-shĭ-ŭs.

Canaan—kā'-năn.

"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker*.

Canaanite—kā'-năn-īt.

See note under *Canaan*.

canaille—kā-nāl'; Fr. pron., kâ-nâ'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Canajoharie—kăn-à-jō-hăr'-ē.

canalize—kâ-năl'-iz or kăn'-ăl-iz.

Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā'-ġwâ, *not* kăn-ăn-dā'-ġŭ-ă.

canard—kâ-nârd'; Fr. pron., kâ-nâr'.

canary (bird)—kâ-nâ'-rĭ, *not* kâ-nâr'-ĭ.

cancan—kăn'-kăn; Fr. pron., kân-kân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

cancel—kăn'-sěl, *not* kăn'-sl.

See *damage*.

Candace—kăn'-dā-sē or kăn-dā'-sē; pop., kăn'-dās.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā'-brā, *not* kăn-dē-lā'-brá, generally heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā'-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lā'-brŭm, generally heard.

Candide—kăn-dēd'.

"Voltaire's *Candide*."

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Canes Venatici—kā'-nēz vē-năt'-is-ī.

canine—kā-nĭn' or kā'-nĭn.

"The second pronunciation is now very general and harmonizes with that of *equine*, *bovine*, etc., from analogous Latin words, but the first is still preferred by most orthoëpists."—*Web*.

canker—kăng'-kēr.

Cannæ (Battle of)—kăn'-ē.

cannel (coal)—kăn'-ěl.

Cannes—kăn.

cannon—kăn'-ŭn.

See *canon*.

Cano, del—děl kā'-nō.

canon—kăn'-ŭn.

See *cannon*.

cañon—kăn'-yŭn; Sp. pron., kăn-yōn'.

See *canyon*.

N tilde (ñ) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni* in *minion*.

Canonchet—kā-nŏn'-chět.

Canopus—kā-nō'-pŭs.

canorous—kā-nō'-rŭs.

See *sonorous*.

Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous* are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Canossa—kā-nôš'-sā.

"We shall not go to *Canossa*."—*Bismarck*.

Canova—kā-nô'-vā.

Canrobert—kāN-rō-bâr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

cant (hypocrisy)—kânt.

See *can't* (*cannot*).

can't (cannot)—kânt or kânt.

The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* has the Italian sound in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds.

Cantab—kăn'-tăb.

See *Oxon*.

cantabile—kăn-tă'-bē-lā.

Worcester says kăn-tăb'-īl-ē.

Cantabrian—kăn-tă'-brī-ăn.

Cantabrigian—kăn-tă-brīj'-ī-ăn.

See *Oxonian*.

Cantacuzene (Princess)—kăn-tă-kū-zěn'; Greek pron., kăn-tă-kōō'-zěn-ě.

cantalever—kăn'-tă-lē-vēr.

cantaliver—kăn'-tă-liv-ēr.

cantaloupe—kăn'-tă-lōōp or kăn'-tă-lōp.

Also written *cantaleup*, *cantaloup*, but pronounced as above.

cantata—kăn-tă'-tă.

Worcester prefers kăn-tă'-tă.

Cantate Domino—kăn-tă'-tē dōm'-īn-ō.

cantatrice—kăn-tă-trē'-chā; Fr. pron., kăn-tă-trēs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

canteen—kăn-tēn', *not* kăn'-tēn.

cantharides—kăn-thăr'-īd-ēz.

cantilever—kăn'-tī-lē-vēr or kăn'-tī-lēv-ēr.

canton (n. and vb.)—kăn'-tōn or kăn-tōn'.

Canton (China)—kăn-tōn'.

Canton (U. S.)—kăn'-tōn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cantonal—kăn'-tõn-ăl.

cantonment—kăn'-tõn-měnt or kăn-tõon'-měnt.

Canute—kâ-nût'.

canyon—kăn'-yũn.

See *cañon*.

caoutchouc—kōo'-chōók or kow'-chōók.

"The pronunciation kow is preferred for this and cognate words in British usage."—*Web*.

Capaneus—kâ-pâ'-nē-ūs or kăp'-â-nūs.

cap-a-pie—kăp'-â-pē'.

Capel—kăp'-ěl.

Capella—kâ-pěl'-â.

Capernaum—kâ-pēr'-nâ-ũm.

Capet—kâ'-pět or kăp'-ět; Fr. pron., kâ-pâ'.

"Louis Capet."

Capetian—kâ-pē'-shăn.

"The *Capetian* Dynasty."

capias (writ)—kâ'-pĩ-ăs or kăp'-ĩ-ăs.

capillary (n.)—kăp'-ĩl-â-rĩ.

capillary (adj.)—kăp'-ĩl-â-rĩ or kâ-pĩl'-â-rĩ.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor*.

capital—kăp'-ĩt-ăl.

Capitol—kăp'-ĩt-öl.

Capitoline (Hill)—kăp'-ĩt-ō-lĩn or kâ-pĩt'-ō-lĩn.

Capitolino, Monte—mõn'-tâ kâ-pē-tõ-lē'-nõ.

Capitolinus, Mons—mõnz kăp'-ĩt-ō-lĩ'-nũs.

capitulate—kâ-pĩt'-ũ-lât.

capoch—kâ-pōoch'.

Capo d'Istria—kâ'-pō dēs'-trē-â.

capon—kâ'-pũn, *not* kâ'-põn.

Cappuccini (Church)—kâ-pōo-chē'-nē.

See *Abbatucci*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Caprera—kā-prā'-rā.

Capreæ—kā'-prē-ē.

Capri—kā'-prē.

capriccio—kā-prē'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

capriccioso—kā-prē'-chō'-sō.

See *Bertuccio*.

caprice—kā-prēs'.

"Pope rimed it with *nice* and *vice*, but the rime is questioned by A. J. Ellis."—*Web*.

See *ambergris*.

capricious—kā-prīsh'-ūs.

Capricornus—kāp-rī-kōr'-nūs.

Caprivi, von—fōn kā-prē'-vē.

capsicine—kāp'-sīs-in or kāp'-sīs-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

capsule—kāp'-sūl.

captain—kāp'-tīn.

Ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is, in unaccented syllables, pronounced like *ě* or *ī*.

See *chieftain*, *fountain*, *mountain*.

Capua—kāp'-ū-ā; It. pron., kā'-pōō-ā.

capuchin—kāp'-ū-chīn or kāp'-ū-shēn'.

See *ambergris*.

Capucines, Boulevard des—bōōl-vār' dā kā-pū-sēn'.

For *ū*, see p. 26.

Capulet—kāp'-ū-lēt.

caput—kā'-pūt or kāp'-ūt.

Carabas (Marquis of)—kār'-ā-bās; Fr. pron., kā-rā-bā'.

"Puss in Boots."

caracal—kār'-ā-kāl.

Caracalla—kār'-ā-kāl'-ā.

Caracas—kā-rā'-kās.

Caraccioli—kā-rā'-chō-lē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Caractacus—kâ-rāk'-tâ-kūs.

carafe—kâ-ráf'.

caramel—kär'-â-měl, *not* kâr-â-měl'.

carat—kär'-ât.

Caravaggio, da—dâ kâ-râ-vâ'-jō.

caravan—kär'-â-văn or kâr-â-văn'.

caravansary—kâr-â-văn'-sâ-rî.

See *caravanserai*.

caravanserai—kâr-â-văn'-sē-rî.

See *caravansary*.

carbide—kär'-bîd or kâr'-bîd.

See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

carbine—kär'-bîn, *not* kâr'-bēn.

carbonaceous—kâr-bō-nâ'-shūs.

Carbonari—kâr-bō-nâ'-rē.

carcajou—kär'-kâ-jōō or kâr'-kâ-zhōō.

carcanet—kär'-kâ-nēt.

card—kârd, *not* kyârd.

"When *ä* or *î* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-înd* or *k-yînd*, *ske-ÿ* or *sk-yî*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *î*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web*.

cardamine—kâr-dăm'-în-ē or kâr-dâ-mî'-nē.

cardamom—kâr'-dâ-mûm.

Cardan—kâr'-dăn; Fr. pron., kâr-dăn'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

"*Cardan's Solution*."

Cárdenas—kâr'-dâ-näs.

carditis—kâr-dî'-tîs, *not* kâr-dē'-tîs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Carême—kâ-râm'.

caret—kär'-ët or kâ'-rët.

Caribbean (Sea)—kär'-î-bē'-ăn, *not* kär'-îb'-ē'-ăn.
See *Caribbees*.

Caribbees—kär'-î-bēz.

See *Caribbean (Sea)*.

caribou—kär'-î-bōō or kär'-î-bōō'.

caricature (n. and vb.)—kär'-î-kâ-tūr.

"The older accentuation car-i-ca-ture' is still often heard, especially in the verb and derivatives."
—*Web*.

caricaturist—kär'-î-kâ-tū-rîst or kär'-î-kâ-tū'-rîst.

caries—kâ'-rî-ēz.

carillon—kär'-îl-ôn; Fr. pron., kâ-rē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Carlisle—kâr-lîl'.

See *Carlyle (Thomas)*.

Carlovingian—kâr-lō-vîn'-jî-ăn, *not* kâr-lō-vîn'-î-ăn.

Carlsruhe—kârls'-rōō-ē.

Also written *Karlsruhe*, but pronounced as above.

Carlyle (Thomas)—kâr-lîl'.

See *Carlisle*.

carmagnole—kâr-mâ-nyöl'.

Carmen—kâr'-mën; Fr. pron., kâr-mân'.

Carmen Sylva—kâr'-mën sîl'-vâ.

carminative—kâr-mîn'-â-tîv or kâr'-mîn-â-tîv.

carmine—kâr'-mîn or kâr'-mîn.

Carnarvon—kâr-nâr'-vûn.

Carnaval de Venise, Le—lû kâr-nâ-vâl' dû vë-nēz'.

Carneades—kâr-nē'-â-dēz.

Carnegie (Andrew)—kâr-nēg'-î, *not* kâr'-nēg'-î.

"The accent is on the *second* syllable."—*Andrew Carnegie*.

carnelian—kâr-nēl'-yăn; kâr-nē'-lî-ăn (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

carnivora—kär-niv'-ō-rà.

carnivorous—kär-niv'-ō-rūs.

Carnot—kär-nō'.

See *Sadi-Carnot*.

carolin (coin)—kär'-ō-līn.

Caroline—kär'-ō-līn; Fr. pron., kā-rō-lēn'.

Carolinian—kär-ō-līn'-ī-ăn, *not* kär-ō-lī'-nī-ăn.

Carolus Duran—kär-ō-lūs' dū-rān'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

Carolyn—kär'-ō-līn.

carotid—kā-rōt'-īd, *not* kā-rō'-tīd.

"The Carotid Arteries."

carousal—kā-row'-zāl.

See *carrousel*.

Carpathian—kär-pā'-thī-ăn.

Carracci—kär-rā'-chē.

Carrara—kär-rā'-rà.

"Carrara Marble."

Carreño, Teresa—tā-rā'-zā kär-rān'-yō.

See *cañon*.

carriage—kär'-īj.

Carrier—kär-yā'.

Carrière—kär-yâr'.

carrousel—kär-ōō-zěl'.

See *carousal*.

Cartagena—kär-tā-jē'-nā; Sp. pron., kär-tā-hā'-nā.

In Spanish, *g* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*.

Cartaphilus—kär-tāf'-īl-ūs.

"The Wandering Jew."

carte blanche—kärt-blānsh'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

carte de visite—kärt dŭ vē-zēt'.

cartel—kär'-těl or kär-těl'.

Carteret—kär'-tēr-ēt.

Cartesian—kär-tē'-zhăn; kär-tē'-zhī-ăn (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Carthaginian—kär-thà-jîn'-i-ăn, *not* kär-thà-jē'-nī-ăn.

Carthusian—kär-thū'-zhăn.

Cartier, Jacques—zhāk kär-tyā'.

cartilage—kär'-tīl-āj.

cartilaginous—kär-tīl-āj'-in-ūs.

cartouche—kär-tōōsh'.

cartridge—kär'-trīj, *not* kăt'-rīj.

caruncle—kär'-üng-kl or kà-rüng'-kl.

Caruso—kà-rōō'-zō, *not* kà-rōō'-sō.

caryatides—kär-i-ăt'-id-ēz.

caryatids—kär-i-ăt'-idz.

Casabianca—kà-zà-byāng'-kà.

Casa Guidi—kà'-zà gwē'-dē.

Casaubon—kà-sô'-būn; Fr. pron., kà-zō-bôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Cascine—kàs-chē'-nā.

casein—kà'-sē-in.

Casella—kà-zēl'-là.

casement—kàs'-mënt or káz'-mënt.

caseous—kà'-sē-ūs.

Worcester gives kà'-shē-ūs as an alternative pronunciation.

cashmere—kăsh'-mēr or kăsh-mēr'.

See *Cashmere*.

Cashmere—kăsh-mēr'.

Also written *Kashmir*, but pronounced as above.

See *cashmere*, *Newfoundland*.

cashoo—kà-shōō'.

Casimir-Périer—kà-zē-mēr' pā-ryā'.

casino—kà-sē'-nō.

See *cassino*.

cask—kâsk, *not* kăsk.

See *ask*.

casket—kàs'-kět or kàs'-kīt.

Cassagnac, de—dū kà-sàn-yâk'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cassandra—kàs-săn'-drà.

Cassatt—kàs-săt'.

cassava—kàs-să'-vâ.

cassia—kăsh'-à or kăsh'-î-â.

casserole, en—ân kàs-ēr-öl'.

For ân, see p. 26.

cassimere—kàs'-îm-ēr, *not* kăz'-îm-ēr.

cassino—kàs-sē'-nō.

See *casino*.

Cassio—kăsh'-î-ō.

Cassiopeia—kàs-î-ō-pē'-yâ.

"*Cassiopeia's* Chair."

Cassius, Caius Longinus—kâ'-yūs lôn-jî'-nūs
kăsh'-î-ūs.

Generally pronounced kăsh'-ūs.

cassowary—kàs'-ō-wā-rî.

cast (n. and vb.)—kăst, *not* kăst.

See *ask*.

Castalia—kàs-tâ'-lî-â.

castanet—kàs'-tâ-nět or kàs-tâ-nět'.

caste—kăst, *not* kăst.

See *ask*.

Castelar y Rissoll—kàs-tâ-lâr' ē rēs-sōl'.

Castellammare—kàs-těl-lâm-mâ'-râ.

castellan—kàs'-těl-ân.

Castellane, de—dũ kàs-těl-ân'.

caster—kàs'-tēr; *not* kàs'-tēr.

See *ask*, *castor*.

Castiglione—kàs-těl-yō'-nâ.

See *Bentivoglio*.

castile (soap)—kàs'-těl or kàs-těl'.

See *Castile* (*Spain*).

Castile (Spain)—kàs-těl'.

See *castile* (*soap*).

Castilla—kàs-těl'-yâ.

See *llama*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

castle—kās'-l, *not* kās'-l.

See *ask*.

Castlereagh—kās-l-rā' or kās'-l-rā.

castor—kās'-tēr, *not* kās'-tēr.

See *caster*.

Castor—kās'-tēr.

See *Pollux*.

"*Castor and Pollux*."

Castrucci—kās-trōō'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Castruccio—kās-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

casual—kāzh'-ū-āl or kąz'-ū-āl.

casualty—kāzh'-ū-āl-tī or kąz'-ū-āl-tī.

casuist—kāzh'-ū-īst or kąz'-ū-īst.

casuistry—kāzh'-ū-īs-trī or kąz'-ū-īs-trī.

casus belli—kā'-sūs bēl'-lī.

catabasis—kā-tāb'-ā-sīs.

cataclysm—kāt'-ā-klīzm.

catacomb—kāt'-ā-kōm, *not* kāt'-ā-kōmb.

catalfalque—kāt'-ā-fālk.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kāt'-ā-lēp-sī.

catalogue—kāt'-ā-lōg, *not* kāt'-ā-lōg.

catalpa—kā-tāl'-pā, *not* kā-tōl'-pā.

catalysis—kā-tāl'-ī-sīs.

catamaran—kāt'-ā-mā-rān'.

cataract—kāt'-ā-rākt.

catarrhine—kāt'-ā-rīn or kāt'-ā-rīn.

"*Catarrhine Apes*."

See *platyrrhine*.

Catawba—kā-tō'-bā.

catch—käch, *not* kēch.

Webster says that *kēch* is very common in the United States and England, but is generally regarded as dialectic or vulgar.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37).

catchup—käch'-ŭp.

See *catsup*, *ketchup*.

Cateau-Cambrésis—kà-tō' kân-brā-zē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

catechetic—kăt-ē-kět'-ĭk.

catechetical—kăt-ē-kět'-ĭk-ăl.

catechism—kăt'-ē-kĭzm, *not* kăt'-ē-kĭz-ŭm.

catechization—kăt-ē-kĭz-ā'-shŭn or kăt-ē-kĭ-zā'-shŭn.

Also written *catechisation*, but pronounced as above.

catechize—kăt'-ē-kĭz.

Also written *catechise*, but pronounced as above.

catechu—kăt'-ē-chōō or kăt'-ē-shōō.

catechumen—kăt-ē-kū'-mĕn.

categorical—kăt-ē-gōr'-ĭk-ăl.

"The *Categorical Imperative*."

category—kăt'-ē-gō-rĭ.

catena—kà-tē'-nà.

catenary—kăt'-ē-nā-rĭ or kà-tē'-nā-rĭ.

"A *Catenary Curve*."

cater-cornered—kà'-tĕr kôr'-nĕrd or kăt'-ĕr kôr'-nĕrd, *not* kăt'-tĭ kôr'-nĕrd.

"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the United States."—*Wor*.

caterwaul—kăt'-ĕr-wôl.

Cathay—kà-thā'.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of *Cathay*."—*Tennyson*.

cathedra—kà-thē'-drà or kăth'-ē-drà.

See *ex cathedra*.

Catherine de' Medici—kăth'-ĕr-ĭn dā mā'-dē-chē

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

catheter—kăth'-ē-tĕr.

cathodal—kăth'-ō-dăl.

See *anodal*.

cathode—kăth'-ōd.

See *anode*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cathodic—kâ-thöd'-îk.

See *anodic*.

Catholic—kăth'-ô-lîk.

Catholicism—kâ-thöl'-îs-îzm.

catholicize—kâ-thöl'-îs-îz.

catsup—kăt'-sûp.

See *catchup*, *ketchup*.

Cattaraugus—kăt-â-rô'-gûs.

Catullus—kâ-tûl'-ûs.

Caucasian—kô-kâ'-shăn or kô-kăsh'-ăn.

Caucasus—kô'-kâ-sûs.

caudal—kô'-dăl.

See *caudle*.

Caudine (Forks)—kô'-dîn.

caudle—kô'-dl.

See *caudal*.

cauk—kôk.

Caulaincourt, de—dû kô-lăn-kôor'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

cauldron—kôl'-drûn.

See *caldron*.

cauliflower—kô'-lî-flow-ēr, *not* kôl'-î-flow-ēr.

caulk—kôk.

See *calk*, another spelling.

causerie—kôz-rē' or kôz'-rē.

Cauterets—kôt-râ'.

Cauterskill—kô'-têrz-kîl.

See *Kaaterskill*.

Cavaignac—kâ-vên-yâk'.

cavalcade—kăv-ăl-kăd'.

cavalero—kăv-â-lê'-rô.

Also written *cavaliero*, but pronounced as above.

cavalier—kăv-â-lêr'.

Cavalieri—kâ-vâ-lyâr'-ê.

Cavalleria Rusticana—kâ-vâl-lâ-rê'-â rōos-tē-kâ'-nâ.

cavatina—kâ-vâ-tê'-nâ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

caveat—kā'-vē-ăt, *not* kăv'-ē-ăt.

caviar—kăv-ĭ-ăr' or kâ-vyăr'.

Also written *caviare*, but pronounced as above.

"*Caviare* was originally pronounced in four syllables. Later the final *e* was dropped in pronunciation and often in spelling, and the pronunciation became unsettled. The pronunciations kăv-ĭ-ăr', kâ-vyăr', like the French, are now considered the best usage, although the older kâ-vēr', given by Walker and others, is still preferred by some."—*Web*.

"'T was *caviare* to the general."—*Shakespeare*.

cavil—kăv'-ĭl.

Cavite—kā-vē'-tā.

Cavour, di—dē kâ-vōor'.

Cawdor—kô'-dôr.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor*!"—*Shakespeare*.

Cawnpur—kôn-pōor'.

cayenne—kā-ĕn' or kī-ĕn'.

See *Cayenne*.

Cayenne—kā-ĕn' or kī-ĕn'.

See *cayenne*.

cayman—kā'-măn.

Cayman (Islands)—kī-măn'.

Cayster—kā-ĭs'-tēr.

Cayuga—kā-yōō'-gâ.

Cazin—kā-zăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Ceballos—thā-băl'-yōs.

See *Cervantes, de; llama*.

Cebú—sā-bōō'.

In the Philippine Islands, *c* before *e* or *i*, is usually pronounced like *s* in *sun*.

Cecil—sē'-sĭl or sēs'-ĭl or sĭs'-ĭl.

The second and third pronunciations are the ones usually heard in England.

Cecilia—sē-sĭl'-ĭ-ă or sē-sĭl'-yâ; It. pron., chā-chē'-lē-ă.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Cecily—sēs'-īl-ī.

See *Cicely*.

Cecrops—sē'-krōps.

See *Kekrops*.

cedilla—sē-dīl'-à.

Cedric—sēd'-rīk or kēd'-rīk, *not* sē'-drīk.

cedrine—sē'-drīn or sē'-drīn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Cedron—sē'-drōn.

"The Brook *Cedron*."

celandine—sēl'-ān-dīn.

Celano—chā-lā'-nō.

"Thomas of *Celano*."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Celarent (Logic)—sē-lā'-rēnt or sē-lār'-ēnt.

Celebes—sēl'-ē-bēz.

celestial—sē-lēs'-chāl.

Celestine—sēl'-ēs-tīn or sē-lēs'-tīn.

Celestine (one of a sect of Pelagians) is pronounced sēl'-ēs-tīn or sēl'-ēs-tīn or sē-lēs'-tīn.

Célestine—sā-lēs-tēn'.

Celestins (Vichy)—sēl-ēs-tān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Celia—sē'-lī-à or sēl'-yā.

celibacy—sēl'-ī-bā-sī or sē-līb'-à-sī.

All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the *first* form only.

celibate—sēl'-ī-bāt.

cellar—sēl'-ēr.

Cellini, Benvenuto—bēn-vā-nōō'-tō chēl-lē'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cello—chēl'-ō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*, *violoncello*.

cellular—sēl'-ū-lār.

cellulitis—sēl-ū-lī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

celluloid—sēl'-ū-loid.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

celt—sělt.

See *Celt*.

Celt—sělt.

See *celt*, *Kelt*.

Celtic—sěl'-tĭk.

See *Keltic*.

cement (n.)—sē-měnt' or sěm'-ěnt.

The pronunciation sěm'-ěnt is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it.

See *cement* (vb.).

cement (vb.)—sē-měnt'.

See *absent* (vb.), *cement* (n.).

cemetery—sěm'-ē-těr-ĭ, *not* sěm'-ē-trĭ.

Cenci—chěň'-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cendrillon—sāN-drē-yôn'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

cenobite—sěň'-ō-bĭt or sē'-nō-bĭt.

cenotaph—sěň'-ō-táf.

Cenozoic—sē-nō-zō'-ĭk or sěň-ō-zō'-ĭk.

See *Cænozoic*.

centaur—sěň'-tôr.

centenary—sěň'-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sěň-těň'-ĭ-ăl, *not* sěň-těň'-yăl.

centesimal—sěň-těs'-ĭ-măl.

centigrade—sěň'-tĭ-ġrād.

centiliter—sěň'-tĭ-lē-těr.

Also written *centilitre*, but pronounced as above.

centime—sāN-tēm' or sãN'-tēm.

For āN, see p. 26.

centimeter—sěň'-tĭ-mē-těr.

Also written *centimetre*, but pronounced as above.

Centlivre—sěňt-lĭv'-ěr or sěňt-lē'-věr.

centrale (bone)—sěň-trā'-lē.

centrifugal—sěň-trĭf'-yū-ġăl.

centripetal—sěň-trĭp'-ē-tăl.

centumvir—sěň-tŭm'-věr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

centurion—sěn-tū'-rĭ-ŏn.

century—sěn'-tū-rĭ, *not* sěn'-chŭr-ĭ.

ceorl—kěôrl or chĕrl.

cephalic—sē-făl'-ĭk, *not* sĕf'-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf'-â-lō-pŏd.

Worcester says sē-făl'-ō-pŏd.

Cephas—sē'-făs.

Cepheus—sē'-fūs or sē'-fē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

ceramic—sē-rām'-ĭk, *not* kē-rām'-ĭk, unless written *keramic*.

ceramics—sē-rām'-ĭks, *not* kē-rām'-ĭks, unless written *keramics*.

cerate—sē'-rāt, *not* sĭr'-āt.

Cerberus—sēr'-bē-rŭs.

cerebellum—sĕr-ē-bĕl'-ŭm.

cerebral—sĕr'-ē-brăl, *not* sē-rē'-brăl.

cerebric—sĕr'-ē-brĭk, sometimes sē-rĕb'-rĭk.

cerebro-spinal—sĕr'-ē-brō spĭ'-năl, *not* sē-rē'-brō spĭ'-năl.

cerebrum—sĕr'-ē-brŭm, *not* sē-rē'-brŭm.

The four words given above are all accented on the first syllable.

cerement—sēr'-mĕnt.

ceremonial—sĕr-ē-mō'-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕr-ē-mō'-nyăl.

cereous—sē'-rē-ūs.

Ceres—sē'-rĕz.

cereus—sē'-rē-ūs.

"Night-blooming *Cereus*."

cerise—sē-rĕz'.

certain—sēr'-tĭn.

See *captain*.

certainly—sēr'-tĭn-lĭ.

certes—sēr'-tĕz or sēr'-tĭz.

"Rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic."—*Web*.

certiorari (writ)—sĕr-shĭ-ō-rā'-rĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cerulean—sē-rōō'-lē-ăn.

cerulein—sē-rōō'-lē-în.

cerumen—sē-rōō'-mën.

Cervantes, de—dā thěr-văn'-tās; Eng. pron.,
sēr-văn'-tēz.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like
th in *thin*.

See *Cervera y Topete, Saavedra*.

Cervera y Topete—thěr-vā'-rā ē tō-pā'-tā.

See *Cervantes, de*.

cervical—sēr'-vīk-ăl.

cervine—sēr'-vīn or sēr'-vīn.

Cesalpino—chā-zāl-pē'-nō.

See *Beatrice Cenci, Cæsalpinus*.

Cesare (Logic)—sē'-zā-rē.

Cesare—chā'-zā-rā.

"*Cesare Borgia*."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cesarea—sēs-à-rē'-à.

See *Cæsarea*.

Cesarean—sē-zā'-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zār-ē'-ăn.

Also written *Cesarian*, but pronounced as above.

See *Cæsarean*.

Cesari—chā'-zā-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cesnola, di—dē chēs'-nō-lā.

Céspedes, de—dā sās'-pā-thās or dā thās'-pā-thās.

See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir*.

cess-pool—sēs'-pōōl.

cetacea—sē-tā'-shē-à.

cetacean—sē-tā'-shăn.

Cetewayo—sēt-ī-wā'-yō.

Also written *Cetywayo*, but pronounced as above.

Cetus—sē'-tūs.

Ceuta—sū'-tá; Sp. pron., thā'-ōō-tā.

See *Cáceres*.

Cévennes—sā-vën'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ceylon—sē-lōn'.

chablis—shā-blē', *not* shăb'-lēs.

Chaeronea (Battle of)—kēr-ō-nē'-ā.

chaff—cháf, *not* chăf.

See *ask*.

Chagres (river)—chă'-grēs, *not* shă'-grēs.

chagrin—shă-grīn'.

In British usage, shă-grēn'.

chair—châr.

chaise—shāz.

chalazion—kā-lā'-zī-ōn.

chalcedony—kāl-sēd'-ō-nī or kāl'-sē-dō-nī.

Chalcis—kāl'-sīs.

Chaldean—kāl-qē'-ăn, *not* kāl'-dē-ăn.

Chaldee—kāl'-dē or kāl-dē'.

chaldron—chôl'-drūn.

Worcester gives châl'-drūn as an alternative pronunciation.

See *caldron*.

chalet—shā-lā' or shă-lē' or shăl'-ā.

chalice—chăl'-īs.

challis—shăl'-ī or chăl'-īs.

Chalmers—chă'-mērzh or chô'-mērzh.

Châlons (Battle of)—shă-lôn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Chalybean—kāl-ī-bē'-ăn or kā-līb'-ē-ăn.

"*Chalybean* tempered steel."—*Milton*.

chalybeate—kā-līb'-ē-āt.

Cham—kām.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

Chambéry—shāN-bā-rē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Chambord, de—dū shāN-bōr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

chambre de luxe—shāN'-brū dū lüks.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

chameleon—kà-mē'-lē-ŭn.

chamfer—chăm'-fēr, *not* chăm'-pēr.

chamois—shăm'-ĩ or shà-mwă' or shà-moi'.

"Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pronunciation (shà-mwă') for the name of the animal only."—*Web*.

chamomile—kăm'-ō-mīl.

See *camomile*.

Chamonix—shà-mō-nē'.

See *Chamouni*.

Chamouni—shà-mōō-nē'.

See *Chamonix*.

champ—chămp.

champagne—shăm-păn'.

Champagne—shăm-păn'; Fr. pron., shăn-păn'-yŭ.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Champagny, de—dŭ shăn-pà-nyē'.

For ân, see p. 26.

champaign—shăm-păn'.

"The historical pronunciation chăm'-păn is still preferred by some, the accentuation at least being common in English verse, but the more frequent pronunciation at present is as above, as if the word were from modern French. The Oxford English Dictionary rejects the historical pronunciation with *ch* (as in *chair*) for *chivalry*, but retains it in *champaign*."—*Web*.

Champ-de-Mai—shăn-dŭ-mā'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Champ-de-Mars—shăn-dŭ-mārs'.

For ân, see p. 26.

champignon—shăm-pîn'-yŭn or chăm-pîn'-yŭn;

Fr. pron., shăn-pên-yôn'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Champigny—shāN-pēn-yē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Champlain (Lake)—shām-plān'.

Champlain, de—dũ shāN-plān'; Eng. pron., shām-plān'.

For āN, ăN, see p. 26.

Champollion—shām-pōl'-lē-ōn; Fr. pron., shāN-pōl-yōN'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Champs-Élysées—shāN-zā-lē-zā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

chance—chāns, *not* chāns.

See *ask*.

chancel—chān'-sěl, *not* chān'-sěl.

See *ask*.

chancery—chān'-sēr-ĭ, *not* chān'-sēr-ĭ.

See *ask*.

chancre—shāng'-kēr.

chancroid—shāng'-kroid.

chandler—chān'-dlēr, *not* chān'-dlēr.

See *ask*.

Chandor (India)—chān-dōr'.

channel—chān'-ěl, *not* chān'-l.

chanson—shān'-sōn; Fr. pron., shāN-sōN'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Geste—shāN-sōN' dũ zhěst.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roland—shāN-sōN' dũ rō-lān'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roncevaud—shāN-sōN' dũ rōNS-vō'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

chant—chānt, *not* chānt.

See *ask*.

Chant du Départ, Le—lũ shāN dũ dā-pār'.

For ũ, ăN, see p. 26.

Chantecler—shānt-klār'.

For āN, see p. 26.

chanticleer—chān'-tĭ-klēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Chantilly (lace)—shăn-tîl'-î; Fr. pron., shăn-tē-yē'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Chantilly (France)—shăn-tē-yē'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Chantilly (U. S.)—shăn-tîl'-ē.

chaos—kâ'-ôs.

chaotic—kâ-ôt'-îk.

chap (crack)—chăp.

See *chap* (jaw).

cháp (jaw)—chöp or chăp.

See *chap* (crack).

chaparajos—châ-pă-ră'-hös.

See *Jorullo*.

chaparral—chăp-â-răl'.

chapeau—shâ-pō'.

chapeau-bras—shâ-pō'-brâ.

chapel—chăp'-ël, *not* chăp'-l.

Chapelle Expiatoire—shâ-pěl' ěks-pē-â-twâr'.

chaperon—shăp'-ēr-ôn or shăp'-ēr-ôn.

See *accost*.

chapfallen—chöp'-fôl-n or chăp'-fôl-n.

See *chopfallen*.

chaplain—chăp'-lîn.

See *captain*.

Chapultepec—châ-pōol-tâ-pěk'.

char (job)—châr or châr.

See *charwoman*.

character—kăr'-ăk-těr.

Before 1700, this word was often accented on the second syllable (kăr-ăk'-těr).

charade—shâ-răd' or shâ-răd'.

The latter pronunciation is frequently heard in Great Britain.

Charcot—shâr-kō'.

chargé d'affaires—shâr-zhâ' dà-fâr'.

Charicles—kăr'-î-klěz.

"Becker's *Charicles*."

(For Key of Signs. see p. 37)

charivari—shā-rē-vā'-rē or shā-rē-vā-rē'.

charlatan—shār'-lā-tān.

Charlemagne—shār'-lē-mān; Fr. pron., shār-lē-mān'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

charlotte-russe—shār'-lōt rōos; Fr. pron., shār-lōt'-rūs.

For ū, see p. 26.

Charmian—chār'-mĭ-ān.

"Antony and Cleopatra."

charnel house—chār'-nĕl hows.

Charon—kā'-rōn, *not* chā'-rōn.

Charpentier—shār-pān-tyā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

chart—chärt.

The pronunciation kärt is obsolete.

charta—kär'-tā, *not* chār'-tā.

chartographer—kär-tōg'-rā-fēr.

Chartres—shār'-trŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

chartreuse—shār-trŭz'; Fr. pron., shār-trōz'.

For ō, see p. 25.

charwoman—chār'-wōom-ān or chār'-wōom-ān.

See *char* (job).

chary—chār'-ĭ or chā'-rĭ.

Charybdis—kā-rĭb'-dĭs.

"Scylla and Charybdis."

See *Scylla*.

chasm—kāzm, *not* kāz'-ŭm.

See *elm*, *prism*.

chassepot—shās-pō'.

Worcester says shās'-pō.

chassis—shā'-sē.

The Century Dictionary says shās'-ĭs, and the Standard chās'-ĭs or shā'-sē.

chasten—chās'-n, *not* chāst'-n.

chastening—chās'-n-ĭng, *not* chās'-tn-ĭng.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

chastise—chăs-tîz', *not* chăs'-tîz.

chastisement—chăs'-tîz-měnt, *not* chăs-tîz'-měnt.

chasuble—chăz'-û-bl or chăs'-û-bl.

château—shă-tō'.

Chateaubriand, de—dŭ shă-tō-brē-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

château en Espagne—shă-tō' ăn nēs-păn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Château-Thierry—shă-tō' tyě-rē'.

châteaux en Espagne—shă-tōz' ăn nēs-păn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ăn, see p. 26.

chatelaine—shăt'-ē-lăn; Fr. pron., shă-tě-lěn'.

Châtillon—shă-tē-yôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Chaucer—chô'-sēr, *not* chow'-sēr.

Chaudière—shō-dyâr'.

chauffeur—shō-fûr'; Fr. pron., shō-för'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chăn'-sĭ or chôn'-sĭ.

Chautauqua—shă-tô'-kwà, *not* chà-tô'-kwà.

Chauvin—shō-văn'.

"Le Soldat Laboureur."

For ăn, see p. 26.

chauvinism—shō'-vĭn-ĭzm.

Chavannes, Puvis de—pŭ-vē' dŭ shă-vàn'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Cheddar—chěd'-ēr.

"Cheddar Cheese."

Chedorlaomer—kěd-ör-lă-ō'-mēr.

cheerful—chěr'-fōol.

cheesy—chě'-zĭ.

chef—shěf.

chef-d'œuvre—shě-dŭv'-r; Fr. pron., shě-dō'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ĕ, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Chelmsford—chěmz'-fěrd.

See *Alnwick*.

Chelsea—chěl'-sē, *not* chěl'-sē-à.

See *Anglesea*.

Cheltenham—chělt'-nũm.

See *Alnwick*.

chemic—kěm'-ĭk.

chemise—shē-měz'.

chemisette—shěm-iz-ět'.

chemistry—kěm'-ĭs-trĭ.

Smart says kĭm'-ĭs-trĭ, and Worcester gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mũng', *not* chē-mũng'.

Chénier, de—dũ shā-nyā'.

chenille—shē-něl'.

Cheops—kē'-ōps.

"The Pyramid of *Cheops*."

Cephren—kěf'-rěn.

"The Pyramid of *Cephren*."

cheque—chěk.

Cherbourg—shěr-bōōr'.

Cherbuliez—shâr-bũ-lyā'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Cherif Pasha—shā-rěf' pà-shā'.

cheroot—shē-rōōt' or chē-rōōt'.

Chersonesus—kûr-sō-nē'-sũs.

Chertsey—chûrt'-sĭ; coll., chēs'-ĭ.

See *Alnwick*.

cherub—chěr'-ũb.

See *Cherub (city)*.

Cherub (city)—kē'-rũb.

"*Cherub*, a city of the Babylonish Empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web*.

See *cherub*.

cherubic—chē-rōō'-bĭk.

See *seraphic*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cherubim—chěr'-ū-bīm or chěr'-ōō-bīm.

See *seraphim*.

Cherubini—kā-rōō-bē'-nē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k*.

chérup—chěr'-ūp.

See *chirrup*.

chervil—chěr'-vīl.

Cheshire—chěsh'-ēr.

"*Cheshire Cheese*."

See *Alnwick*.

chestnut—chěs'-nūt, *not* chěst'-nūt.

chetah—chē'-tā.

Also written *cheetah*, but pronounced as above.

cheval-de-frise—shě-vāl'-dū-frēz.

See *ambergris*.

chevalier—shěv-à-lēr'; Fr. pron., shě-vāl-yā'.

chevalier d'industrie—shě-vāl-yā' dān-dūs-trē'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

chevaux-de-frise—shě-vō'-dū-frēz.

See *ambergris*.

chevelure—shěv-lūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

cheviot (cloth)—chěv'-ī-ūt or chē'-vī-ūt.

Cheviot (Hills)—chěv'-ī-ūt or chē'-vī-ūt.

Chevreur—shě-vrōl'.

For ō, see p. 25.

chevron—shěv'-rūn.

Chevy Chase—chěv'-ī chās.

chew—chū, *not* chōō.

Cheyenne—shī-ěnn'.

See *Chiienne*.

Cheyne (Walk)—chān or chīn.

Cheyne (George)—chān or chīn.

Cheyne (Thomas Kelly)—chā'-nē.

chianti—kē-ān'-tē.

See *Cherubini*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

chiaro-oscuro—kē-ä'-rō ō-skōō'-rō.

See *Cherubini*.

chiaroscuro—kē-är-ō-skōō'-rō.

See *Cherubini*.

chibouk—chĭ-bōōk' or chĭ-bōōk'.

Also written *chibouque*, but pronounced as above.

chic—shĕk, *not* shĭk.

Chicago—shĭ-kō'-gō, *not* shĭ-kā'-gō *nōr* chĭ-kā'-gō.

chicanery—shĭ-kān'-ēr-ĭ.

Formerly also chĭ-kān'-rĭ.

Chichester—chĭch'-ēs-tēr, *not* chĭ'-chēs-tēr.

chicken—chĭk'-ĕn or chĭk'-ĭn.

chieftain—chĕf'-tĭn.

See *captain*.

Chienne—shĕ-ĕn'.

See *Cheyenne*.

chiffon—shĭf'-ōn; Fr. pron., shĕ-fōn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

chiffonier (cabinet)—shĭf'-ō-nēr'.

Also written *chiffonnier*, but pronounced as above.

chignon—shĭn'-yōn; Fr. pron., shĕn-yōn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Chihuahua—chĕ-wā'-wā.

chilblain—chĭl'-blān.

childe—chĭld.

"*Childe*, pronounced chĭld, is contrary to all analogy."—*Wor*.

Childe Harold—chĭld hār'-ūld.

Childeric—chĭl'-dĕr-ĭk.

The French "*Childéric*" is pronounced shĕl-dā-rĕk'.

children—chĭl'-drĕn, *not* chĭl'-dĕrn.

Chile—chĕ'-lā.

See *Chili*.

Chili—chĭl'-ĭ.

See *Chile*.

Chiliasm—kĭl'-ĭ-āzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Chillicothe—chĭl'-ĭ-kōth'-ē, *not* chĭl'-ĭ-kō'-thē.

Chillon (Castle)—shĭl'-ōn or shĭl'-ōn'; Fr. pron.,
shē-yōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Chilo—kī-lō.

"*Chilo* of Lacedæmon."

Chilpéric—shēl-pā-rēk'.

chimæra—kĭm-ē'-rā or kī-mē'-rā.

See *chimera*, another spelling.

Chimay, de—dŭ shē-mā'.

Chimborazo—chĭm-bō-rā'-zō; American-Spanish
chēm-bō-rā'-sō.

In Spanish America, the Philippines, and parts
of Spain, *z* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, at the end of syllables,
is commonly pronounced like *s* in *see*.

chimera—kĭm-ē'-rā or kī-mē'-rā.

See *chimæra*, another spelling.

chimere—chĭm-ēr' or shĭm-ēr'.

chimerical—kĭm-ēr'-ĭk-ăl or kī-mēr'-ĭk-ăl.

chimney—chĭm'-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism chĭm'-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chĭm-păn'-zē or chĭm-păn-zē'.

Chinchaycocha (Lake)—chēn-chī-kō'-chā.

chinchilla—chĭn-chĭl'-ā.

Chinchilla (Spain)—chĭn-chēl'-yā.

See *llano*, *chinchilla*.

Chinchón, de—dā chēn-chōn'.

Chinese—chī-nēz' or chī-nēs'.

The pronunciation of the termination of Proper
Names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Genevese*, *Genoese*, *Japanese*,
Javanese, *Portuguese*, etc., is not settled. As be-
tween *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chingachgook—chĭn-gāk'-gōök.

Chippewa—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippeway*.

Chippeway—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippewa*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

chirography—kī-rōg'-rā-fī, *not* chīr-ōg'-rā-fī.

In this and the six words following, from the Greek, *ch* is pronounced like *k*.

chiromancer—kī'-rō-măn-sēr.

chiromancy—kī'-rō-măn-sī.

Chiron—kī'-rōn.

chiropodist—kī-rōp'-ō-dīst.

chirosophist—kī-rōs'-ō-fīst.

chirosophy—kī-rōs'-ō-fī.

chirrup—chīr'-ūp.

See *cherup*.

chirurgeon—kī-rūr'-jīn.

chisel—chīz'-ēl, *not* chīz'-l.

See *damage*.

Chisolm—chīz'-ūm.

See *Alnwick*.

Chiswick—chīz'-īk.

See *Alnwick*.

chitin—kī'-tīn.

chiton—kī'-tōn.

Chittim—kīt'-īm.

chivalric—shīv'-āl-rīk or shīv'-āl'-rīk.

See *chivalry*.

chivalrous—shīv'-āl-rūs, *not* shīv'-āl'-rūs.

See *chivalry*.

chivalry—shīv'-āl-rī.

"The historical, but now little used, pronunciation of this word as with *ch* as in *chip*, and the adjs., *chivalrous* and *chivalric*, are also by some pronounced thus, although *chivalric* is a more recent formation, coming into the language after the other forms had been revived with the usual modern pronunciation."
—*Web*.

"With regard to the pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shīv'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."
—*Wor*.

chlamys—klā'-mīs or klām'-īs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Chloe—klō'-ē.

"Daphnis and *Chloe*." See *Daphnis*.

chloral—klō'-rāl.

chloralum—klō-rāl'-üm, *not* klō'-rāl-üm.

chloride—klō'-rīd or klō'-rīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

chlorine—klō'-rīn or klō'-rēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

chlorite—klō'-rīt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

chlorophyll—klō'-rō-fīl.

Also written *chlorophyl*, but pronounced as above.

chock-full—chōk'-fōol, *not* chūk'-fōol.

chocolate—chōk'-ō-lāt.

See *accost*.

choir—kwīr.

Also written *quire*, but pronounced as above.

Choiseul-Praslin—shwā-zōl' prä-län'.

For ō, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.

choler—kōl'-ēr, *not* kō'-lēr.

choleric—kōl'-ēr-īk.

See *Arabic*.

cholericine—kōl'-ēr-īn or kōl'-ēr-īn.

cholesterin—kō-lēs'-tēr-īn.

Cholmondeley—chūm'-lī.

See *Alnwick*, *Chumley*.

choose—chōōz.

chopfallen—chōp'-fōl-n.

See *chapsfallen*.

chopin (measure)—chōp'-īn.

See *chopin* (shoe).

chopin (shoe)—chōp'-īn.

See *chopin* (measure), *chopine* (shoe).

Chopin—shō-păn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Szopin* (Polish for *Chopin*).

chopine (shoe)—chō-pēn' or chōp'-īn.

"By the altitude of a *chopine*."—*Shakespeare*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

choragic—kō-rāj'-ĭk or kō-rā'-jĭk.

choragus—kō-rā'-ġūs.

Chorazin—kō-rā'-zĭn.

chord—kōrd.

chore—chōr.

chorea—kō-rē'-à.

choric—kō'-rĭk or kōr'-ĭk.

chorist—kō'-rĭst or kōr'-ĭst.

chorister—kōr'-ĭs-tēr.

"Formerly, and still rarely, kwēr'-ĭs-tēr or kwĭr'-ĭs-tēr."—*Web.*

chorus—kō'-rūs, *not* kōr'-ūs.

Chosroes—kōs'-rō-ēz.

Chouan—shōō'-ăn; Fr. pron., shōō-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

chough—chūf.

Chrestien de Troyes—krā-tyăn' dū trwä.

Also written *Chrétien*, but pronounced as above.

For ăn, see p. 26.

chrestomathy—krēs-tōm'-à-thĭ.

Chriemhild—krēm'-hĭlt.

Also written *Kriemhild*, but pronounced as above.

See *Chriemhilde*.

Chriemhilde—krēm'-hĭl-dē.

Also written *Kriemhilde*, but pronounced as above.

See *Chriemhild*.

chrism—krĭzm, *not* krĭz'-ŭm.

See *chrisom*.

chrisom—krĭz'-ŭm.

See *chrism*.

Christabel—krĭs'-tà-bĕl.

christen—krĭs'-n, *not* krĭst'-n.

christening—krĭs'-n-ĭng, *not* krĭst'-n-ĭng.

Christian—krĭs'-chăn.

Worcester and Stormonth say krĭst'-yăn.

'For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Christiana—krīs-chăn'-à or krīs-chĩ-ăn'-à.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Christianity—krīs-chĩ-ăn'-it-ĩ or krīs-chăn'-it-ĩ.

Christianize—krīs'-chăn-iz.

Christmas—krīs'-màs, *not* krīst'-màs.

Christophorus—krīs-tǒf'-ō-rūs.

Christus—krīs'-tūs.

chromosphere—krō'-mō-sfēr.

chronogram—krǒn'-ō-ġrām.

chronograph—krǒn'-ō-ġrāf.

chronologic—krǒn-ō-lǒj'-ĭk.

chronological—krǒn-ō-lǒj'-ĭk-āl.

chronology—krō-nǒl'-ō-jĩ.

chronometer—krō-nǒm'-ē-tēr.

Chrononhotonthologos—krō-nǒn-hǒ-tǒn-thǒl'-
ō-ġōs.

See *Aldiborontephoscophornio*.

Chronos—krǒn'-nǒs or krō'-nǒs.

chrysalides—krīs-āl'-ĭd-ēs.

chrysalis—krīs'-à-līs.

chrysanthemum—krīs-ăn'-thē-mūm.

Chryseis—krī-sē'-īs.

See *Briseis*.

chryselephantine—krīs-ēl-ē-făn'-tĭn.

chrysoberyl—krīs'-ō-bēr-ĭl.

chrysolite—krīs'-ō-līt.

chrysoprase—krīs'-ō-prāz; krīs'-ō-prās (Wor).

chrysoprasus—krīs-ǒp'-rà-sūs.

Chrysostom—krīs'-ǒs-tūm or krīs-ǒs'-tūm.

Chumley—chūm'-lĭ.

See *Cholmondeley*.

Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sā'-kā.

Ch, in Spanish, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

Churubusco—chōō-rōō-bōōs'-kō.

See *Chuquisaca*.

chute—shōōt.

chyle—kīl.

chylifactive—kī-lī-fāk'-tīv or kīl-ī-fāk'-tīv.

chylification—kī-lī-fīk-ā'-shūn or kīl-ī-fīk-ā'-shūn.

chyme—kīm.

chymification—kī-mī-fī-kā'-shūn or kīm-ī-fī-kā'-shūn.

Cialdini—chāl-dē'-nē.

In Italian, *ci* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

cicada—sīk-ā'-dā.

cicatrice—sīk'-à-trīs.

See *cicatrix*.

cicatrices (plural of *cicatrix*)—sīk-à-trī'-sēz.

cicatrix—sīk-ā'-trīks or sīk'-à-trīks.

See *cicatrice*.

cicatrization—sīk-à-trīz-ā'-shūn or sīk-à-trī-zā'-shūn.

cicatrize—sīk'-à-trīz.

Cicely—sīs'-ē-lī.

See *Cecily*.

Cicero—sīs'-ēr-ō; Roman pron., kīk'-ēr-ō.

cicerone—chē-chā-rō'-nā; Eng. pron., sīs-ē-rō'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cicisbeo—sīs-īs'-bē-ō; It. pron., chē-chēz-bā'-ō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cid (The)—sīd; Sp. pron., thēth.

See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir*.

Cid Campeador—thēth kām-pā-ā-thōr'.

See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir*.

ci-devant—sē-dē-vān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Cienfuegos (Cuba)—syēn-fwā'-gōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cienfuegos, de—dā thē-ān-fwā'-gōs.

See *Cervantes, de*.

cigar—sīg-ār'.

See *segar*.

cigarette—sīg-ā-rēt'.

ciliary—sīl'-ī-ā-rī.

Cilicia—sīl-ish'-ī-ā or sīl-ish'-ā.

Cimabue—chē-mā-bōō'-ā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cimarosa—chē-mā-rō'-zā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cimmerian—sīm-mē'-rī-ān.

Cimon—sī'-mōn.

cinchona—sīn-kō'-nā.

Cincinnati—sīn-sīn-ā'-tī, *not* sīn-sīn-āt'-ū.

Cinnatus—sīn-sīn-ā'-tūs.

tincture—sīngk'-tūr.

cinematograph—sīn-ē-măt'-ō-gráf.

Cingalese—sīng-gā-lēz' or sīng-gā-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

cinnabar—sīn'-ā-bār.

cinque-cento—chēn'-kwā chēn'-tō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cinquefoil—sīngk'-foil.

Cinque Ports—sīngk pōrts.

Cinq-Mars, de—dū sǎn-mār'.

For *ǎn*, see p. 26.

Cintra—sīn'-trà or sēn'-trā.

"The Convention of *Cintra*."

Cipango—sīp-āng'-gō.

Cipriani—chē-prē-ā'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Circe—sēr'-sē.

Circean—sēr-sē'-ǎn, *not* sēr'-sē-ǎn.

circuit—sēr'-kīt, *not* sēr'-kūt.

circuitous—sēr-kū'-īt-ūs.

Webster formerly said sēr'-kīt-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

circumstance—sēr'-kŭm-stāns.

There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stāns.

Cirencester—sī'-rĕn-sēs-tēr; coll., sīs'-ē-tēr or sīz'-ē-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

cirrhosis—sīr-ō'-sīs.

cisalpine—sīs-āl'-pīn or sīs-āl'-pīn.

See *transalpine*.

cispadane—sīs'-pā-dān.

See *transpadane*.

citadel—sīt'-ā-dĕl.

cithara—sīth'-ā-rā.

cithern—sīth'-ĕrn.

citoyen—sē-twā-yān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *citoyenne*.

citoyenne—sē-twā-yĕn'.

See *citoyen*.

citrate—sīt'-rāt.

citrine—sīt'-rīn.

Ciudad Real—thyōō-thāth' rā-āl'.

See *Cáceres, Guadalquivir*.

Ciudad Rodrigo—thyōō-thāth' rō-drē'-gō.

See *Cáceres, Guadalquivir*.

civil—sīv'-īl, *not* sīv'-ūl.

See *damage, uncivil*.

civilization—sīv-īl-īz-ā'-shŭn, *not* sīv-īl-ī-zā'-shŭn.

Civita Vecchia—chē'-vē-tā vēk'-kyā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

clair obscure—klâr ōb-skūr'.

Clairvaux—klâr-vō'.

clairvoyance—klâr-voi'-āns.

Do not accent the *first* syllable!

Webster says that the Fr. pronunciation klâr-vwā-yāns' is still used by some, especially in England.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

clairvoyant (n.)—klâr-voi'-ănt; Fr. pron., klâr-vwâ-yân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

clairvoyant (adj.)—klâr-voi'-ănt.

clairvoyante—klâr-voi'-ănt; Fr. pron., klâr-vwâ-yânt'.

For ân, see p. 26.

clandestine—klăn-dēs'-tîn.

clangor—klăng'-gēr or klăng'-ēr.

Clan-na-Gael—klăn-nâ-gāl'.

clapboard—klăp'-bōrd; coll., klăb'-ōrd or klăb'-ērd.

Clapham—klăp'-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

claque—klāk.

Claretie, Jules—zhül klâr-tē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

clarinet—klăr'-în-ět or klăr-în-ět'.

clarion—klăr'-î-ŭn.

clarionet—klăr'-î-ō-nět or klăr-î-ō-nět'.

clasp—klăsp, *not* klăsp.

See *ask*.

class—klăs, *not* klăs.

See *ask*.

classicism—klăs'-î-sîzm.

classicist—klăs'-î-sîst.

classicize—klăs'-î-sîz.

Claverhouse—klăv'-ēr-ŭs or klăv'-ēr-z or klă'-vēr-z.

See *Alnwick*.

clavicord—klăv'-î-kôrd.

clavier—klă'-vî-ēr or klă-vēr'.

cleanly (adj.)—klĕn'-lĭ.

See *uncleanly* (adj.).

cleanly (adv.)—klĕn'-lĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Cleckheaton—klěk'-ē-tŭn.

See *Alnwick*.

clef—klěf; Fr. pron., klā.

Cleishbotham—klěsh'-bōth-ām.

cleistogamy—klīs-tōg'-ā-mī.

clematis—klēm'-ā-tīs, *not* klēm-ā'-tīs.

clemency—klēm'-ěn-sī.

Clementine—klēm'-ěn-tēn or klēm'-ěn-tīn.

clench—clěnch.

See *clinch*.

Cleobis—klē'-ō-bīs, *not* klē-ō'-bīs.

"*Cleobis* and Biton."

See *Biton*.

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū'-lŭs.

"*Cleobulus* of Lindus."

Cleombrotus—klē-ōm'-brō-tŭs.

Cleomedes—klē-ō-mē'-dēz.

Cleomenes—klē-ōm'-ē-nēz.

"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes* incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."

—*Wor*.

Cleopas—klē'-ō-pās.

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā'-trā.

This is the marking of the dictionaries generally, although the pronunciation klē-ō-pā'-trā is frequently heard.

clepsydra—klěp'-sīd-rā.

clerestory—klěr'-stō-rī.

Also written *clearstory*, but pronounced as above.

clergy—klěr'-jī.

clerical—klěr'-īk-āl.

clerk—klěr̄k.

"In England still commonly klār̄k, although *klār̄k* is now also used to some extent in southern England; Scotch and North English dialect, klěr̄k."

—*Web*.

clew—klū, *not* klōō.

Also written *clue*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cliché—klē-shā'.

clientele—klī-ën-těl' or klī-ën-tel'.

See *clientèle*.

clientèle—klē-āN-těl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *clientele*.

climacteric—klī-māk'-tēr-ĭk or klī-māk-tēr'-ĭk.

"The Grand *Climacteric*."

See *Arabic*.

climatal—klī'-mā-tāl.

climatic—klī-măt'-ĭk.

climatize—klī'-mā-tiz.

clinch—klĭnch.

See *clench*.

clinometer—klī-nöm'-ē-tēr.

Clio—klī'-ō.

clique—klĕk, *not* klĭk.

cliquey—klē'-kĭ.

Also written *cliquy*, but pronounced as above.

cliquism—klē'-kĭzm.

clitoris—klī'-tō-rĭs or klĭt'-ō-rĭs.

"The second pronunciation is given in most medical dictionaries."—*Web*.

Clive—klĭv.

Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā'-kā māk's'-ĭm-ā.

Cloacina—klō-ā-sĭ'-nā.

cloisonné—kloi-zō-nā'; Fr. pron., klwā-zō-nā'.

Clootz, de—dŭ klōts.

See *Anacharsis Clootz*.

close (inclosed place)—klōs.

Closerie des Lilas—klōz-rē' dā lē-lā'.

Clos Vougeot—klō vōō-zhō'.

cloth—klōth.

See *accost*.

clothes—klōthz; coll., klōz.

The second pronunciation is well-nigh universal.

clothier—klōth'-yēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Clotho—klō'-thō.

cloths—klōthz or klōths.

See *accost*.

clough (ravine)—klūf or klow.

Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klūf.

Clusium—klū'-zhī-ūm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*."

Clytemnestra—klī-tēm-nēs'-trā.

Cnidian—nīd'-ī-ān.

"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite."

See *Cnidus*.

Cnidus—nī'-dūs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*."

In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is generally silent.

See *Cnidian*, *Psyche*, *Ptolemy*.

Cnossian—nös'-ē-ān.

coadjutant—kō-āj'-ōō-tānt.

coadjutor—kō-āj'-jōō'-tēr, *not* kō-āj'-ōō-tēr.

coadjuvancy—kō-āj'-ōō-vān-sī.

coadjutant—kō-āj'-ōō-vānt.

coagulate—kō-āg'-ū-lāt.

Coahuila—kō-ā-wē'-lā.

Also written *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

cobalt—kō'-bōlt or kō'-bōlt.

cobaltous—kō-bōl'-tūs or kō'-bōl-tūs or kō'-bōl-tūs.

Coblenz—kō'-blēnts, *not* kōb-lēnts'.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*

Also written *Koblentz*, but pronounced as above.

Cobleskill—kōb'-lz-kīl.

cobra—kō'-brā or kōb'-rā.

cocaine—kō'-kā-īn or kō'-kā-ēn; coll., kō-kān'.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cocainize—kō-kā'-īn-īz or kō'-kā-nīz.

cocci (plural of coccus)—kōk'-sī.

coccygeal—kok-sij'-ē-āl.

"The *coccygeal* vertebræ."

coccyges (plural of coccyx)—kōk-sī'-jēz.

coccyx—kōk'-siks.

cocher—kō-shā'.

Cochin China—kō'-chīn chī'-nā.

cochineal—kōch'-īn-ēl.

Cochituate—kō-chīt'-ū-āt.

cochlea—kōk'-lē-ā.

Cockaigne—kōk'-ān'.

cockatrice—kōk'-à-trīs or kōk'-à-trīs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō'-bûrn, *not* kōk'-bûrn.

See *Alnwick*.

Cocles, Horatius—hō-rā'-shī-ūs kō'-klēz.

cocoa—kō'-kō; originally kō-kō'-ā.

cocoa (nut)—kō'-kō.

Properly written *coco*.

Cocytus—kō-sī'-tūs.

codeine—kō-dē'-īn or kō'-dē-īn.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Code Napoléon—kōd nā-pō-lā-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

codices (plural of codex)—kōd'-īs-ēz or kō'-dīs-ēz.

codicil—kōd'-īs-īl.

codification—kō-dīf-īk-ā'-shūn or kōd-īf-īk-ā'-shūn.

codify—kō'-dīf-ī or kōd'-īf-ī.

Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.

Codrus—kō'-drūs or kōd'-rūs.

co-ed—kō-ēd'.

Cœlebs—sē'-lēbz.

Cœlian (Hill)—sē'-lī-ān.

See *Cælian* (*Hill*), another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Coello—kō-āl'-yō.

Coelus—sē'-lūs.

Coenties—kwīn'-chēz.

Cœur d' Alène—kûr dā-lān'.

Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī'-ūn; Fr. pron., kōr dū
lē-ôn'.

For ō, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

coexist—kō-ěg'-zīst'.

Coeymans—kwē'-mānz.

coffee—kōf-ī.

See *accost*.

coffin—kōf'-īn.

See *accost*.

cognac—kōn-yāk'.

cognisor—kōg'-niz-ôr or kōn'-iz-ôr.

See *cognizor*, the preferred spelling.

cognizable—kōg'-niz-ā-bl or kōn'-iz-ā-bl.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word
kōg-nī'-zā-bl, when used in the sense of "capable
of being known or apprehended."

See *incognizable*.

cognizance—kōg'-niz-āns or kōn'-iz-āns.

The latter pronunciation is still common in
legal usage.

cognizant—kōg'-niz-ānt or kōn'-iz-ānt.

See *incognizant*.

cognizee—kōg'-niz-ē' or kōn'-iz-ē'.

cognizer—kōg'-nī'-zēr.

cognizor—kōg'-nī-zôr or kōn'-ī-zôr.

See *cognisor*.

cognomen—kōg'-nō'-mēn.

cohesion—kō-hē'-zhūn.

See *adhesion*.

cohesive—kō-hē'-siv, *not* kō-hē'-ziv.

See *adhesive*.

Cohoes—kō-hōz'.

coiffeur—kwā-fûr'; Fr. pron., kwā-för'.

For ō, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

coiffure—kwà-für'.

For ü, see p. 26.

coign—koin.

Also written *coigne*, but pronounced as above.

See *quoin*.

Coire—kwär.

Coke (Sir Edward)—kōök or kōk.

colander—kül'-än-dēr, *not* köl'-än-dēr.

Colbert—köl-bär'.

Colchester—köl'-chës-tër, *not* köl'-chës-tër.

colchicum—köl'-kĩ-kum.

Generally pronounced köl'-chĩ-kũm.

Colchis—köl'-kĩs, *not* köl'-chĩs.

cold-chisel—kōld'-chĩz-ěl.

This compound is sometimes pronounced köl'-chĩz-ěl, as if written *coal-chisel*.

Colenso (Bishop)—kō-lën'-sō, *not* kō-lën'-zō.

Coleridge—köl'-rĩj.

cole-slaw—köl'-slô.

See *kool-slaa*.

Colfax—köl'-fäks, *not* köl'-fäks.

Coligny, de—dü kö-lën'-yē.

Also written *de Coligni*, but pronounced as above.

Colin Clout—köl'-ĩn klowt.

Coliseum—köl'-ĩ-sē'-ũm.

See *Colosseum*.

Collatinus—köl'-ä-tĩ'-nũs.

collation—köl'-ä'-shũn, *not* kō-lä'-shũn.

collect (n.)—köl'-ěkt.

collect (vb.)—köl'-ěkt'.

See *absent*.

Colleen Bawn—köl'-ēn' bôn or köl'-ēn bôn.

collie—köl'-ĩ.

collier—köl'-yēr.

colliery—köl'-yēr-ĩ.

collimator—köl'-ĩm-ā-tēr.

collisive—köl'-ĩ'-sĩv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

collogue—köl-öğ'.

colloid—köl'-oid.

Collot d'Herbois—köl-ō' dër-bwä'.

collusive—köl-lū'-siv, *not* köl-lū'-ziv.

Colman—köl'-män, *not* köl'-män.

colocynth—köl'-ō-sinth.

cologne—kō-lōn'.

Cologne—kō-lōn'; Fr. pron., kō-lōn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Colombo, Cristoforo—krēs-tōf'-ō-rō kō-lōm'-bō.

colon—kō'-lōn.

See *Colón*.

Colón—kō-lōn'.

See *colon*.

Colón, Cristóbal—krēs-tō'-bāl kō-lōn'.

colonel—kûr'-něl.

"The pronunciation kûr'-něl became established about 1800, replacing older kŭr'-ō-něl, kôr'-nĭl, etc., all corresponding to the earlier spellings *coronel*, etc."—*Web*.

colonelcy—kûr'-něl-sĭ.

See *colonel*.

Colonna, Vittoria—vêt-tō'-rē-ä kō-lōn'-nä.

Colorado—köl-ō-rä'-dō.

coloration—kŭl-ēr-ä'-shŭn or köl-ō-rä'-shŭn.

coloratura—kō-lō-rä-tōō'-rä.

See *colorature*.

colorature—kŭl'-ēr-ä-tŭr or köl'-ō-rä-tŭr.

See *coloratura*.

colorific—kŭl-ēr-ĭf'-ĭk or köl-ō-rĭf'-ĭk.

Colosse—kō-lōs'-ē.

Colosseum—köl-ōs-ē'-ŭm.

See *Coliseum*.

colportage—köl'-pōrt-āj; Fr. pron., köl-pōr-tāzh'.

colporter—köl'-pōr-tēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

colporteur—köl'-pör-tēr or köl-pör-târ'; Fr. pron.
köl-pör-tör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Colquhoun—kō-hōön'.

See *Alnwick*.

columbarium—köl'-üm-bā'-rī-üm.

columbary—köl'-üm-bā-rī.

Worcester gives kō-lüm'-bā-rī as an alternative pronunciation.

Columbine—köl'-üm-bīn.

See *Harlequin*.

column—köl'-üm, *not* köl'-yüm.

colure—kō-lūr' or kō'-lūr.

Colwick—köl'-wīk.

Coma Berenices—kō'-mä bër-ē-nī'-sēz.

Comanche—kō-măn'-chē.

comatose—köm'-à-tōs or kō'-mà-tōs.

Stormonth and Worcester say köm-à-tōs'.

combat—köm'-bät or küm'-bät.

Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, and the Century prefer köm'-bät; Worcester prefers küm'-bät.

combatable—köm'-bät-à-bl or küm'-bät-à-bl or
köm-bät'-à-bl.

combatant—köm'-bät-änt or küm'-bät-änt.

combative—köm'-bä-tīv or küm'-bä-tīv or köm-
bät'-iv.

combativeness—köm'-bä-tīv-nēs.

Combe—kōm or kōōm.

combinant—köm'-bīn-änt or köm-bī'-nänt.

combinative—köm'-bīn-à-tīv or köm-bī'-nä-tīv.

combine (n.)—köm'-bīn or köm-bīn'.

combine (vb.)—köm-bīn'.

combustion—köm-büs'-chūn.

Comédie Française—köm-ā-dē' frän-sâz'.

For äN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Comédie Humaine—kõm-ā-dē' ü-mān'.

For ü, see p. 26

comeliness—kũm'-lĩ-nēs, *not* kōm'-lĩ-nēs.

comely—kũm'-lĩ, *not* kōm'-lĩ.

comfit—kũm'-fīt, *not* kōm'-fīt.

Comines, de—dũ kǝ-mēn'.

comity—kõm'-īt-ĩ.

comma—kõm'-ā.

command—kõm-ānd'.

See *ask*.

commandant—kõm-ān-dānt'.

commandment—kõm-ānd'-mēnt.

See *ask*.

comme il faut—kũm-ēl-fō'.

commendable—kõm-ēn'-dā-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the last century, the form kōm'-ēn-dā-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

In Shakespeare, the accent is placed upon the *first* syllable:

" 'T is sweet and *commendable* in your nature,
Hamlet,

To give these mourning duties to your father."

commendam—kõm-ēn'-dām.

commensurable—kõm-mēn'-shōor-ā-bl.

See *incommensurable*.

commensurate—kõm-mēn'-shōor-āt.

See *incommensurate*.

comment (n.)—kõm'-ēnt.

comment (vb.)—kõm'-ēnt or kōm-ēnt'.

comminatory—kõm-ĩn'-ā-tō-rĩ or kōm'-ĩn-ā-tō-rĩ.

commiserate—kõm-mĩs'-ēr-āt, *not* kōm-mĩz'-ēr-āt.

commissariat—kõm-mĩs-sā'-rĩ-āt.

commissary—kõm'-ĩs-ā-rĩ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

commissionaire—kõm-ışh-ün-âr'; Fr. pron., kõ-mē-syõn-âr'.

commissural—kõm-ışh'-ū-rāl or kõm-ış-sū'-rāl.

commissure—kõm'-ış-shōor or kõm'-ış-ūr.

commodious—kõm-ō'-dī-ūs, *not* kõm-ō'-jūs.

Commodus—kõm'-ō-dūs, *not* kõm-ō'-dūs.

commonality—kõm-ün-āl'-it-ı.

See *commonalty*.

commonalty—kõm'-ün-āl-tı.

See *commonality*.

commonweal—kõm'-ün-wēl.

See *commonwealth*.

commonwealth—kõm'-ün-wēlth.

See *commonweal*.

communal—kõm'-ū-nāl or kõm-ū'-nāl.

commune (n.)—kõm'-ün.

Commune, La—là kõm-ün'.

For ū, see p. 26.

commune (vb.)—kõm-ün' or kõm'-ün.

The second pronunciation is frequent in poetry.

"Laertes, I must *commune* with your grief,
Or you deny me right."—*Shakespeare*.

communer (one that communes)—kõm-ū'-nēr.

communer (member of a commune)—kõm'-ū-nēr or kõm-ū'-nēr.

communism—kõm'-ū-nizm.

communist—kõm'-ū-nist.

Comorin (Cape)—kõm'-ō-rin.

comose—kō'-mōs or kō-mōs'.

compact (n.)—kõm'-pākt; originally kõm-pākt'.

compact (adj.)—kõm-pākt'.

compact (vb.)—kõm-pākt'.

compactly—kõm-pākt'-lı.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—kōn-pān-yē' zhā-nā-rāl' trān-zāt-lān-tēk'.

For ān, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

comparable—kôm'-pâ-râ-bl, *not* kôm-pâr'-â-bl.

See *incomparable*.

comparative—kôm-pâr'-â-tîv.

compatriot—kôm-pâ'-trî-ût, *not* kôm-pât'-rî-ût.

compeer—kôm-pēr', *not* kôm'-pēr.

compelled—kôm-pëld'.

compend—kôm'-pënd.

compendious—kôm-pën'-dî-üs.

compensate—kôm'-pën-sât or kôm-pën'-sât.

Worcester and Stormonth give kôm-pën'-sât only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kôm'-pën-sât.

compensative—kôm-pën'-sâ-tîv; rarely kôm'-pën-sâ-tîv.

compensator—kôm'-pën-sâ-tër.

compensatory—kôm-pën'-sâ-tō-rî.

competitor—kôm-pët'-î-tër.

Compiègne—kôn-pyčn'-yŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

complaisance—kôm'-plā-zâns or kôm-plā'-zâns;

Fr. pron., kôn-plā-zâns'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Worcester says kôm-plā-zâns'.

"The primary accent in both *complaisance* and *complaisant* has varied between the first and the last syllable, present usage apparently favoring that on the first, but the second accentuation above is now also common for both."—*Web*.

complaisant—kôm'-plā-zânt or kôm-plā'-zânt;

Fr. pron., kôn-plā-zân'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

See *complaisance*.

complement (n.)—kôm'-plē-mënt.

See *compliment* (n).

complement (vb.)—kôm'-plē-mënt or kôm-plē-mënt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

complex (n. and adj.)—kõm'-plěks.

See *incomplex* (adj.).

complex (vb.)—kõm-plěks'.

See *absent*.

complexion—kõm-plěk'-shũn.

compliment (n.)—kõm'-plĩm-ěnt.

See *complement* (n.).

compliment (vb.)—kõm'-plĩm-ěnt or kõi-m-plĩm-ěnt'.

complin—kõm'-plĩn.

Also written *compline*, but pronounced as above.

component—kõm-põ'-něnt.

comport—kõm-põrt'.

composite—kõm-põz'-ĩt or kõi-m'-põz-ĩt.

The second pronunciation is the prevailing one in England.

See *decomposite*.

compos mentis—kõm'-põs mẽn'-tĩs.

compost—kõm'-põst.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Stormonth say kõi-m'-põst.

compute—kõm'-põt.

compotier—kõN-põ-tyā'.

For õN, see p. 27.

compound (n. and adj.)—kõm'-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kõm-pownd'.

See *absent*.

comprador—kõm-prà-dõr' or kõi-m'-prà-dõr.

Also written *compradore*, but pronounced as above.

compress (n.)—kõm'-prěs.

compress (vb.)—kõm-prěs'.

See *absent*.

compromise—kõm'-prõ-mĩz.

comptoir—kõN-twār'.

For õN, see p. 27.

comptroller—kõN-trõ'-lěr.

computable—kõm-pũ'-tà-bl or kõi-m'-pũ-tà-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

computative—kǒm-pū'-tǎ-tǐv.

comrade—kǒm'-rǎd or kǒm'-rād; kǒm'-rād or kǔm'-rād (Wor.); kǒm'-rād (Stor.).

See *combat, sovereign* (n. and adj.).

Comte—kōnt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtian—kǒm'-tǐ-ăn or kôn'-tǐ-ăn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtism—kǒm'-tǐzm; Fr. pron., kôn-tēzm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtist—kǒm'-tǐst; Fr. pron., kôn-tēst'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Comus—kō'-mūs.

con amore—kōn ă-mō'-rā.

conative—kǒn'-à-tǐv or kō'-nà-tǐv.

concave—kǒn'-kāv.

Worcester says kǒng'-kāv.

concentrate—kǒn'-sěn-trāt or kǒn-sěn'-trāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kǒn-sěn'-trāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kǒn'-sěn-trāt.

Webster says: "The first pronunciation is more recent, but is now more commonly heard."

Concepción—kǒn-sěp-syōn'.

concert (n.)—kǒn'-sěrt.

concert (vb.)—kǒn-sûrt'.

concerto—kǒn-sûr'-tō or kōn-chěr'-tō.

conch—kǒngk.

"Formerly, and still by some, pronounced kōnch or kōnsh."—*Web.*

concha (cigar)—kōn'-chā.

concha (external ear)—kǒng'-kā.

conchology—kǒng-kǒl'-ō-jǐ, *not* kǒn-kǒl'-ō-jǐ.

concierge—kôn-syěrzh'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Conciergerie, La—lā kôn-syěr-zhěr-rē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Concini—kōn-chē'-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

concise—kōn-sīs', not kōn-sīz'.

conclave—kōn'-klāv.

Worcester says kōng'-klāv.

conclude—kōn-klūd', not kōn-klōōd'.

conclusive—kōn-klū'-sīv, not kōn-klōō'-sīv.

See *inconclusive*.

concord—kōng'-kôrd or kōn'-kôrd.

Concord (grape)—kōng'-kôrd.

Concord (Massachusetts and New Hampshire)—
kōng'-kêrd.

concordance—kōn-kôr'-dāns.

concordat—kōn-kôr'-dāt; Fr. pron., kōn-kôr-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concourse—kōng'-kōrs or kōn'-kōrs.

Formerly pronounced kōn-kōrs'.

concrete (n. and adj.)—kōn'-krēt.

The adjective *concrete* was originally accented on the final syllable.

concrete (vb.)—kōn-krēt'.

See *absent*.

concubinage—kōn-kū'-bīn-āj.

concubine—kōng'-kū-bīn, not kōn'-kū-bīn.

concupiscence—kōn-kū'-pīs-ēns.

concupiscent—kōn-kū'-pīs-ēnt.

Condé, de—dū kōn-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condemn—kōn-dēm'.

See *contemn*.

condemner—kōn-dēm'-ēr or kōn-dēm'-nēr.

See *contemner*.

condemning—kōn-dēm'-īng or kōn-dēm'-nīng.

See *contemning*.

condign—kōn-dīn'.

Webster says that this word was formerly also pronounced kōn'-dīn, as in Shakespeare.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Condillac, de—dŭ kôn-dē-yàk'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kôn-dō'-lěns, *not* kôn'-dō-lěns.

This is a common error, for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet, de—dŭ kôn-dōr-sā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

conduct (n.)—kôn'-dŭkt.

conduct (vb.)—kôn'-dŭkt'.

See *absent*.

conduit—kôn'-dīt.

"Formerly, and still by some, kŭn'-dīt."—*Web*.

condyle—kôn'-dīl.

confessary—kôn-fēs'-à-rŷ.

confessedly—kôn-fēs'-ĕd-lŷ.

Confessio Amantis—kôn-fēs'-ĭ-ō à-măn'-tĭs.

confessor—kôn-fēs'-ēr.

Worcester prefers kôn'-fēs-ēr.

"The historical accentuation *con'fessor*, as in Shakespeare (who uses both) and in later English poets, has now been mostly superseded, in both senses, by the later *confes'sor*."—*Web*.

confetti—kôn-fĕt'-tĕ.

confidant—kôn-fĭd-ănt', *not* kôn'-fĭd-ănt.

confidante—kôn-fĭd-ănt' or kôn'-fĭd-ănt.

confine (n.)—kôn'-fĭn.

confine (vb.)—kôn'-fĭn'.

See *absent*.

confiscate—kôn'-fĭs-kāt or kôn'-fĭs'-kāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kôn'-fĭs'-kāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kôn'-fĭs-kāt.

confiscator—kôn'-fĭs-kā-tôr.

confiserie—kôn-fĕz-rĕ'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

confiseur—kôn-fĕ-zôr'.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

conflict (n.)—kôn'-flĭkt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

conflict (vb.)—kõn-flìkt'.

See *absent*.

confluence—kõn'-flū-ěns.

confluent—kõn'-flū-ěnt.

confrère—kõn-frâr'.

For õN, see p. 27.

Confucian—kõn-fū'-shǎn.

Confucianism—kõn-fū'-shǎn-izm.

Confucius—kõn-fū'-shǐ-ūs.

congé—kõn-zhā'; Eng. pron., kõn'-jē.

For õN, see p. 27.

congé d' élire—kõn-zhā' dā-lēr'.

For õN, see p. 27.

congener—kõn'-jē-nēr.

congenial—kõn-jēn'-yǎl, *not* kõn-jē'-nǐ-ǎl.

congeniality—kõn-jē-nǐ-ǎl'-it-ĭ or kõn-jēn-yǎl'-it-ĭ.

congeries—kõn-jē'-rĭ-ěz.

Congleton—kõng'-ġl-tūn.

conglobate—kõn-ġlō'-bāt.

Congo—kõng'-ġō.

Also written *Kongo*, but pronounced as above.

congregate—kõng'-ġrē-ġāt.

congress—kõng'-ġrēs.

congressional—kõn-ġrēsh'-ŭn-ǎl.

Congreve—kõng'-ġrēv.

congruence—kõng'-ġrōō-ěns; kõn'-ġrōō-ěns
(Stor.).

See *incongruence*.

congruency—kõng'-ġrōō-ěns-sĭ; kõn'-ġrōō-ěns-sĭ
(Stor.).

congruent—kõng'-ġrōō-ěnt; kõn'-ġrōō-ěnt (Stor.)
See *incongruent*.

congruity—kõn-ġrōō'-it-ĭ.

See *incongruity*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

congruous—kǒng'-grōō-ūs; kǒn'-grōō-ūs (Stor.).

See *incongruous*.

conic—kǒn'-īk.

"*Conic Sections*."

conical—kǒn'-īk-āl, *not* kō'-nīk-āl.

conifer—kō'-nīf-ēr, *not* kǒn'-īf-ēr.

Coniston—kǒn'-īs-tūn.

conium—kō-nī'-ūm or kō'-nī-ūm.

conjugal—kǒn'-jōōg-āl.

conjunctiva—kǒn-jūngk-tī'-vā.

conjunctivitis—kǒn-jūngk-tīv-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination.)

conjurator—kǒn'-jōō-rā-tēr.

conjure (to enchant)—kūn'-jēr.

conjure (to implore)—kǒn-jūr'.

conjurer (magician)—kūn'-jūr-ēr.

conjurer (one that implores)—kǒn-jū'-rēr.

Conkling (Roscoe)—kǒng'-klīng, *not* kǒng'-klīn.

connaisseur—kǒn-ā-sör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *connoisseur*.

connate—kǒn'-āt or kǒn-āt'.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.

Connaught—kǒn'-ôt.

connoisseur—kǒn-īs-ūr' or kǒn-īs-ūr'.

See *connaisseur*.

conquer—kǒng'-kēr, *not* kǒn'-kēr.

conqueror—kǒng'-kēr-ēr.

conquest—kǒng'-kwěst, *not* kǒn'-kwěst.

conscience—kǒn'-shěns, *not* kǒn'-shī-ěns.

conscientious—kǒn-shī-ěń'-shūs, *not* kǒn-sī-ěń'-shūs.

conscientiousness—kǒn-shī-ěń'-shūs-něs, *not* kǒn-sī-ěń'-shūs-něs.

consensus—kǒn-sěn'-sūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

conservatoire—kôn-sěr-và-twär'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

conservator—kôn'-sěr-vā-těr.

Formerly accented kôn-sěr'-vā-těr and kôn-sěr-vā'-těr.

conserve (n.)—kôn-sěrv' or kôn'-sěrv.

conserve (vb.)—kôn-sěrv'.

See *absent*.

considerable—kôn-síd'-ěr-á-bl, *not* kôn-síd'-rá-bl.

consigne—kôn-sěn'-yŭ.

For ôn, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

consignee—kôn-sī-nē' or kôn-sīn-ē'.

consigner—kôn-sī'-něr.

See *consignor*.

consignor—kôn-sī'-něr or kôn-sīn-ôr'.

See *consigner*.

consistory—kôn-sīs'-tō-rĭ or kôn'-sīs-tō-rĭ.

consol (annuity)—kôn-sōl' or kôn'-sōl.

consol (bracket)—kôn'-sōl.

See *console (bracket)*.

Consolato del Mare—kôn-sō-lā'-tō dĕl mā'-rā.

consolatory—kôn-sōl'-à-tō-rĭ, *not* kôn-sō'-là-tō-rĭ.

console (bracket)—kôn'-sōl.

See *consol (bracket)*.

console (vb.)—kôn-sōl'.

consols—kôn-sōlz' or kôn'-sōlz.

"The uninitiated talk of selling *con'-sols*, till they learn on the Stock Exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols'*." *Smart*.

consommé—kôn-sō-mā'; Fr. pron., kôn-sō-mā'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

consort (n.)—kôn'-sôrt.

Formerly pronounced kôn-sôrt'.

consort (vb.)—kôn-sôrt'.

See *absent*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

conspiracy—kõn-spīr'-à-sǐ, *not* kõn-spī'-rà-sǐ.

constable—kũn'-stà-bl, *not* kõn'-stà-bl.

Constable—kũn'-stà-bl, *not* kõn'-stà-bl.

Constant, Benjamin—bān-zhǎ-mǎn' kôn-stān'.

For ān, ǎn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Constantine (Algeria)—kôn-stān-tēn'.

For ān, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

See *Constantine* (Emperor).

Constantine (Emperor)—kõn'-stān-tīn.

See *Constantine* (Algeria).

constellate—kõn'-stēl-āt or kõn-stēl'-āt.

construe—kõn'-strōō or kõn-strōō'.

Formerly pronounced kõn'-stēr.

See *misconstrue*.

Consuelo—kõn-sū-ā'-lō; Fr. pron., kôn-sū-ā-lō'.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

consul—kõn'-sũl, *not* kown'-sũl.

consular—kõn'-sũ-lār.

consultative—kõn-sũl'-tā-tīv.

consume—kõn-sũm', *not* kõn-sōōm'.

consummate (adj.)—kõn-sũm'-āt or kõn'-sũm-āt.

consummate (vb.)—kõn'-sũm-āt or kõn-sũm'-āt.

consummative—kõn'-sũm-ā-tīv or kõn-sũm'-ā-tīv.

consummator—kõn'-sũm-ā-tēr.

contemn—kõn-tēm'.

See *condemn*.

contemned—kõn-tēmd'.

Formerly kõn-tēm'-nēd.

contemner—kõn-tēm'-nēr or kõn-tēm'-ēr.

See *condemner*.

contemning—kõn-tēm'-īng or kõn-tēm'-nīng.

See *condemning*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

contemplate—kǒn'-tēm-plāt or kǒn-tēm'-plāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give kǒn-tēm'-plāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kǒn-tēm'-plāt.

contemplative—kǒn-tēm'-plā-tīv, *not* kǒn'-tēm-plā-tīv.

contemplator—kǒn'-tēm-plā-tēr.

contemporaneity—kǒn-tēm-pō-rā-nē'-it-ī.

contemptuous—kǒn-těmp'-tū-ūs, *not* kǒn-tēm'-chūs.

content (that which is contained)—kǒn'-těnt or kǒn-těnt'.

content (satisfaction)—kǒn-těnt'.

content (adj.)—kǒn-těnt'.

content (vb.)—kǒn-těnt'.

contents—kǒn'-těnts or kǒn-těnts'.

Contes de Hoffmann—kōnt dū hōf'-mān.

For ōn, see p. 27.

contest (n.)—kǒn'-těst.

contest (vb.)—kǒn-těst'.

See *absent*.

contiguity—kǒn-tī-gū'-it-ī.

contiguous—kǒn-tīg'-ū-ūs.

continuity—kǒn-tī-nū'-it-ī.

contour (n.)—kǒn'-tōor or kǒn-tōor'.

contour (vb.)—kǒn-tōor'.

See *absent*.

contract (n.)—kǒn'-trăkt.

contract (vb.)—kǒn-trăkt'.

See *absent*.

contractile—kǒn-trăk'-tīl.

contralto—kǒn-trăl'-tō or kǒn-trăl'-tō.

contrariety—kǒn-trā-rī'-ē-tī.

contrary—kǒn'-trā-rī or kǒn'-trā-rī.

The pronunciation kǒn-trā-rī was formerly the accepted form, but is now used almost exclusively in a colloquial or playful sense.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

contrast (n.)—kǒn'-tràst.

contrast (vb.)—kǒn-tràst'.

See *absent*.

contretemps—kôn-trě-tân'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

contribute—kǒn-trib'-ūt.

Formerly kǒn'-trib-ūt.

"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the *first* syllable."—*Wor*.

contrite—kǒn'-trīt.

"*Con'-trite*, now prevalent, has long existed by the side of the original *con-trite'*, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is the more euphonic."—*Web*.

controversial—kǒn-trō-věr'-shāl.

controvert—kǒn'-trō-věrt or kǒn-trō-věrt'.

contumacy—kǒn'-tū-mà-sǐ, *not* kǒn-tū'-mà-sǐ.

contumelious—kǒn-tū-mē'-lǐ-ūs.

contumely—kǒn'-tū-mē-lǐ, *not* kǒn'-tūm-lǐ.

convenience—kǒn - vĕn' - yĕns; kǒn - vĕ' - nĭ - ěns
(*Stor.*).

convenient—kǒn - vĕn' - yĕnt; kǒn - vĕ' - nĭ - ěnt
(*Stor.*).

conventicle—kǒn-vĕn'-tĭk-l.

conventual—kǒn-vĕnt'-ū-āl.

conversant—kǒn'-vĕr-sănt, *not* kǒn-vĕr'-sant.

conversazione—kôn-vĕr-săt-sĕ-ō'-nā.

See *Abruzzi*.

converse (n. and adj.)—kǒn'-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrs'.

See *absent*.

conversely—kǒn'-vĕrs-lǐ or kǒn-vĕrs'-lǐ.

convert (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrt'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

convex (n.)—kǒn'-vēks.

"Formerly often accented *con-vex'*, as by Milton, and occasionally by later poets."—*Web.*

"Of this round world, whose first *convex* divides
The luminous inferior orbs."—*Milton.*

convex (adj.)—kǒn'-vēks.

convexly—kǒn'-vēks-lǐ.

convict (n.)—kǒn'-vǐkt.

convict (vb.)—kǒn-vǐkt'.

See *absent*.

convive—kǒn'-vīv; Fr. pron., kôn-vēv'.

The Century Dictionary prefers kǒn'-vēv.

For ôN, see p. 27.

convivial—kǒn-vīv'-ī-ăl.

convoy (n.)—kǒn'-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kǒn-voi'.

See *absent*.

cony—kō'-nǐ or kǔn'-ī.

Also written *coney*, but pronounced as above.

"The older pronunciation is kǔn'-ī, as given by former orthoëpists, and shown by variant spellings, as *coney*, like *honey* and *money*; but the more recent kō'-nǐ, which has come in since the word became less familiar, now prevails."—*Web.*

Conybeare—kǔn'-ī-bâr or kǒn'-ī-bâr.

coop—kōōp, *not* kōōp.

cooper (barrel-maker)—kōō'-pěr or kōōp'-ěr.

Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, kōōp'-ěr]."

cooper (vessel)—kō'-pěr, *not* kōō'-pěr *nor* kōōp'-ěr.

Cooper (J. Fenimore)—kōō'-pěr or kōōp'-ěr.

Coos (New Hampshire)—kō'-ōs or kō-ōs'.

Coos (Oregon)—kōōs.

copaiba—kō-pā'-bâ or kō-pī'-bâ.

copaiva—kō-pā'-vâ or kō-pī'-vâ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

copal—kō'-pāl, *not* kō'-pěl.

copeck (coin)—kō'-pěk.

Also written *copec*, but pronounced as above.

Copernicus—kō-pēr'-nĭk-ŭs.

Cophetua—kō-fět'-ū-ā.

Copley—kōp'-lĭ.

Coppée, François—frāN-swā' kō-pā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Coppet—kō-pā'.

coppice—kōp'-ĭs.

copse—kōps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kōk-lāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

coquet—kō-kět'.

coquetry—kō'-kět-rĭ.

coquette—kō-kět'.

coquina—kō-kē'-nā.

coral—kōr'-āl, *not* kōr'-āl.

corallin—kōr'-āl-ĭn.

See *coralline*.

coralline—kōr'-āl-ĭn or kōr'-āl-ĭn.

See *corallin*.

corbel—kōr'-běl.

Cor Caroli—kōr kār'-ō-lĭ.

Corcyra—kōr-sĭ'-rā or kōr'-sĭr-ā.

Corday, Charlotte—shār-lōt' kōr-dā'.

Cordelia—kōr-dē'-lĭ-ā or kōr-dēl'-yā.

Cordeliers—kōr-dē-lērz'; Fr. pron., kōr-dē-lyā'.

cordial—kōr'-jāl or kōrd'-yāl.

cordiality—kōr-jāl'-ĭt-ĭ or kōr-dĭ-āl'-ĭt-ĭ or kōrd-yē-āl'-ĭt-ĭ.

Cordilleras—kōr-dĭl-yā'-rāz or kōr-dĭl'-ēr-āz; Sp. pron., kōr-dēl-yā'-rās.

Ll, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

cordon—kōr'-dōn; Fr. pron., kōr-dōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Córdova—kôr'-dō-vā.

Also written *Córdoba*, but pronounced as above.

In Spanish, *b*, especially between two vowels, often sounds like English *v*, in *have*.

This word (*Cordova*) is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

"Spanish words or names ending in a consonant have the accent almost always on the last syllable: those ending in a vowel are generally accented on the penultima. If a word or a name be an exception to either of these rules, in correctly-printed Spanish works the accent is usually marked; as *Córdova*, *Alcalá*, *Júcar*, *Cáceres*."—*Gaz*.

cordovan (leather)—kôr'-dō-văn.

Cordovan—kôr'-dō-văn.

Originally pronounced kôr-dō-văn'.

corduroy—kôr'-dũ-roi or kôr-dũ-roi'.

Corea—kō-rē'-à.

Also written *Korea*, but pronounced as above.

Corean—kō-rē'-ăn.

Also written *Korean*, but pronounced as above.

Corelli, Marie—mà-rē' kō-rēl'-i.

Corfu—kôr-fōō' or kôr'-fū.

Cor Hydræ—kôr hī'-drē.

Corinne—kō-rin'.

Coriolanus—kō-rī-ō-lā'-nūs, *not* kôr-i-ō-lā'-nūs
nor kôr-i'-ō-lā-nūs.

Corioli—kō-rī'-ō-lī.

corkscrew—kôrk'-skroō, *not* kôr-k'-skrū.

Cor Leonis—kôr lē-ō'-nīs.

Cornaro—kôr-nā'-rō.

cornea—kôr'-nē-à.

Corneille—kôr-nāl'; Fr. pron., kôr-nā'-yũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Cornelia—kôr-nē'-lī-à or kôr-nēl'-yà.

cornelian—kôr-nēl'-yăn; kôr-nē'-lī-ăn (Stor.).

See *carnelian*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cornet—kôr'-nět or kôr-nět'.

cornetist—kôr'-nět'-ist.

See *cornettist*.

cornettist—kôr-nět'-ist.

See *cornetist*.

cornice—kôr'-nīs.

Cornice—kōr-nē'-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Corniche, La.—lā kôr-nēsh'.

cornucopia—kôr-nū-kō'-pī-ā.

corolla—kō-rōl'-ā.

corollary—kōr'-ōl-ā-rī or kō-rōl'-ā-rī.

The second pronunciation is frequently heard in Great Britain.

corona—kō-rō'-nā.

Corona Australis—kō-rō'-nā ôs-trā'-līs.

Corona Borealis—kō-rō'-nā bō-rē-ā'-līs.

coronal (n.)—kōr'-ō-nāl.

coronal (adj.)—kōr'-ō-nāl or kō-rō'-nāl.

coronel (spear-head)—kōr'-ō-něl or kûr'-něl.

coronet—kōr'-ō-nět, *not* kôr'-ō-nět.

coronoid—kōr'-ō-noid.

Corot—kō-rō'.

corporal (n. and adj.)—kôr'-pō-rāl.

See *corporeal*, *incorporal*.

corporeal—kôr-pō'-rē-āl.

See *corporal* (n. and adj.), *incorporeal*.

corps (military)—kōr; pl., kōrz.

corps d'armée—kōr dār-mā'.

corps d'élite—kōr dā-lēt'.

corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mā-tēk'.

Corps Législatif—kōr lā-zhēs-lā-tēf'.

Corpus Christi—kôr'-pūs krīs'-tī or kôr'-pūs
krīs'-tī.

corpus vile—kôr'-pūs vī'-lē.

corpuscle—kôr'-pūs-l.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

corpuscule—kôr-pûs'-kûl.

corral (n.)—kôr-ăl'; Sp. pron., kô-râl'.

corral (vb.)—kôr-ăl'.

Correggio, da—dă kôr-ěj'-ô.

In Italian, *g* or *gg*, before *e*, *i*, or *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

corregidor—kôr-ěj'-îd-ôr; Sp. pron., kôr-râ-hê-thôr'.

See *Gila*, *Guadalquivir*.

correlate—kôr'-ê-lât.

Corrèze—kô-rěz'.

corridor—kôr'-î-dôr or kôr'-î-dôr.

corrosive—kôr-ô'-sîv.

Formerly also kôr'-ô-sîv.

corrugate—kôr'-ôô-gât.

corsage—kôr'-sāj; Fr. pron., kôr-sâzh'.

corsair—kôr'-sâr.

corse—kôrs.

O, before *r*, has naturally the sound of *ô*.

Cor Scorpîi—kôr skôr'-pî-î.

Cor Serpentis—kôr sêr-pên'-tîs.

Cor Tauri—kôr tôr'-î.

cortège—kôr-têzh'.

cortége—kôr-tâzh'.

cortege—kôr-têzh'.

Cortelyou—kôr'-têl-yôô.

Cortes (legislature)—kôr'-tês.

Cortes, Hernando—âr-nân'-dô kôr'-têz.

Also written *Cortez*, but pronounced as above.

cortile—kôr-tê'-lâ.

Coruña—kô-rôôn'-yâ.

See *cañon*, *Corunna*.

Corunna—kô-rûn'-â.

See *Coruña*.

coruscate—kôr'-ûs-kât or kô-rûs'-kât.

corvette—kôr-vêt'; kôr-vêt' (Wor., C.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 31')

corvine—kôr'-vîn or kôr'-vîn.

Corvisart-Desmarets—kôr-vě-zâr' dā-mā-rā'.

Corybantes—kôr'-ĭ-băn'-tēz.

Corydon—kôr'-ĭ-dôn.

corymb—kôr'-ĭmb or kôr'-ĭm.

coryphée—kô-rē-fā'.

corypheus—kôr'-ĭ-fē'-ūs.

Also written *coryphæus*, but pronounced as above.

Cosette—kô-zēt'.

"Les Misérables."

cosmetic—kôz-mět'-ĭk, *not* kôs-mět'-ĭk.

cosmogony—kôz-môg'-ô-nĭ, *not* kôs-môg'-ô-nĭ.

cosmography—kôz-môg'-rā-fĭ, *not* kôs-môg'-rā-fĭ.

cosmos—kôz'-môs.

cosmopolitan—kôz-mô-pôl'-ĭt-ăn, *not* kôs-mô-pôl'-ĭt-ăn.

cosmopolite—kôz-môp'-ô-lĭt, *not* kôs-môp'-ô-lĭt.

cosmorama—kôz-mô-rā'-mā.

cost—kôst, *not* kôst *nor* kôst.

See *accost*.

Costa Rica—kôs'-tā rē'-kā.

costean—kôs-tēn' or kôs'-tēn.

costly—kôst'-lĭ, *not* kôst'-lĭ *nor* kôst'-lĭ.

See *accost*.

costume—kôs'-tūm or kôs-tūm'.

costumer—kôs-tū'-mēr or kôs'-tū-mēr.

costunier—kôs-tū'-mĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., kôs-tū-myā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

cote (n.)—kôt, *not* kôt, unless written *cot*.

"A dove-cote."

cote (vb.)—kôt.

"We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming."—*Shakespeare*.

coterie—kô'-tēr-ĭ or kô'-tēr-ē; Fr. pron., kôt-rē'.

cotillion—kô-tĭl'-yŭn.

See *cotillon*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

cotillon—kō-tē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *cotillion*.

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-păk'-sē or kō-tō-pă'-hē.

See *Don Quixote*.

cotyledon—kõt-ĭ-lē'-dŭn.

cotyledonal—kõt-ĭ-lē'-dŭn-ăl or kõt-ĭ-lěd'-ŭn-ăl.

cotyledonous—kõt-ĭ-lē'-dŭn-ŭs or kõt-ĭ-lěd'-ŭn-ŭs.

couchant (heraldry)—kow'-chănt; Fr. pron.,
kōō-shăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *levant*.

couchée—kōō'-shā or kōō-shā'.

Coudert—kōō-dâr'.

cougar—kōō'-ġâr.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kôf.

See *accost*.

couleur de rose—kōō-lör' dŭ rōz.

For ô, see p. 25.

coulisse—kōō-lēs'.

council—kown'-sĭl.

See *counsel*.

coúncilor—kown'-sĭl-ěr.

See *counselor*.

counsel—kown'-sĕl.

See *council*.

counselor—kown'-sĕl-ěr.

See *councilor*.

countermand—kown-těr-mând' or kown'-těr-
mând.

counterpane—kown'-těr-pān.

counterpoise—kown'-těr-poiz.

countersign (n.)—kown'-těr-sĭn.

countersign (vb.)—kown'-těr-sĭn or kown-těr-
sĭn'.

countersink—kown'-těr-sĭngk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

coup—kōō.

coup d' état—kōō dā-tā'.

coup de grâce—kōō dŭ ġrās'.

coup de main—kōō dŭ mǎn'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

coup d' œil—kōō dō'-yŭ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

coup de soleil—kōō dŭ sō-lā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

coup de théâtre—kōō dŭ tā-ā'-trŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

coupé—kōō-pā'.

coupon—kōō'-pōn; Fr. pron., kōō-pôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

courant (heraldry)—kōō-rant'.

courant (gazette)—kōō-rant' or kōō'-rǎnt.

Courbet—kōōr-bā'.

courier—kōō'-rī-ēr or kōōr'-ī-ēr.

See *courrier*.

couronne (coin)—kōō-rōn'.

courrier—kōōr-yā'.

See *courier*.

Courtenay—kērt'-nā.

courteous—kûr'-tē-ŭs or kōrt'-yŭs.

See *discourteous*, *uncourteous*.

courteousness—kûr'-tē-ŭs-nēs or kōrt'-yŭs-nēs.

courtesan—kōr'-tē-zǎn or kûr'-tē-zǎn.

Also written *courtesan*, but pronounced as above.

Webster says of this word: "Formerly always, and still by many, pronounced kûr'-tē-zǎn."

courtesy (politeness)—kûr'-tē-sī or kōr'-tē-sī.

courtesy (salutation)—kûrt'-sī.

"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor*.

courtier—kōrt'-yēr.

cousin—kŭz'-n, *not* kŭz'-īn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37) ✓

Cousin—kōō-zǎN'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Couthon—kōō-tôN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

covenant—kǔv'-ē-nánt.

Covent Garden—kǔv'-ěnt gār'-dĕn.

Coventry—kǔv'-ĕn-trĭ.

coverlet—kǔv'-ēr-lĕt, *not* kǔv'-ēr-lĭd, unless
written *coverlid*.

covert—kǔv'-ĕrt.

covetous—kǔv'-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kǔv'-ē-chŭs.

covey—kǔv'-ĭ, *not* kō'-vĭ.

cowardice—kow'-ārd-ĭs, *not* kow'-ārd-ĭs.

cowherd—kow'-hĕrd.

cowl—kowl.

Cowper (William)—kōō'-pĕr or kow'-pĕr.

coxcomb—kōks'-kōm.

coxcombry—kōks'-kōm-rĭ.

Coxsackie—kōōk-sā'-kē.

coxswain—kōk'-swān; nautically, kōks'-n.

Also written *cockswain*, but pronounced as above.

Cowley—kow'-lĭ; former pronunciation, kōō'-lĭ.

coynye—koin'-yĭ.

coyote—kī-ō'-tē or kī'-ōt.

The Century Dictionary says kō-yō'-tē.

"The correct Spanish pronunciation is kō-yō'-tā, almost koi-ō'-tā, but in the western United States usage almost universally makes the first syllable kī."—*Web*.

cozen—kŭz'-n.

crabbed (adj.)—krāb'-ĕd or krāb'-ĭd.

Cracovienne—krā-kō-vĭ-ĕn'.

Cracow—krā'-kō.

See *Krakau*, *Kraków*.

craft—krāft, *not* krāft.

See *ask*.

Craigenputtock—krā-gĕn-pŭt'-ŭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Craigie (Mrs.)—krā'-gī.

crampon—krām'-pōn.

cranberry—krān'-bēr-ī, *not* krām'-bēr-ī.

cranial—krā'-nī-āl.

cranium—krā'-nī-ūm.

Crapaud, Jean—zhān krā-pō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

crass—krās, *not* krās.

Cratylus—krāt'-īl-ūs.

craunch—krānch or krōnch.

Do not say krunch, unless the word is written *crunch*.

The common sound of *au* is ô; but when the digraph is followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed to that of ā by careful speakers.

creasote—krē'-ā-sōt.

See *creosote*, the preferred spelling.

creature—krē'-tūr; krē'-tūr, often krē'-chōōr (Stor.).

Crébillon, de—dū krā-bē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crèche—krësh.

Crécy (Battle of)—krā-sē'.

See *Cressy* (Battle of).

credence—krē'-dēns, *not* krēd'-ēns.

credent—krē'-dēnt.

"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."—*Shakespeare*.

credible—krēd'-īb-l.

crédit foncier—krā-dē' fôn-syā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Crédit Lyonnais—krā-dē' lē-ôn-nā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crédit mobilier—krēd'-īt mō-bēl'-yēr; Fr. pron.,
krā-dē' mō-bēl-yā'.

Credo—krē'-dō or krā'-dō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

credulity—krē-dū'-līt-ĭ.

See *incredulity*.

credulous—krēd'-ū-lūs, *not* krěj'-ōō-lūs.

See *incredulous*.

creek—krēk.

"The dialectal or colloquial pronunciation krĭk is common throughout the United States."—*Web*.

Creighton (Mandell)—krī'-tūn or krā'-tūn.

cremate—krē-māt' or krē'-māt.

See *incremate*.

crematorium—krēm-ā-tō'-rĭ-ūm.

crematory—krēm'-ā-tō-rĭ or krē'-mā-tō-rĭ.

crème de menthe—krām dū mānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

creole—krē'-ōl.

Créon—krē'-ōn.

crèsol—krē'-sōl or krē'-sōl.

creosote—krē'-ō-sōt.

See *creasote*.

crêpe-de-chine—krâp-dū-shēn'.

crept—krĕpt, *not* krĕp.

crescendo—krĕ-shĕn'-dō or krĕ-sĕn'-dō.

Cressida—krĕs'-ĭd-ā.

"Troilus and *Cressida*."

Cressy (Battle of)—krĕs'-ĭ.

See *Crécy* (*Battle of*).

cretaceous—krē-tā'-shūs.

Crete—krēt; class. pron., krē'-tē.

cretonne—krē-tōn' or krē'-tōn.

Creüsa—krē-ū'-sā.

crevasse—krē-vās'.

See *crevice*.

crevice—krĕv'-ĭs.

See *crevasse*.

crew—krōō, *not* krū.

crewel—krōō'-ĕl, *not* krū'-ĕl.

cribriform—krĭb'-rĭ-fōrm or krī'-brĭ-fōrm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Crichton (James)—krī'-tŭn.

Worcester prefers krīk'-tŭn.

"The Admirable *Crichton*."

cricoid—krī'-koid.

"The *Cricoid* Cartilage."

Crimea—krīm-ē'-à, *not* krī-mē'-à.

Crimean (War)—krīm-ē'-ăn or krī-mē'-ăn.

crinoid—krī'-noid or krīn'-oid.

crinoline—krīn'-ō-līn or krīn'-ō-lēn.

crises—krī'-sēz.

crisis—krī'-sīs.

Crispi—krēs'-pē.

Crispino e la Comare—krē-spē'-nō ā lā kō-mā'-
rā.

criterion—krī-tē'-rī-ŭn.

Critias—krīsh'-ī-ās.

critique—krī-tēk'.

See *ambergris*.

Crito—krī'-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā'.

In Great Britain, this word is commonly pronounced krō'-shā.

See *crotchet*.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā'.

crocodile—krōk'-ō-dīl.

Cræsus—krē'-sŭs.

cromlech—krōm'-lēk.

Cromwell (Oliver)—krōm'-wēl or krŭm'-wēl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krŭm'-l.

Cronje—krōn'-yě.

Cronos—krō'-nōs.

Cronus—krō'-nŭs.

crooked (adj.)—krōök'-ēd or krōök'-īd.

See *crooked* (part.).

crooked (part.)—krōōkt.

See *crooked* (adj.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

croquet (n.)—krō-kā'.

"In England commonly krō'-kā or krō'-kī."—

Web.

croquet (vb.)—krō-kā'.

croquette—krō-kět'.

croquis—krō-kē'.

crosier—krō'-zhēr, *not* krō'-zī-ēr.

Also written *crozier*, but pronounced as above.

cross—krōs, *not* krōs *nor* krös.

See *accost*.

crotchet—kröch'-ët or kröch'-it.

See *crochet* (n.).

crotchety—kröch'-ët-ī or kröch'-it-ī.

crouch—krowch.

croupier—krōō'-pī-ēr or krōō-pēr'; Fr. pron.,
krōō-pyā'.

crucial—krōō'-shāl.

crucifix—krōō'-sif-īks.

crucifixion—krōō-sif-īk'-shūn.

crude—krōōd, *not* krūd.

cruel—krōō'-ël.

Cruikshank—krōōk'-shāngk.

cruise (voyage)—krōōz, *not* krōōs.

cruise (bottle)—krōōs or krōōz.

See *cruse* (bottle), the preferred spelling.

crunch—krūnch.

See *craunch*.

crupper—krūp'-ēr or krōōp'-ēr.

crusado (coin)—krōō-sā'-dō.

The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zā'-dō.

cruse (bottle)—krōōs or krōōz.

See *cruise* (bottle).

crustaceous—krūs-tā'-shūs.

crux—krüks.

cryptogam—krīp'-tō-gām.

See *phenogam*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cryptogamia—krĭp-tō-gā'-mĭ-à or krĭp-tō-gām'-
ĭ-à.

See *phenogamia*.

cryptogamic—krĭp-tō-gām'-ĭk.

See *phenogamic*.

cryptogamous—krĭp-tōg'-à-mūs.

See *phenogamous*.

cryptogram—krĭp'-tō-grām.

crystalline—krĭs'-tāl-ĭn or krĭs'-tāl-ĭn.

crystallization—krĭs-tāl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn or krĭs-tāl-ĭ-
zā'-shŭn.

crystallize—krĭs'-tāl-ĭz.

cuckoo—kōōk'-ōō.

cucumber—kū'-kŭm-bēr.

Kow'-kŭm-bēr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was, during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the fashionable pronunciation.

Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person except of the old-school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago."

See *asparagus*.

cui bono—kī bō'-nō.

cuirass—kwē-rās'.

cuirassier—kwē-rā-sēr'; Fr. pron., kwē-rās-yā'.

cuish—kwĭsh.

cuisine—kwē-zēn'.

cul-de-sac—kŭd-sāk' or kŭl-dŭ-sāk'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Culebra (Cut)—kōō-lā'-brā.

culinary—kŭ'-lĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* kŭl'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Culpeper—kŭl'-pĕp-ēr.

culverin—kŭl'-vēr-ĭn.

Cumæ—kū'-mē.

See *Cumæan*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cumæan—kū-mē'-ăn.

"The *Cumæan* Sibyl."

See *Cumæ*.

cumin—kūm'-în.

cumulative—kū'-mū-lā-tīv.

cunctative—kūngk'-tā-tīv.

Cunctator—kūngk-tā'-tēr.

cuneal—kū'-nē-ăl.

cuneiform—kū-nē'-î-fôrm or kū'-nē-î-fôrm.

cunning—kūn'-îng, *not* kūn'-în.

cupboard—kūb'-êrd.

cupel (n.)—kū'-pěl.

cupel (vb.)—kū'-pěl or kū-pěl'.

cupola—kū'-pō-lā, *not* kū'-pā-lō.

Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the second and third syllables.

curaçoa—kū-rā-sō' or kōō-rā-sō'; kū'-rās-ō or kū-rās-ō'-ă (Stor.).

curare—kōō-rā'-rē.

Also written *curari*, but pronounced as above.

curassow—kū'-rā-sō or kū-rās'-ō.

curator—kū-rā'-tēr.

When used in a legal sense, this word is pronounced kū-rā'-tēr or kū-rā-tēr.

See *abdomen*.

curé—kū-rā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

curio—kū'-rî-ō.

currant—kūr'-ănt.

See *current*.

current—kūr'-ěnt.

See *currant*.

curriculum—kūr'-îk'-ū-lŭm.

currier—kūr'-î-ēr.

cursed (adj.)—kūr'-sěd or kūr'-sîd.

See *learned* (part.).

cursed (part.)—kūrst.

(For Key to Signs, see p. 37)

cursory—kûr'-sō-rĭ.

curtail (n.)—kûr'-tāl.

curtail (vb.)—kûr-tāl'.

Formerly accented on the first syllable.

curtain—kûr'-tĭn or kûrt'-n.

See *captain*.

curtsy (n.)—kûrt'-sĭ.

Also written *curtsey*, but pronounced as above.

curtsy (vb.)—kûrt'-sĭ.

Also written *curtsey*, but pronounced as above.

curule—kû'-rōōl.

Curule-Chair.

curvet (n.)—kûr'-vēt or kûr-vēt'.

curvet (vb.)—kûr-vēt' or kûr'-vēt.

Curzon of Kedleston—kûr'-zōn ōv kēd'-l-stŭn or
kûr'-zōn ōv kēl'-sŭn.

cushion—kōōsh'-ŭn.

cuspidor—kŭs'-pĭ-dōr or kŭs'-pĭ-dōr.

Custoza—kōōs-tōt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Cuvier—kū-vyā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Cuxhaven—kōōks-hā'-fĕn.

Cuyahoga—kĭ-ā-hō'-gā.

Cuyp—koip.

Also written *Kuyp*, but pronounced as above.

Cuzco—kōōs'-kō.

cyanide—sĭ'-ā-nĭd or sĭ'-ā-nĭd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

cyanine—sĭ'-ā-nĭn or sĭ'-ā-nĕn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

cyanogen—sĭ-ān'-ō-jĕn.

Cyaxares—sĭ-āks'-ā-rēz.

Cybele—sĭb'-ē-lē or sĭb-ē'-lē.

Scholars generally prefer the first form; Byron preferred the second.

cycad—sĭ'-kād.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Cyclades—sĭk'-lā-dēz, *not* sī'-klādz.

cyclamen—sĭk'-lā-mĕn.

cycle—sī'-kl, *not* sĭk'-l.

cyclic—sĭk'-lĭk or sī'-klĭk.

cyclide—sī'-klĭd or sī'-klīd.

cyclone—sī'-klōn.

cyclonic—sī-klōn'-ĭk.

cyclopædia—sī-klō-pē'-dĭ-ā.

See *cyclopectia*, the preferred spelling.

Cyclope—sī'-klōp.

Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē'-ān.

cyclopedia—sī-klō-pē'-dĭ-ā.

See *cyclopectia*.

cyclopedic—sī-klō-pē'-dĭk or sī-klō-pĕd'-ĭk.

Also written *cyclopectic*, but pronounced as above.

Cyclopes—sī-klō-pēz.

Cyclops—sī'-klōps.

cyclorama—sī-klō-rā'-mā, *not* sī-klō-rām'-ā.

cygnet—sĭġ'-nĕt.

cylindric—sĭl-ĭn'-drĭk.

cymar—sĭm-ār'.

Cymbeline—sĭm'-bē-lĭn or sĭm'-bē-lĭn.

cymose—sī'-mōs or sī-mōs'.

Cymric—kĭm'-rĭk.

Also written *Kymric*, but pronounced as above.

Cymry—kĭm'-rĭ.

Also written *Kymry*, but pronounced as above.

Cynewulf—kĭn'-ĕ-wōōlf.

cynic—sĭn'-ĭk.

cynosure—sī'-nō-shōōr or sĭn'-ō-shōōr.

Cynthia—sĭn'-thĭ-ā.

Cynthius—sĭn'-thĭ-ūs.

Cyparissus—sĭp-ā-rĭs'-ūs.

Cyprian—sĭp'-rĭ-ān.

Cyrene—sī-rē'-nē.

Cyrenian—sī-rē'-nĭ-ān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cyst—síst.

cystitis—sís-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

Cythera—sī-thē'-rà.

Cytherea—sīth-ēr-ē'-à.

Cyzicus—sīz'-īk-ūs.

Czajkowski—chī-kôf'-skē or chī-kôs'-kē.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

czar—zär or tsär.

See *tsar*, another spelling.

czarevitch—zär'-ě-vīch or tsär'-ě-vīch.

See *tsarevitch*, another spelling.

czarevna—zär-ěv'-ná or tsär-ěv'-ná.

See *tsarevna*, another spelling.

czarina—zär-ē'-ná or tsär-ē'-ná.

See *tsarina*, another spelling.

czaritzza—zär-ēt'-sà or tsär-ēt'-sà.

See *tsaritzza*, another spelling.

czarowitch—zär'-ō-vīch or tsär'-ō-vīch.

See *tsarowitch*, another spelling.

czarowitz—zär'-ō-vīts or tsär'-ō-vīts.

See *tsarowitz*, another spelling.

Czartoryski—chär-tō-rēs'-kē.

See *Czajkowski*.

Czech—chěk.

See *Tsch.*

Czernowitz—chěr'-nō-vīts.

Czerny—chěr'-nē.

D

dachsund—däks'-höönt or däks'-höönd.

dactyl—däk'-tīl.

dado—dā'-dō or dā'-dō.

Dædalian—dē-dāl'-yän.

Dædalus—dēd'-à-lūs or dē'-dà-lūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Daghestan—dä-ğēs-tān'.

Also written *Dagestan*, but pronounced as above.

See *Kurdistan*.

Dagobert—däg'-ō-bērt; Fr. pron., dà-ğō-bâr'.

Dagon—dā'-gōn.

Daguerre—dā-gâr'.

daguerreotype—dā-ğēr'-ō-tīp, *not* dà-ğēr'-ē-ō-tīp.

Almost universally mispronounced.

dahabeah—dā-hà-bē'-à.

Dahlgren (Karl Fredrik)—dāl'-grān.

Dahlgren (Admiral)—dāl'-grēn.

dahlia (genus)—dāl'-yā.

Often, in the sense of a plant, flower, or tuber of this genus, dāl'-yā or dāl'-yā.

Dahomey—dā-hō'-mā or dā-hō-mā'.

dairy—dā'-rī or dār'-ī.

dais—dā'-īs or dās.

D'Albert—dāl-bâr'.

Dalhousie (Australia)—dāl-hōō'-zī.

See *Dalhousie* (*Marquis of*).

Dalhousie (*Marquis of*)—dāl-hōō'-zī or dāl-how'-zī.

See *Dalhousie* (*Australia*).

Dalrymple—dāl'-rīm-pl or dāl-rīm'-pl.

damage—dām'-āj, *not* dām'-īj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the *unaccented vowels* with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White*.

Damala (Madame)—dā-mā-lā'.

Damascene—dām'-à-sēn or dām-à-sēn'.

Damascus—dā-mās'-kūs.

Dame aux Camélias, La—là dām ō ká-māl-yā'.

Dame Blanche, La—là dām blānsh'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Damien de Veuster—dà-myăN' dŭ vŭ-stâr'.

"Father *Damien*."

For ăN, see p. 26.

Damiens—dà-myăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

dammar—dăm'-ăr or dà-măr'.

damme—dăm'-ē.

Damnation de Faust, La—là dăm-nà-syôn' dŭ fowst.

For ôN, see p. 27.

damned (adj.)—dămd.

In serious discourse, dăm'-něd.

"But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly
loves."—*Shakespeare*.

damned (part.)—dămd or dăm'-něd.

"He that believeth not shall be *damned*."

Mark xvi., 16.

damning—dăm'-ing or dăm'-ning.

Damoclean—dăm-ō-klē'-ăn.

Damocles—dăm'-ō-klēz.

"The Sword of *Damocles*."

Damon—dā'-môn.

"*Damon* and *Pythias*."

See *Pythias*.

damosel—dăm'-ō-sěl.

See *damozel*.

damozel—dăm'-ō-zěl.

See *damosel*.

Damrosch—dăm'-rōsh; Ger. pron., dăm-rōsh'.

damson—dăm'-zŭn.

Danaë—dăn'-ā-ē.

Danaïdes—dà-nā'-īd-ēz.

dance—dăns, *not* dăns.

See *ask*.

dandelion—dăn'-dē-lī-ŭn.

Do not say dăn'-dē-līn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Dandin, George—zhôrzh dāN-dăn'.

For āN, ăN, see p. 26.

Dandolo—dăn'-dō-lō.

"Blind old *Dandolo*."

Daniel—dăn'-yěl or dăn'-ï-ěl; coll., dăn'-l; Fr. pron., dà-nyěl'; Ger. pron., dā'-nē-ěl.

Danish—dā'-nīsh.

Dannecker, von—fōn dăn'-ĕk-ēr.

danseuse—dāN-sōz'.

For ō, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

Dante—dăn'-tē; It. pron., dăn'-tā.

See *Alighieri*.

Dantean—dăn'-tē-ăn or dăn-tē'-ăn.

Dantès, Edmond—ād-môn' dāN-tēs'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Dantesque—dăn-tĕsk'.

Danton—dāN-tôn'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Danubian—dā-nū'-bī-ăn.

Daphne—dăf'-nē.

Daphnis—dăf'-nīs.

See *Chloe*.

Darboy (Archbishop)—dār-bwā'.

Dardanelles—dār-dā-nĕlz'.

Dardanus—dār'-dā-nūs.

daric (coin)—dār'-ĭk.

Darien (Isthmus of)—dā'-rĭ-ĕn; Sp. pron., dā-rē-ĕn'.

Darius—dā-rĭ'-ūs.

Darjiling—dār-jē'-lĭng.

Darley—dār'-lĭ.

Dartagnan—dār-tān-yāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Dartmouth (College)—dārt'-mũth.

Darwinian—dār-wĭn'-ĭ-ăn, *not* dār-wĭn'-yăn.

Das Rheingold—dās rĭn'-ġōlt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

data—dā'-tā, *not* dā'-tā.

datum—dā'-tūm, *not* dā'-tūm.

daub—dôb, *not* dôb.

Daubigny—dō-bēn'-yē.

See *Aubigné, d'*.

Daudet, Alphonse—âl-fôns' dō-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dānt or dōnt.

See *craunch*.

dauntless—dānt'-lēs or dōnt'-lēs.

dauphin—dô'-fīn; Fr. pron., dō-fān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô'-fēn; Fr. pron., dō-fēn'.

Dauphiné—dō-fē-nā'.

See *Dauphiny*.

dauphiness—dô'-fīn-ēs.

Dauphiny—dô'-fīn-ī.

See *Dauphiné*.

David (Jacques Louis)—dā-vēd'.

Davidde Penitente—da-vēd'-ā pā-nē-tān'-tā.

davit—dāv'-īt or dā'-vīt.

Davoust—dā-vōō'.

More correctly written *Davout*, but pronounced as above.

deaf—děf.

The pronunciation děf is obsolescent.

deafen—děf'-n.

Deák—dā-āk'.

De Amicis—dā ā-mē'-chēs.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

débâcle—dā-bāk'-l.

debauch—dē-bôch', *not* dē-bowch'.

débauché—dā-bō-shā'.

See *debauchee*.

debauchee—děb-ō-shē'.

The Standard Dictionary gives dā-bō-shā' as an alternative pronunciation.

See *débauché*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

debauchery—dē-bôch'-ēr-ĭ.

debenture—dē-bĕn'-tūr.

debonair—dĕb-ō-nâr'.

Also written *debonaire*, *debonnaire*, but pronounced as above.

de bonne grâce—dŭ bŏn ġrās'.

Deborah—dĕb'-ō-râ.

debouch—dē-bōōsh'.

débouchure—dā-bōō-shŭr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

débris—dā-brē' or dā'-brē.

début—dā-bŭ' or dē-bŭ'.

For ū, see p. 26.

débutant—dā-bŭ-tān' or dĕb-ŭ-tānt'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

débutante—dā-bŭ-tānt' or dĕb-ŭ-tānt'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

decade—dĕk'-ād, *not* dĕk-ād'.

decadence—dē-kā'-dĕns or dĕk'-à-dĕns.

"*Decadence*, *decadency*, and *decadent* are now often accented on the first syllable, especially in England."—*Web*.

"The prevalent accentuation has been *deca' dence*, perhaps after *decay* *dec'adence* is now considered more scholarly."—

Oxford English Dictionary.

See *decadency*, *decadent*.

decadency—dē-kā'-dĕn-sĭ or dĕk'-à-dĕn-sĭ.

See *decadence*.

decadent—dē-kā'-dĕnt or dĕk'-à-dĕnt.

See *decadence*.

decalcomania—dē-kāl-kō-mā'-nĭ-à.

décalcomanie—dā-kāl-kō-mā-nĕ'.

decaliter—dĕk'-à-lē-tĕr.

Also written *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decatalogue—dĕk'-à-lŏġ.

Decameron—dē-kām'-ĕr-ŏn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

decameter (measure)—dĕk'-à-mē-tēr.

Also written *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter (verse)—dē-kām'-ē-tēr.

decanal—dĕk'-à-nāl or dē-kā'-nāl.

decantation—dē-kān-tā'-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (dĕk).

decastich—dĕk'-à-stīk.

Deccan—dĕk'-ān.

Also written *Dekkan*, but pronounced as above.

decease—dē-sēs'.

deceased—dē-sēst'.

Decelean (War)—dēs-ē-lē'-ān.

Decembrist—dē-sēm'-brīst.

decemvir—dē-sēm'-vēr.

decemvirate—dē-sēm'-vīr-āt.

decemviri—dē-sēm'-vīr-i.

decenary (tithing)—dē-sēn'-à-rī.

Also written *decennary*, but pronounced as above.

decennary (decennial)—dē-sēn'-à-rī.

decēt—dē'-sēnt, *not* dē'-sŭnt.

See *damage*, *indecent*.

decidence—dēs'-ī-dēns.

deciduous—dē-sīd'-ū-ŭs.

deciliter—dēs'-ī-lē-tēr.

Also written *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

decimalize—dēs'-īm-āl-īz.

decimeter—dēs'-ī-mē-tēr.

Also written *decimetre*, but pronounced as above.

decisive—dē-sī'-sīv, *not* dē-sīs'-īv *nor* dē-sī'-zīv.

See *indecisive*.

declarative—dē-klār'-à-tīv.

declinal—dē-klī'-nāl.

Worcester prefers dĕk'-līn-āl.

declination—dĕk'-līn-ā'-shŭn.

declinatory—dē-klī'-nà-tō-rī.

declinature—dē-klīn'-à-tūr.

declivous—dē-klī'-vŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

décolletage—dā-kōl-tāzh'.

décolleté—dā-kōl-tā', *not* dā-kōl'-tā.

décolletée—dā-kōl-tā', *not* dā-kōl'-tā.

decompose—dē-kōm-pōz'-īt or dē-kōm'-pō-zīt.

See *compose*.

decorative—děk'-ō-rā-tīv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word dē-kōr'-ā-tīv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō'-rūs or děk'-ō-rūs.

"Usage seems to be about evenly divided between the two accentuations given above. *De-co'rus*, following the Latin, is preferred by all recent leading authorities."—*Web*.

"An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."—*Walker*.

See *canorous*, *indecorous*.

decorum—dē-kō'-rūm.

See *abdomen*, *indecorum*.

decrepit—dē-krěp'-īt, *not* dē-krěp'-īd.

Observe the *final* syllable.

decretal—dē-krě'-tāl.

decretory—děk'-rē-tō-rī or dē-krě'-tō-rī.

decussate—dē-kūs'-āt or děk'-ūs-āt.

decussation—dē-kūs-ā'-shūn.

dedecorous—dē-děk'-ō-rūs.

dedicatory—děd'-ī-kā-tō-rī.

deduce—dē-dūs', *not* dē-dōōs'.

defalcate—dē-fāl'-kāt, *not* dē-fōl'-kāt.

Observe that the second syllable of this word is pronounced *fāl*, *not* *fōl*.

defalcation—dē-fāl-kā'-shūn or dėf-āl-kā'-shūn,
not dē-fōl-kā'-shūn.

defalcator—děf'-āl-kā-tēr or dė'-fāl-kā-tēr.

defamation—děf-ā-mā'-shūn or dē-fā-mā'-shūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

defamatory—dē-fām'-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* dĕf'-ā-mā-tō-rĭ.

default—dē-fôlt'.

defaulter—dē-fôl'-tēr.

defeasance—dē-fē'-zāns.

defeasible—dē-fē'-zĭb-l.

defervescence—dē-fēr-vēs'-ĕns or dĕf-ēr-vēs'-ĕns.

defervescent—dē-fēr-vēs'-ĕnt or dĕf-ēr-vēs'-ĕnt.

deficit—dĕf'-ĭs-ĭt, *not* dē-fĭs'-ĭt.

defile (n.)—dē-fĭl' or dē'-fĭl.

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dĕ'-fĭl should have the preference. Most orthoëpists, however, prefer dē-fĭl'.

defile (vb.)—dē-fĭl'.

See *absent*.

definitive—dē-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭv.

deflagrable—dĕf'-lā-ġrā-bl or dē-flā'-ġrā-bl.

deflagrate—dĕf'-lā-ġrāt.

defloration—dĕf-lō-rā'-shŭn.

Stormonth says dē-flō-rā'-shŭn.

dégagé—dā-ġā-zhā'.

deglutition—dĕġ-lŭ-tĭsh'-ŭn or dē-ġlŭ-tĭsh'-ŭn.

dégoût—dā-ġōō'.

De Groot—dŭ ġrōt'.

See *Roosevelt*.

deign—dān.

Deianira—dē-ī-ā-nĭ'-rā.

Deidamia—dē-ĭd-ā-mĭ'-ā.

De Imitatione Christi—dē ĭm-ĭt-ā-shĭ-ō'-nē
krĭs'-tĭ.

Deimos—dĭ'-mōs.

Deiphobe—dē-ĭf'-ō-bē.

Deiphobus—dē-ĭf'-ō-bŭs.

Dejanira—dĕj-ā-nĭ'-rā.

Déjazet—dā-zhā-zā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

déjeuner—dā-zhû-nā'; Fr. pron., dā-zhō-nā'.

For ō, see p. 25.

déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhō-nā' à là fōor-shět'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Delacroix—dŭ-lā-krwā'.

Deland (Margaret)—dē-lānd'.

De la Râmée—dŭ lá rá-mā'.

Delaroche—dŭ là-rōsh'.

delator—dē-lā'-tōr.

See *abdomen*.

Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nā'.

Delavigne—dŭ-lā-vēn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

deleble—děl'-ē-bl.

delectation—dē-lĕk-tā'-shŭn.

deletive—dē-lē'-tīv.

Delft—dĕlft.

Delhi (India)—děl'-ē.

Delhi (U. S.)—děl'-hī.

Delia—dē'-lī-à or dĕl'-yà.

Délibes—dā-lēb'.

delicatessen—dĕl-ĭ-kā-tēs'-ĕn.

delicioso—dā-lē-syō'-sō.

Délila—dā-lē-lā'.

Delilah—dē-lī'-lā.

delinquent—dē-lĭng'-kwĕnt, *not* dē-lĭn'-kwĕnt.

delirious—dē-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-lē'-rĭ-ŭs.

delirium—dē-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭm, *not* dē-lē'-rĭ-ŭm.

delirium tremens—dē-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭm trē'-mĕnz, *not* dē-lē'-rĭ-ŭm trē'-mĕnz.

Delius—dē'-lī-ŭs.

delivery—dē-lĭv'-ēr-ĭ, *not* dē-lĭv'-rĭ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Della Crusca—děl'-à kröös'-kà or děl'-à krüs',
kà.

Delorme, Marion—mä-rē-ôn' dü-lôrm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Delos—dē'-lōs; Modern Greek, thē'-lōs.

Delphi—děl'-fi.

Delphine (Classics)—děl'-fin.

Also written *Delphin*, but pronounced as above.

Delphine—děl'-fēn'.

Madame de Staël's "Delphine."

Delphinus—děl'-fi'-nūs.

Delsarte—děl'-särt', *not* děl'-särt.

Del Sarto, Andrea—än-drā'-ä děl sār'-tō.

delude—dē-lūd', *not* dē-lōōd'.

delusion—dē-lū'-zhŭn, *not* dē-lōō'-zhŭn.

delusive—dē-lū'-siv, *not* dē-lōō'-siv.

delusory—dē-lū'-sō-rĭ, *not* dē-lōō'-sō-rĭ.

de luxe—dē lüks'.

"An Edition *De Luxe*."

For ū, see p. 26.

demagogic—dēm'-à-gōj'-ĭk.

demagogism—dēm'-à-gōg-izm.

demagogue—dēm'-à-gōg.

demagoguery—dēm'-à-gōg-rĭ or dēm'-à-gōg-ēr-ĭ

demagogy—dēm'-à-gōj-ĭ or dēm'-à-gōg-ĭ.

demand—dē-mānd', *not* dē-mānd'.

demarcate—dē-mār'-kāt or dē'-mār-kāt.

Demerara—dēm-ēr-ā'-rà.

demesne—dē-mān' or dē-mēn'.

Demeter—dē-mē'-tēr.

Demetrius—dē-mē'-trĭ-ūs, *not* dē-mēt'-rĭ-ūs.

demi (prefix)—dēm'-ĭ.

"The accent is variable in the compounds."

—Web.

See *hemi* (prefix), *semi* (prefix).

Demidov—dyēm-ē'-dōf.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

demijohn—dēm'-i-jŏn, *not* dīm'-i-jŏn.

demi-monde—dēm'-i-mönd; Fr. pron., dē-mē-mônd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

demise—dē-mīz', *not* dē-mēz'.

demobilization—dē-mō-bīl-īz-ā'-shŭn or dē-möb-īl-īz-ā'-shŭn.

See *mobilization*.

demobilize—dē-mō'-bīl-īz or dē-möb'-īl-īz.

democratize—dē-mök'-rà-tīz.

Democritus—dē-mök'-rīt-ŭs.

See *Heracitus*.

demoiselle—dēm-wà-zěl'; Fr. pron., dē-mwà-zěl'.

demolition—dēm-ō-līsh'-ŭn, *not* dē-mō-līsh'-ŭn.

demon—dē'-mŏn.

demonetization—dē-mŏn-ē-tīz-ā'-shun or dē-mŭn-ē-tīz-ā'-shŭn or dē-mŏn-ē-tī-zā'-shŭn.

demonetize—dē-mŏn'-ē-tīz or dē-mŭn'-ē-tīz.

demoniac—dē-mō'-nī-āk.

demoniacal—dē-mō-nī'-à-kāl or dēm-ō-nī'-à-kāl.

demonology—dē-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-jī.

demonstrable—dē-mŏn'-strā-bl.

demonstrate—dēm'-ŏn-strāt or dē-mŏn'-strāt.

Worcester gives dē-mŏn'-strāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says dē-mŏn'-strāt, and Stormonth, dē-mŏn'-strāt or dēm'-ŏn-strāt.

See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mŏn'-strā-tīv.

demonstrator—dēm'-ŏn-strā-tēr.

Dē-mŏn'-strā-tôr is Worcester's alternative pronunciation.

Demosthenic—dēm-ŏs-thēn'-īk or dē-mŏs-thēn'-īk.

demy—dē-mī'.

denarius (coin)—dē-nā'-rī-ŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

denary—dĕn'-à-rĭ or dē'-ná-rĭ.

denationalize—dē-năsh'-ŭn-ăl-iz.

Denderah—dĕn'-dĕr-ă.

Deneb—dĕn'-ĕb.

Denebola—dĕn-ĕb'-ō-lă.

dengue—dĕng'-gă.

denier (coin)—dē-nĕr'.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while:"

Shakespeare.

Denio—dē-nĭ'-ō.

Dent du Midi—dān dŭ mē-dē'.

For ŭ, ān, see p. 26.

dentifrice—dĕn'-tĭ-frĭs.

dénouement—dā-nōō'-mān or dā-nōō-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

denudate (adj.)—dē-nŭ'-dāt or dĕn'-ŭ-dāt.

denudate (vb.)—dĕn'-ŭ-dāt or dē-nŭ'-dāt.

denudation—dĕn-ŭ-dā'-shŭn or dē-nŭ-dā'-shŭn.

denude—dē-nŭd'.

denunciate—dē-nŭn'-shĭ-āt or dē-nŭn'-sĭ-āt.

See *denunciation*.

denunciation—dē-nŭn-sĭ-ā'-shŭn or dē-nŭn-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

See *denunciate*.

departmental—dē-pärt-mĕn'-tăl; dĕp-ärt-mĕn'-tăl (Wor.).

depends—dē-pĕndz', *not* dē-pĕnz'.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

depilate—dĕp'-ĭl-āt.

depilatory—dē-pĭl'-à-tō-rĭ.

depilous—dĕp'-ĭl-ŭs or dē-pĭ'-lŭs.

Dépit Amoureux, Le—lŭ dā-pĕt' à-mōō-rō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

deplanate—dĕp'-lā-nāt or dē'-plā-nāt.

depletive—dē-plē'-tĭv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

deplorable—dē-plō'-rá-bl, *not* dē-plōr'-à-bl.

deplumate—dē-plū'-māt.

deplumation—dē-plū-mā'-shŭn or dĕp-lū-mā'-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā'-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā'-shŭn.

These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depository—dē-pōz'-it-ā-rĭ.

See *depository*.

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn or dē-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn.

depository—dē-pōz'-it-ō-rĭ.

See *depository*.

depot—dē'-pō or dā'-pō or dĕp'-ō.

"In the pronunciation of this word usage has varied greatly; the accent is now fairly settled upon the first syllable, dē'-pō prevailing in the United States, though dā'-pō is also common, while dĕp'-ō is apparently more common in England, where dē'-pō is also used."—*Web*.

deprecatory—dĕp'-rē-kā-tō-rĭ.

depreciate—dē-prē'-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prē'-sĭ-āt.

depredatory—dĕp'-rē-dā-tō-rĭ or dē-prĕd'-à-tō-rĭ.

deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā'-shŭn.

deprivative—dē-prĭv'-à-tĭv.

De Profundis—dē prō-fŭn'-dĭs.

Deptford—dĕt'-fĕrd.

See *Alnwick*.

depth—dĕpth.

depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds, occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp'-ŭ-tĭ.

De Quincey—dē-kwĭn'-sĭ.

derby (hat)—dĕr'-bĭ or dār'-bĭ.

See note under *Derby* (*England*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Derby (England)—dēr'-bī or dār'-bī.

Webster says: "In England usually dār'-bī, the southern English pronunciation."

derelict—dēr'-ē-lik't.

de rigueur—dē rē-gūr'; Fr. pron., dū rē-gör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rī'-siv; dē-rī'-zīv (Hal.).

dermato (prefix)—dēr'-mā-tō.

"Dermato-neurosis."

dernier—dēr'-nī-ēr; Fr. pron., dēr-nyā'.

dernier ressort—dēr-nyā' rē-sör'

derogate—dēr'-ō-gāt.

derogative—dē-rōg'-ā-tīv.

derogator—dēr'-ō-gā-tēr.

dervis—dēr'-vis.

dervish—dēr'-vish.

Desaix de Veygoux—dē-sā' dē vā-gōō'.

Desbrosses (street in New York City)—dēs-brōs'-ēs.

See *Desbrosses (Je in Alfred)*.

Desbrosses (Jean Alfred)—dā-brōs'.

See *Desbrosses (street in New York City)*.

descant (n.)—dēs'-kānt.

descant (vb.)—dēs-kānt'.

See *absent*.

Descartes—dā-kārt'.

descry—dē-skri'.

Desdemona—dēz-dē-mō'-nā, *not* dēs-dē-mō'-nā.

desert (wilderness)—dēz'-ērt.

See *desert (merit)*, *dessert*.

desert (merit)—dē-zērt'.

See *desert (wilderness)*, *dessert*.

desert (adj.)—dēz'-ērt.

"He . . . went aside privately into a desert place."—*Luke ix., 10.*

desert (vb.)—dē-zērt'.

Desgoffe—dā-gōf'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

deshabille—děz-à-běl'; dēs-hà-běl' (Wor.); děz'-
ă-běl (Stor.).

See *dëshabillé*, *dishabille*.

dëshabillé—dā-zà-bē-yā'.

See *deshabille*, *dishabille*.

desiccant—dēs'-ik-ănt or dē-sĭk'-ănt.

desiccate—dēs'-ik-ăt.

Rarely, dē-sĭk'-ăt.

desideratum—dē-sĭd-ēr-ă'-tŭm, *not* dē-sĭd-ēr-ă'-
tŭm.

design (n.)—dē-zĭn' or dē-sĭn'.

design (vb.)—dē-zĭn' or dē-sĭn'.

designable—dēs'-ĭg-nà-bl; dē-sĭ'-nà-bl or dē-zĭ'-
nà-bl (C.).

designate—dēs'-ĭg-năt or děz'-ĭg-năt.

designation—dēs-ĭg-nă'-shŭn.

designative—dēs'-ĭg-nă-tĭv or děz'-ĭg-nă-tĭv.

designator—dēs'-ĭg-nă-tēr, *not* děz'-ĭg-nă-tēr.

designatory—dēs'-ĭg-nă-tō-rĭ.

designedly—dē-zĭ'-nĕd-lĭ or dē-sĭ'-nĕd-lĭ.

designer—dē-zĭ'-nĕr or dē-sĭ'-nĕr.

desist—dē-zĭst' or dē-sĭst'.

Des Lys, Gaby—gă-bē' dă-lēs'.

Des Moines—dē moin'.

Desmoulins—dā-mōō-lăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

desolate—dēs'-ō-lăt, *not* děz'-ō-lăt.

desolation—dēs-ō-lă'-shŭn, *not* děz-ō-lă'-shŭn.

De Soto—dē sō'-tō or dă sō'-tō.

desperado—dēs-pēr-ă'-dō.

Dēs-pēr-ă'-dō is often heard.

despicable—dēs'-pĭk-ă-bl, *not* dē-spĭk'-ă-bl.

despumate—dē-spŭ'-măt or dēs'-pŭ-măt.

despumation—dēs-pŭ-mă'-shŭn.

desquamate—dēs'-kwă-măt or dē-skwă'-măt.

desquamation—dēs-kwă-mă'-shŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

desquamative—dē-skwām'-à-tív.

Dessalines—dā-sà-lēn'.

dessert—děz-zěrt', *not* děz'-zěrt.

See *desert* (wilderness), *desert* (merit).

destine—dēs'-tín.

Destinn (Emily)—dēs'-tín.

desuetude—dēs'-wē-tūd.

"Innocuous *Desuetude*."

desultory—dēs'-úl-tō-rǐ.

detail (n.)—dē-tāl' or dē'-tāl.

The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

detail (vb.)—dē-tāl'.

Detaille—dē-tā'-yŭ, *not* dā-tā'-yŭ.

Final syllable to be lightly pronounced.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

detestable—dē-těst'-à-bl.

Formerly dēt'-ēs-tà-bl, as in Spenser and Shakespeare.

detestation—dē-těs-tā'-shŭn or dēt'-ēs-tā'-shŭn.

detonate—dēt'-ō-nāt or dē'-tō-nāt.

detonation—dēt'-ō-nā'-shŭn.

detour—dē-tōōr'.

See *détour*.

détour—dā-tōōr'.

See *detour*.

detritus—dē-trī'-tŭs.

de trop—dŭ trō'.

Dettingen (Battle of)—dēt'-ĭng-ĕn.

Deucalion—dū-kā'-lĭ-ŏn.

"*Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*."

See *Pyrrha*.

deus ex machina—dē'-ŭs ěks māk'-ĭn-à

Deutsch—doich.

See *Beust, von*.

Deutschland—doich'-lānt.

See *Beust, von*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

deutzia—dūt'-sĭ-à or doit'-sĭ-à.

See *Beust, von.*

devastate—dĕv'-às-tāt or dē-vàs'-tāt.

devastation—dĕv'-às-tā'-shŭn.

Deventer—dā'-vĕn-tĕr.

device—dē-vīs'.

devil—dĕv'-l, *not* dĕv'-ĭl.

See *evil.*

devilish—dĕv'-l-ĭsh, *not* dĕv'-lĭsh.

devise—dē-vīz'.

devisee—dĕv'-ĭz-ē' or dē-vī-zē'.

devisor—dē-vī'-zŏr or dē-vī'-zôr.

devoir—dē-vwār' or dē-vwôr' or dĕv'-wŏr.

dew—dū, *not* dyū *nor* dōō.

dexterous—dĕks'-tĕr-ŭs.

See *dextrous.*

dextrine—dĕks'-trĭn.

Also written *dextrin*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

dextrous—dĕks'-trŭs.

See *dexterous.*

Dey—dā.

Dey (street in New York City)—dī.

Dhaulagiri—dow-lā-gĕ'-rē.

Also written *Dhawalaghiri*, but pronounced
dā-wā-lā-gĭr'-ē.

diabetes—dī-à-bē'-tēz; coll., dī-à-bē'-tĭs.

diabetic—dī-à-bĕt'-ĭk or dī-à-bē'-tĭk.

diabetical—dī-à-bĕt'-ĭk-ăl or dī-à-bē'-tĭk-ăl.

diable—dyā'-bl.

diablerie—dī-ā'-blĕ-rĭ; Fr. pron., dyā-blĕ-rē'.

diabolic—dī-à-bŏl'-ĭk.

diabolical—dī-à-bŏl'-ĭk-ăl.

diabolism—dī-ăb'-ŏ-lĭzm.

diachylon—dī-ăk'-ĭl-ŏn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

diæresis—dī-ēr'-ē-sīs or dī-ē'-rē-sīs.

The second pronunciation is prevalent in Great Britain.

diagnose—dī-ǎg-nōs' or dī-ǎg-nōz'.

diagnosis—dī-ǎg-nō'-sīs.

diagnosticate—dī-ǎg-nōs'-tīk-āt.

diagnostician—dī-ǎg-nōs-tīsh'-ăn.

dialectal—dī-à-lĕk'-tăl, *not* dī'-à-lĕk-tăl.

diallage—dī'-ăl-āj or dī-ăl'-ā-jē.

Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation; Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and Smart the second.

dialogism—dī-ăl'-ō-jīzm.

dialogist—dī-ăl'-ō-jīst.

dialogize—dī-ăl'-ō-jīz.

dialogue—dī'-à-lŏg, *not* dī'-à-lôg.

diameter—dī-ām'-ē-tēr.

diamond—dī'-à-münd.

"The pronunciation, dī'-münd, usual in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is now archaic or dialectic."—*Web.*

Diana—dī-ăn'-à or dī-ā'-nà.

Diane de Poitiers—dē-ăn' dŭ pwā-tyā'.

diapason—dī-à-pā'-zŏn or dī-à-pā'-sŏn.

diaper—dī'-à-pēr.

diaphanous—dī-ǎf'-à-nŭs.

diaphragm—dī'-à-frām.

See *diaphragmatic*

diaphragmatic—dī-à-frăg-măt'-īk.

See *diaphragm*.

diarrhea—dī-à-rē'-à.

Also written *diarrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

diastole—dī-ās'-tō-lē.

See *systole*.

diathesis—dī-ǎth'-ē-sīs, *not* dī-à-thē'-sīs.

diatom—dī'-à-tŏm, *not* dī-ăt'-ŏm.

diatribe—dī'-à-trib.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Diaz—dē'-ās or dē'-äth.

See *Chimborazo, Zamacois*.

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene—dī-klō-rō-tēt-rā-hī-drōks-ĭ-bĕn'-zĕn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry.

See *tetrabromohydroquinine*.

diclinous—dī'-klĭn-ūs or dī-klĭ'-nūs.

dicotyledon—dī-kōt-ĭl-ē'-dŭn.

See *monocotyledon*.

dicotyledonous—dī-kōt-ĭl-ē'-dŭn-ūs or dī-kōt-ĭl-ĕd'-ŭn-ūs.

See *monocotyledonous*.

dicrotism—dī'-krō-tĭzm or dĭk'-rō-tĭzm.

dictator—dĭk-tā'-tĕr.

See *abdomen*.

didactic—dĭd-āk'-tĭk or dī-dāk'-tĭk.

Diderot—dĕd-rō'.

didrachm (coin)—dī'-drām.

Dieppe—dē-ĕp' or dyĕp.

Dies Iræ—dī'-ēz ĭ'-rĕ.

Diespiter—dĭ-ĕs'-pĭt-ĕr.

dietary—dī'-ĕt-ā-rĭ.

dietist—dī'-ĕt-ĭst.

Dieudonné—dyō-dŏn-ā'.

For ō, see p. 25

difference—dĭf'-ĕr-ĕns, *not* dĭf'-rĕns.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

different—dĭf'-ĕr-ĕnt, *not* dĭf'-rĕnt.

differentiate—dĭf-ĕr-ĕn'-shĭ-āt.

differentiation—dĭf-ĕr-ĕn-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

diffuse (adj.)—dĭf-fūs'.

diffuse (vb.)—dĭf-fūz'.

diffusive—dĭf-fū'-sĭv, *not* dĭf-fū'-zĭv.

digest (n.)—dĭ'-jĕst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

digest (vb.)—dĭ-jĕst' or dī-jĕst'.

digestion—dĭ-jĕs'-chŭn, *not* dī-jĕs'-chŭn.

digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs.

digitigrade—dĭj'-ĭ-tĭ-ġrād, *not* dĭ-jĭt'-ĭ-ġrād.

digress—dĭ-ġrĕs' or dī-ġrĕs'.

digression—dĭ-ġrĕsh'-ŭn or dī-ġrĕsh'-ŭn.

Dijon—dē-zhôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dilapidate—dĭl-ăp'-ĭ-dāt.

dilatation—dĭl-à-tā'-shŭn or dī-là-tā'-shŭn.

dilate—dĭl-āt' or dī-lāt'.

dilemma—dĭl-ĕm'-à or dī-lĕm'-à.

Worcester gives the first only.

dilettant—dĭl-ĕ-tànt' or dĭl'-ĕ-tànt.

dilettante—dĭl-ĕ-tàn'-tē; It. pron., dē-lĕt-tàn'-tā.

dilettanti—dĭl-ĕ-tàn'-tē; It. pron., dē-lĕt-tàn'-tē.

diligence (coach)—dĭl'-ĭ-jĕns; Fr. pron., dē-lē-zhāns'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Dilke—dĭlk.

dilogy—dĭl'-ō-jĭ.

The Century and Oxford English Dictionaries give dĭ'-lō-jĭ as an alternative pronunciation.

dilute—dĭ-lūt' or dī-lūt'.

dilution—dĭ-lū'-shŭn or dī-lū'-shŭn.

diluvial—dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ăl.

diluvian—dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ăn.

diluvium—dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ŭm.

dimeter—dĭm'-ĕ-tēr.

dimissory—dĭm'-ĭ-sō-rĭ.

dimity—dĭm'-ĭ-tĭ.

dinarchy—dĭn'-ăr-kĭ.

dinghy—dĭng'-ġĭ.

Also written *dingey*, *dingy*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Dinorah—dē-nō'-rā.

dinosaur—dī'-nō-sôr.

dinotherium—dī-nō-thē'-rī-ŭm.

diocesan—dī-ōs'-ē-săn or dī'-ōs-ē-săn.

The first pronunciation is the preference of most orthoëpists.

diocese—dī'-ō-sēs or dī'-ō-sēs.

Diocletian—dī-ō-klē'-shăn.

Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō'-rŭs sĭk'-ŭ-lŭs.

diœcious—dī-ē'-shŭs.

Also written *diecious*, but pronounced as above.

Diomed—dī'-ō-mēd.

Diomede—dī'-ō-mēd; class., dī-ō-mē'-dē.

Diomedes—dī-ō-mē'-dēz.

Dion-Bouton, de—dē dē-ôn' bōō-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Dioné—dī-ō'-nē.

Dionysia—dī-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-à.

Dionysian—dī-ō-nĭsh'-ăn or dī-ō-nĭs'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Dionysian* Period."

Dionysius—dī-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs.

Dionysus—dī-ō-nĭ'-sŭs.

dioptric—dī-ōp'-trĭk.

diorama—dī-ō-rā'-mà, *not* dī-ō-rā'-mà *nor* dī-ō-răm'-à.

diphtheria—dĭf-thē'-rĭ-à.

The Century and Stormonth give dĭp-thē'-rĭ-à as an alternative pronunciation.

diphtheritic—dĭf-thē-rĭt'-ĭk.

diphthong—dĭf'-thŏng.

Worcester and Stormonth say dĭp'-thŏng. The Century gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

See *triphthong*.

diploë—dĭp'-lō-ē.

diploma—dĭp-lō'-mà, *not* dī-plō'-mà.

diplomacy—dĭp-lō'-mà-sĭ, *not* dī-plō'-mà-sĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

diplomat—dĭp'-lō-măt.

See *diplomate*.

diplomate—dĭp'-lō-măt.

See *diplomat*.

diplomatic—dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭk.

diplomatist—dĭp-lō'-mā-tĭst.

diptych—dĭp'-tĭk.

Dircæan—dĕr-sē'-ăn.

"The *Dircæan* Swan."

direct—dĭr-ĕkt', *not* dī-rĕkt'.

directly—dĭr-ĕkt'-lĭ, *not* dī-rĕkt'-lĭ.

Directoire—dē-rĕk-twār'.

dirigible—dĭr'-ĭj-ĭb-l, *not* dĭr-ĭj'-ĭb-l.

dis (prefix)—dĭs or dĭz; dĭs (C.).

"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix *dis*— (Walker, etc., favoring *dĭz*; late orthoëpists, *dĭs*)."—*Web*.

disable—dĭs-ā'-bl or dĭz-ā'-bl.

The second is Worcester's pronunciation.

disarm—dĭs-ärm'; dĭz-ärm' (Wor.).

disaster—dĭz-ās'-tĕr, *not* dĭs-ās'-tĕr.

disauthorize—dĭs-ô'-thŏr-ĭz; dĭz-ô'-thŏr-ĭz (Wor.).

disband—dĭs-bănd'; dĭz-bănd' (Wor.).

disbark—dĭs-bărk'; dĭz-bărk' (Wor.).

disbelieve—dĭs-bē-lĕv'.

disburse—dĭs-bûrs'; dĭz-bûrs' (Wor.).

discard—dĭs-kărd'.

discern—dĭz-ĕrn', *not* dĭs-ĕrn'.

See *sacrifice* (vb.).

discernible—dĭz-ĕr'-nĭb-l.

See *indiscernible*.

discernment—dĭz-ĕrn'-mĕnt, *not* dĭs-ĕrn'-mĕnt.

discharge (n.)—dĭs-chărj'.

discharge (vb.)—dĭs-chărj'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

discipline—dĭs'-ĭ-plĭn.

disclosure—dĭs-klō'-zhūr.

Discobolos—dĭs-kōb'-ō-lōs.

See *Discobolus*.

Discobolus—dĭs-kōb'-ō-lūs.

See *Discobolos*.

Discordia—dĭs-kōr'-dĭ-ā.

discount (n.)—dĭs'-kownt.

discount (vb.)—dĭs'-kownt or dĭs-kownt'.

"The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."—*Smart*.

discourse (n.)—dĭs-kōrs', not dĭs'-kōrs.

discourse (vb.)—dĭs-kōrs'.

discourteous—dĭs-kūr'-tē-ūs or dĭs-kōrt'-yūs.

See *courteous*.

discourtesy—dĭs-kūr'-tē-sĭ.

discovery—dĭs-kŭv'-ēr-ĭ, not dĭs-kŭv'-rĭ.

discrepance—dĭs-krĕp'-āns or dĭs'-krē-pāns.

"The older accentuation in this and allied words is *dĭs'-cre-pance*, etc., and this is still often heard in *discrepance* and *discrepant*, and occasionally in *discrepancy*.—*Web*.

discrepancy—dĭs-krĕp'-ān-sĭ.

See note under *discrepance*.

discrepant—dĭs-krĕp'-ānt or dĭs'-krē-pānt.

See note under *discrepance*.

discretion—dĭs-krĕsh'-ūn.

See *indiscretion*.

discursive—dĭs-kūr'-sĭv.

disdain—dĭs-dān'; dĭz-dān' (Wor.).

disease—dĭz-ēz', not dĭs-ēz'.

disenfranchise—dĭs-ĕn-frān'-chĭz or dĭs-ĕn-frān'-chĭz.

See *enfranchise*.

disenfranchisement—dĭs-ĕn-frān'-chĭz-mĕnt.

See *enfranchisement*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

disfranchise—dīs-frān'-chīz or dīs-frān'-chīz.

disfranchisement—dīs-frān'-chīz-měnt.

disgorge—dīs-gôrj'; dīz-gôrj' (Wor.).

disgrace—dīs-grās'; dīz-grās' (Wor.).

disguise—dīs-gīz'; dīz-gīz' (Wor.).

disgust—dīs-güst'; dīz-güst' (Wor.).

dishabille—dīs-à-bēl' or dīs-à-bīl'.

See *deshabille*, *déshabillé*.

dishevel—dīsh-ěv'-l.

dishonest—dīs-ōn'-ěst.

Worcester is the only authority of prominence that pronounces this word dīz-ōn'-ěst.

dishonor—dīs-ōn'-ěr.

The note under *dishonest* applies to this word also.

dishumor—dīs-hū'-mēr; dīz-ū'-mēr (Wor.).

disintegrate—dīs-īn'-tē-grāt; dīz-īn'-tē-grāt (Wor.).

disinterested—dīs-īn'-tēr-ēs-těd, *not* dīs-īn-tēr-ēs'-těd.

Worcester pronounces the *first* syllable dīz.

See *interested*, *uninterested*.

disjoin—dīs-join'; dīz-join' (Wor.).

disjoint—dīs-joint'; dīz-joint' (Wor.).

disjunctive—dīs-jūngk'-tīv; dīz-jūngk'-tīv (Wor.).

dislike—dīs-lik'; dīz-līk' (Wor.).

dislodge—dīs-lōj'; dīz-lōj' (Wor.).

disloyal—dīs-loi'-āl; dīz-loi'-āl (Wor.).

dismantle—dīs-mān'-tl; dīz-mān'-tl (Wor.).

dismast—dīs-māst'; dīz-māst' (Wor.).

dismay (n. and vb.)—dīs-mā'; dīz-mā' (Wor.).

dismember—dīs-mēm'-bēr; dīz-mēm'-bēr (Wor.).

dismiss—dīs-mīs'; dīz-mīs' (Wor.).

dismount—dīs-mownt'; dīz-mownt' (Wor.).

disoblige—dīs-ō-blij'.

disorder—dīs-ôr'-dēr; dīz-ôr'-dēr (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

disorganize — dīs - ôr' - găn - ız; dīz - ôr' - găn - ız
(Wor.).

disown — dīs - ōn'; dīz - ōn' (Wor.).

disperse — dīs - pērs'.

dispersion — dīs - pēr' - shŭn.

dispossess — dīs - pōz - ěs'.

dispossession — dīs - pōz - ěsh' - ŭn.

disputable — dīs' - pū - tā - bl or dīs - pū' - tā - bl.

See *indisputable*.

disputant — dīs' - pū - tānt, *not* dīs - pū' - tānt.

See *acclimate*.

disputative — dīs - pū' - tā - tīv.

disqualify — dīs - kwōl' - ıf - ı.

Disraeli — dīz - rā' - ıı.

"Formerly also dīz - rē' - ıı or dīz - rā - ē' - ıı." — *Web*.

disrelish — dīs - rēl' - ısh; dīz - rēl' - ısh (Wor.).

disreputable — dīs - rēp' - ū - tā - bl.

See *reputable*.

disrobe — dīs - rōb'; dīz - rōb' (Wor.).

disruption — dīs - rūp' - shŭn; dīz - rūp' - shŭn (Wor.).

dissemble — dīs - sēm' - bl, *not* dīz - zēm' - bl.

dissent (n.) — dīs - sēnt'.

dissent (vb.) — dīs - sēnt'.

dissidence — dīs' - sīd - ěns.

dissociate — dīs - sō' - shı - āt.

dissociation — dīs - sō - shı - ā' - shŭn or dīs - sō - sı - ā' - shŭn.

dissoluble — dīs' - sō - lū - bl or dīs - sōl' - ū - bl.

See *indissoluble*.

dissolute — dīs' - sō - lūt, *not* dīs' - sō - loōt.

dissolve — dīz - ōlv', *not* dīs - ōlv'.

dissyllabic — dīs - sıl - āb' - ık.

See *trisyllabic*.

dissyllable — dīs - sıl' - ā - bl or dīs' - sıl - ā - bl.

See *trisyllable*.

distich — dīs' - tık, *not* dīs' - tıch.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

distillate—dīs-tīl'-āt or dīs'-tīl-āt.

distingué—dēs-tāN-gā'.

The feminine—*distinguée*—is pronounced as above.

For āN, see p. 26.

distrain—dīs-trā'; Fr. pron., dēs-trā'.

distraite—dīs-trāt'; Fr. pron., dēs-trāt'.

distraught—dīs-trôt'.

district—dīs'-trīkt, *not* dē'-strīkt.

dithyramb—dīth'-ī-rāmb or dīth'-ī-rām.

diuresis—dī-ū-rē'-sis.

diuretic—dī-ū-rēt'-īk.

diva—dē'-vā.

divagation—dī-vā-gā'-shūn.

divalent—dī-vā'-lěnt or dīv'-ā-lěnt.

divan—dīv-ān'.

This word is commonly pronounced dī'-vān, when meaning either a large, low couch, or a coffee and smoking saloon.

divaricate—dī-vār'-īk-āt.

dive (low resort)—dīv.

diverge—dīv-ērj', *not* dī-věrj'.

divergence—dīv-ēr'-jěns.

divers—dī'-vērs.

"*Divers of Antonio's Creditors.*"—*Shakespeare.*

See *diverse*.

diverse—dīv-ērs' or dī'-vērs.

See *divers*.

diversely—dīv-ērs'-lī or dī'-vērs-lī.

diversion—dīv-ēr'-shūn, *not* dīv-ēr'-zhūn.

divert—dīv-ért', *not* dī-vért'.

divertissement—dē-věr-tēs-mān'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Dives—dī'-vēz, *not* dīvz.

divest—dīv-ěst', *not* dī-věst'.

Divina Commedia—dē-vē'-nā kōm-mā'-dyā.

divisive—dīv-ī'-sīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

divorce---dīv-ōrs', *not* dī'-vōrs.

divorcée—dē-vōr-sā'.

The masculine form—*divorcé*—is pronounced as above.

divulge—dīv-ŭlj'.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives dī-vŭlj' as an alternative pronunciation.

Dmitriev—dmē'-trē-yěf.

Dnieper—nē'-pēr; Russian pron., dnyěp'-r.

Dniester—nēs'-tēr; Russian pron., dnyěst'-r.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-běl'.

docent—dō'-sěnt; Ger. pron., dōt-sěnt'.

See *privat-docent*.

docible—dōs'-īb-l.

docile—dōs'-īl or dō'-sīl.

In Great Britain, commonly pronounced dō'-sīl.

See *indocile*.

doctrinaire—dōk-trīn-ār'.

Dodonæus—dō-dō-nē'-ūs.

does—dŭz.

"By some erroneously pronounced dōōz."

Wor.

dog—dōg̃.

Many persons, in their effort to avoid the ô sound in this word, fall into the error of pronouncing it dōg̃. The correct sound is midway between ô and ă.

See *accost*.

doge—dōj.

dogged (adj.)—dōg̃'-ěd or dōg̃'-īd.

See *accost*, *dog*.

dogged (part.)—dōg̃d.

See *dog*, *learned*.

doggerel—dōg̃'-ēr-ěl.

See *accost*, *dog*.

dogma—dōg̃'-mà, *not* dōg̃'-mà *nor* dōg̃'-mà.

See *accost*.

Dolbear—dōl'-bēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

dolce—dōl'-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl'-chā.

Also written *Dolci*, but pronounced dōl'-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

dolce far niente—dōl'-chā fār nyěn'-tā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

doldrums—dōl'-drūmz; dōl'-drūmz (Stor.).

Dolgorouki—dāl-gā-rōō'-kē.

Also written *Dolgorukova*, but pronounced dāl-gā-rōō-kā'-vō.

Döllinger (Dr.)—dōl'-īng-ēr.

For ō, see p. 25.

dolman—dōl'-măn.

See *dolmen*.

dolmen—dōl'-měn.

See *dolman*.

Dolomites—dōl'-ō-mīts.

dolor—dō'-lēr.

Also written *dolour*, but pronounced as above.

"The Seven *Dolors* of Mary."

Dolores—dō-lō'-rēs.

dolorific—dōl-ōr-īf'-īk.

doloroso—dō-lō-rō'-sō.

dolorous—dōl'-ēr-ūs.

Dom (cathedral)—dōm.

Dom (title)—dōm; Port. pron., dōm.

"*Dom* Pedro."

domain—dō-măn', *not* dō'-măn.

Domenichino—dō-mā-nē-kē'-nō.

Domesday—dōmz'-dā or dōōmz'-dā.

"The *Domesday* Book."

Domett (Alfred)—dōm'-ēt, *not* dō-mět'.

domical—dō'-mīk-āl or dōm'-īk-āl.

domicile—dōm'-īs-īl.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives dōm'-īs-īl as an alternative form.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Domingue—dō-măn'-gũ.

For ăN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Dominica—dôm-in-ě'-kă.

Dominical—dō-măn'-ik-ăl.
 "The *Dominical* Letter."

Dominican—dō-măn'-ik-ăn.

"The *Dominican* Republic."

dominie—dôm'-in-ē or dō'-măn-ē.

"The second is common in the United States, probably through the influence of the Dutch pronunciation."—*Web*.

Domitian—dō-mish'-i-ăn or dō-mish'-ăn.

Dom Pedro de Alcántara—dôm pă'-drô dă ăl-kăn'-tă-ră.

Domremy-la-Pucelle—dôn-rě-mě' là pũ-sěl'.

For ũ, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Don (river)—dôn.

Don (title)—dôn; Sp. pron., dôn.

"*Don* Carlos."

Dona (title)—dō'-nă.

See *Donna* (title).

Doña (title)—dō'-nyă.

"*Doña* Sol."

See *cañon*.

Dònalbain—dôn'-ăl-băn.

donate—dō'-năt or dō-năt'.

Donati—dō-nă'-tē.

"*Donati's* Comet."

donative—dôn'-ă-tív.

Haldeman prefers dō'-nă-tív.

Doncaster—dôngk'-ăs-těr.

See *Alnwick*.

Don César de Bazan—dôn să-zăr' dũ bà-zăn'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Don Cleofas—dôn klē'-ō-făs.

Donegal—dôn-ē-gôl' or dôn'-ē-gôl.

Don Giovanni—dôn jō-văn'-nē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Donizetti—dō-nēd-zēt'-tē.

See *Abruzzi*.

donjon—dŭn'-jŭn or dŏn'-jŏn.

Don José—dŏn jō'-zā; Sp. pron., dŏn hō-zā'.

See *Jorullo*.

Don Juan—dŏn jū'-ăn; Sp. pron., dŏn hwăn'.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—dŏng'-kĭ.

The Century Dictionary prefers dŭng'-kĭ, an obsolescent pronunciation.

Donna (title)—dŏn'-à; It. pron., dŏn'-nā.

See *Dona* (title).

Donne (John)—dŏn or dŭn.

Don Pasquale—dŏn pās-kwā'-lā.

Don Quixote—dŏn kwĭks'-ōt; Sp. pron., dŏn kē-hō'-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*, approximating the German *k*.

See p. 28.

D'ooge—dō'-gĕ.

door—dŏr.

"The *o* sound (*ō*) in this position (*i.e.*, before *r* in accented syllables) has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of *ô* (*ôrb*), so that *mourning* is pronounced like *morning*, *pork* rimes with *fork*, *court* with *tort*, etc. The ordinary modern English 'long' *o* (*ō*) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America."—*Web*.

dopey—dō'-pĭ.

Also written *dopy*, but pronounced as above.

Dordogne—dôr-dŏn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Doré, Gustave—gŭs-tāv' dō-rā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26

Doria—dō'-rē-à.

Doria, Andrea—ăn-drā'-à dôr'-ē-à.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Dorian—dō'-rĭ-ăn.

Doric—dör'-ĭk, *not* dō'-rĭk.

Doricize—dör'-ĭs-ĭz.

Doris—dō'-rĭs.

dormant (heraldry)—dôr'-mănt.

dormitory—dôr'-mĭt, ô-rĭ.

Dorothea—dör-ô-thē'-ă.

Dorritt (Little)—dör'-ĭt.

D'Orsay, Quai—kā dôr-să'.

D'Orsay (Count)—dôr-să'.

dos-à-dos—dō-zà-dō'.

dost—dŭst.

"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*

dot (dowry)—dôt; Fr. pron., dôt.

T final, in French words, is generally silent.

dotage—dō'-tāj, *not* dôt'-āj.

dotard—dō'-tărd, *not* dôt'-ărd.

doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.

Dotheboys' Hall—dōō'-thē-boiz hôl.

"Nicholas Nickleby."

douane—dōō-ăn' or dwăn.

douanier—dwă-nyă'.

Douai—dōō-ă'.

See *Douay*.

Douay—dōō-ă'.

"The *Douay* Bible."

See *Douai*.

double-entendre—dōō'-bl ăn-tăn'-drŭ.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, *double-entente*.

double-entente—dōō'-bl ăn-tănt'.

The phrase—*double-entendre*—is of English coinage, and is rendered in French by *double-entente*.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *double-entendre*.

doubloon (coin)—dŭb-lōon'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

douce—dōōs.

"And this is a *douce*, honest man."—*Scott*.

douceur—dōō-sûr'; Fr. pron., dōō-sör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow'-tī.

Douma—dōō'-mā.

See *Duma*, another spelling.

dour—dōor.

Dovrefjeld—döv-rě-fyäl'.

Dow (Gerard)—dow.

Also written *Dou*, *Douw*, but pronounced as above.

doyen—dwā-yāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Drachenfels—drā'-kěn-fěls.

For K, see p. 28.

drachm—drām.

drachma—drāk'-mā.

Draco—drā'-kō.

Draconian—drā-kō'-nī-ān.

draconic—drā-kōn'-īk.

draft—drāft, *not* dräft.

See *ask*.

dragée—drā-zhā'.

dragoman—drăg'-ō-măn.

dragonnades—drăg'-ōn-ādz'; Fr. pron., drā-gōN-nād'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

dragoon—drā-gōōN'.

drama—drā'-mā.

Worcester says drā'-mā or drām'-ā.

dramatis personæ—drām'-ā-tīs pēr-sō'-nē, *not* drā-mā'-tīs pēr-sō'-nē.

dramatist—drām'-ā-tīst.

draught—drāft, *not* dräft.

See *ask*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

draughts (checkers)—dräfts, *not* dräfts.

See *ask*.

Drawcansir—drô'-kăn-sēr.

drawer—drô'-ēr, *not* drôr.

drawers—drô'-ērz, *not* drôrz.

A word of *two* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Dreibund—dri'-böont.

Dreyfus—drā-fūs'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Drogheda—drö'-hē-dā.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—dröl'-ēr-ī.

dromedary—drüm'-ē-dā-rī or dröm'-ē-dā-rī.

"The leading dictionaries all prefer the pronunciation *drüm'*-, but *dröm'*- is now much used, both in England and America."—*Web*.

Dromio—drō'-mī-ō.

"Comedy of Errors."

droschke—drösh'-kē.

droshky—drösh'-kī.

drosky—drös'-kī.

dröss—drös, *not* drôs *nor* drös.

See *accost*.

Drouet d'Erlon—drōō-ě' dēr-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

Drouyn de Lhuys—drōō-ăn' dŭ lŭ-ēs'.

For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

drown—drown.

drowned—drownd.

drowning—drown'-ing.

Druid—drōō'-id.

Druses—drōō'-zěz.

dryad—dri'-äd.

dryades—dri'-ä-děz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

dryas—drī'-ās.

Dryburgh—drī'-būr-ō.

"Dryburgh Abbey."

Drysdale—drīz'-dāl.

dual—dū'-āl, *not* dōō'-āl.

See *duel*.

Du Barry—dū bà-rē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

dubiety—dū-bī'-ē-tī.

dubious—dū'-bī-ūs.

Dubois—dū-bwā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Du Boisgobey—dū bwā-gō-bā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Du Bois-Reymond—dū-bwā' rā-môn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Dubuque—dōō-būk'.

ducat—dūk'-āt, *not* dū'-kāt.

Du Chaillu—dū shà-yū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Duchesne—dū-shēn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Duclos—dū-klō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Ducos—dū-kō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Ducrot—dū-krō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

ductile—dūk'-tīl, *not* dūk'-tēl.

Dudevant (Mme.)—dūd-vāN'.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

due—dū, *not* dōō.

duel—dū'-ēl, *not* dōō'-ēl.

See *dual*.

duello—dōō-ēl'-ō.

dueña—dwā'-nyā.

See *cañon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

duenna—dū-ĕn'-à.

duet—dū-ĕt'.

Du Guesclin—dū ġā-klăN'.

For ū, ăN, see p. 26.

duke—dūk, *not* dōok *nor* dyūk.

dulcamara—dŭl-kā-mă'-ră.

Dulcamara (Dr.)—dŏol-kā-mă'-ră.

"L'Elisir d'Amore."

dulciana—dŭl-sĭ-ăn'-à.

dulcimer—dŭl'-sĭm-ĕr.

dulcinea—dŭl-sĭn'-ĕ-à or dŭl-sĭn-ĕ'-à.

Dulcinea del Toboso—dŭl-sĭn'-ĕ-à dĕl tō-bō'-sō;

Sp. pron., dŏol-thĕ-nă'-ă dĕl tō-bō'-sō.

See *Cáceres*.

Dulwich—dŭl'-ĭj or dŭl'-ĭch.

See *Alnwick*.

duly—dŭ'-lĭ, *not* dōō'-lĭ.

Duma—dōō'-mă.

See *Douma*, another spelling.

Du Maurier—dū mō-ryă'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dumas—dū-mă'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dumfries—dŭm-frĕs'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Dumouriez—dū-mōō-ryă'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Duncan—dŭng'-kăn, *not* dŭn'-kăn.

Dundee—dŭn-dĕ'.

Dunsinane—dŭn-sĭn-ăn' or dŭn-sĭn'-an.

To conform with the meter, Shakespeare uses the second pronunciation in the following lines from *Macbeth*:

"—until

Great Birnam wood to high *Dunsi'-nane* hill
Shall come against him."

See *Andronicus*, *Lupercal*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

duodenum—dū-ō-dē'-nūm.

Duomo—dwō'-mō; It. pron., dwô'-mō.

Duplessis—dū plē-sē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dupont (Admiral)—dū-pōnt'.

Dupré, Jules—zhül dū-prā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dupuy—dū-pwē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Dupuytren—dū-pwē-trăN'.

For ū, ân, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dū-kān'.

For ū, see p. 26.

dura mater—dū'-rà mā'-tēr.

See *pia mater*.

Durbar—dûr'-bār.

Dürer, Albrecht—äl'-brëkt dū'-rër.

For ū, k, see pp. 26, 28.

duress—dū'-rës or dū-rës'.

Duroc—dū-rōk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

durst—dûrst.

Duse—dōō'-zā.

Düsseldorf—dūs'-ël-dôrf.

For ū, see p. 26.

duteous—dū'-tē-ūs.

duty—dū'-tī, not dōō'-tī nor dyū'-tī.

duumvir—dū-ūm'-vēr.

See *triumvir*.

duumvirate—dū-ūm'-vīr-āt.

See *triumvirate*.

duumviri—dū-ūm'-vīr-ī.

See *triumviri*.

Duval, Armand—är-mān' dū-vāl'.

For ū, ân, see p. 26.

Duyckinck—dī'-kīngk.

Dvořák, Anton—än'-tōn dvōr'-zhāk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

dwarf—dwôrf.

Dwina—dwē'-nà.

Also written *Dvina*, but pronounced dvē'-nà.

dyad—dī'-ăd.

Dyak—dī'-ăk.

Dyaus-pitri—dyows-pē'-trī.

dynamic—dī-năm'-īk or dīn-ăm'-īk.

dynamics—dī-năm'-īks or dīn-ăm'-īks.

dynamite—dī'-nà-mīt or dīn'-à-mīt.

dynamo—dī'-nà-mō.

dynasty—dī'-năs-tī or dīn'-ăs-tī.

Dysart—dī'-zärt.

dysentery—dīs'-ĕn-tĕr-ī.

dyspepsia—dīs-pĕp'-sī-à or dīs-pĕp'-shà.

dyspepsy—dīs-pĕp'-sī.

dyspnœa—dīsp-nē'-à.

Also written *dyspnea*, but pronounced as above.

dysuria—dīs-ū'-rī-à.

dysury—dīs'-ū-rī.

E

Eames (Emma)—āmz, *not* ĕmz.

eastward—ĕst'-wĕrd.

eau de cologne—ō dē kō-lōn'.

eau de vie—ō-dē-vē'.

Eaux, Les—lā zō'.

Eaux Vives—ō vĕv'.

Ebal—ĕ'-băl.

"*Ebal* and Gerizim."

Ebers, Georg—ġā-ōrg' ā'-bĕrs.

For G, see p. 28.

Ebionite—ĕ'-bī-ō-nīt.

Eblis—ĕb'-līs.

Eboracum—ĕ-bōr'-à-kŭm or ĕb-ō-rā'-kŭm.

See *Novum Eboracum*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ebro—ē'-brō; Sp. pron., ā'-brō.

ebullience—ē-bŭl'-yěns.

ebullition—ěb-ŭl'-ish'-ŭn.

eburin—ěb'-ŭ-rĭn.

Also written *eburine*, but pronounced as above.

eburnation—ē-bŭr-nā'-shŭn or ěb-ŭr-nā'-shŭn.

eburnine—ē-bŭr'-nĭn or ěb'-ŭr-nĭn.

écarté—ā-kār-tā'.

Ecbatana—ěk-băt'-ā-nā.

ecce homo—ěk'-sē hō'-mō.

Ecclefechan—ěk-l-fěk'-ăn.

echelon—ěsh'-ē-lŏn; Fr. pron., āsh-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

echinoderm—ē-kĭ'-nō-děrm.

Echo—ěk'-ō or ē'-kō.

Eckmühl (Battle of)—ěk'-mŭl.

For ū, see p. 26.

éclair—ā-klâr'.

éclaircissement—ā-klâr-sēs'-mān.

For ân, see p. 26.

éclat—ā-klā'.

eclectic—ěk-lěk'-tĭk.

eclecticism—ěk-lěk'-tĭs-ĭzm.

eclogue—ěk'-lŏg.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-kŏl' dā bōz-ār'.

École Polytechnique—ā-kŏl' pŏl-ē-těk-něk'.

economic—ē-kō-nŏm'-ĭk or ěk-ō-nŏm'-ĭk.

Webster and the Century prefer ē-kō-nŏm'-ĭk;
Worcester prefers ěk-ō-nŏm'-ĭk; while the Standard
and Stormonth give ěk-ō-nŏm'-ĭk only.

economical—ē-kō-nŏm'-ĭk-ăl or ěk-ō-nŏm'-ĭk-ăl.

economics—ē-kō-nŏm'-ĭks or ěk-ō-nŏm'-ĭks.

economist—ē-kŏn'-ō-mĭst.

economize—ē-kŏn'-ō-mĭz.

écru—ā'-krōō or ěk'-rōō; Fr. pron., ā-krŭ'.

For ū, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

écu (coin)—ā-kū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Ecuador—ĕk-wā-dôr'.

ecumenical—ĕk-ū-mĕn'-ĭk-ăl.

eczema—ĕk'-zē-mā.

"The pronunciation ĕk-zē'-mā, though common, is contrary to the Latin accentuation."—*Web.*

Edam (cheese)—ē'-dām.

Edam—ā-dām'.

edelweiss—ā'-dĕl-vīs.

edema—ē-dē'-mā.

See *œdema*, the preferred spelling.

Eden—ē'-dn, *not* ē'-dĕn.

edible—ĕd'-ĭb-l.

edict—ē'-dĭkt.

"Formerly also accented e-dikt', as in Shakespeare, who uses both."—*Web.*

edile—ē'-dĭl.

See *œdile*, another spelling.

Edinburgh—ĕd'-n-bŭr-ō, *not* ĕd'-ĭn-bŭrg.

édition de luxe—ā-dē-syôn' dē lŭks.

For ū, ô, see pp. 26, 27.

educate—ĕd'-ū-cāt, *not* ĕj'-ōō-kāt.

education—ĕd-ū-kā'-shŭn, *not* ĕj-ōō-kā'-shŭn.

e'en—ĕn.

e'er—âr or ār.

erie—ē'-rĭ.

See *eery*.

eery—ē'-rĭ.

See *erie*.

efferent—ĕf'-fĕr-ĕnt, *not* ĕf-fĕr'-ĕnt.

See *afferent*.

effigies—ĕf'-ĭ-jĭz.

effigy—ĕf'-ĭ-jĭ.

effort—ĕf'-ōrt or ĕf'-ĕrt.

"Formerly also ef-fort'."—*Web.*

effrontery—ĕf-frŭn'-tĕr-ĭ; ĕf-frōnt'-ĕr-ĭ (Hal.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

effusive—ěf-fū'-siv, *not* ěf-fū'-ziv.

Égalité—ā-gā-lē-tā'.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

Egeria—ē-jē'-rī-à.

Egeus—ē-jē'-ūs.

"Midsummer Night's Dream."

See *Ægeus*.

egg nog—ěg-nōg'.

egis—ē'-jīs.

See *ægis*.

eglantine—ěg'-lăn-tîn or ěg'-lăn-tĭn.

ego—ē'-gō or ěg'-ō.

"In the United States, the pronunciation ē'-gō, in accordance with the accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, this pronunciation is now seldom heard in England."—*Web*.

egoism—ē'-gō-izm or ěg'-ō-izm.

See note under *ego*.

egoist—ē'-gō-ist or ěg'-ō-ist.

See note under *ego*.

egotism—ē'-gō-tĭzm or ěg'-ō-tĭzm.

See note under *ego*.

egotist—ē'-gō-tĭst or ěg'-ō-tĭst.

See note under *ego*.

egotistic—ē'-gō-tīs'-tĭk or ěg'-ō-tīs'-tĭk.

See note under *ego*.

egotize—ē'-gō-tĭz or ěg'-ō-tĭz.

egregious—ē-grē'-jūs or ē-grē'-jĭ-ūs.

egret—ē'-grēt or ěg'-rēt.

eh (interj.)—ā or ě.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt'-shtĭn.

Ehrenfels—ā'-rĕn-fĕls.

eider (duck)—ī'-dĕr.

Eiffel (Tower)—ěf-ěl', *not* ī'-fĕl.

Although this name is of German origin, M. Eiffel, the builder of the tower, is a French engineer, and

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

his countrymen pronounce the word as if spelled Effel, with the accent on the *final* syllable.

eighth—ätth.

Eikon Basilike—ī'-kōn bà-sīl'-īk-ē.

Eikonoclastes—ī-kōn-ō-klās'-tēz.

"Milton's *Eikonoclastes*."

Eildon (Hills)—ēl'-dūn.

Eileen—ā-lēn'.

Eisteddvod—ās-tēth'-vōd.

either—ē'-thēr or ī'-thēr (Web., C., Stor.);
ē'-thēr (Stand., Wor.).

"The pronunciation ī'-thēr is both American and English, but is more prevalent in England (especially in London and the south) than in America. In the 17th century the word was pronounced approximately ā'-thēr, as shown by Ellis, and, according to the most reliable orthoëpists of the period, ī'-thēr seems to have been the preferred pronunciation, succeeding ā'-thēr in the 18th century. According to Walker, both ē'-thēr and ī'-thēr were in general cultivated use by 1791, since which time the orthoëpists have favored ē'-thēr as being more generally preferred by good speakers."—*Web*.

"*Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced ī'-ther and nī'-ther that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."—*Walker*.

"Between ēī'-ther and ēī'-ther there is little, in point of good usage, to choose; . . . but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of ē in these two words."—*Smart*.

"For the pronunciation ī'-ther and nī'-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers."—*R. G. White*.

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē'-thēr; although ī'-thēr is the

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied: "Ayther (ā'-thēr) will do."

eject (n.)—ē'-jěkt.

eject (vb.)—ē-jěkt'.

Elagabalus—ē-lā-gāb'-ā-lūs.

See *Heliogabalus*.

élan—ā-lāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

eland—ē'-lānd.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ěl'-ānd.

elasticity—ē-lās-tīs'-īt-ĭ, *not* ē-lās-tīz'-īt-ĭ.

Elbe—ělb; Ger. pron., ěl'-bē.

Elbruz—ěl-brōōz'.

Elburz—ěl-bōōrz'.

El Caney—āl kā-nā'.

El Dorado—ěl dō-rā'-dō.

Elean (dialect)—ē'-lē-ān.

Eleanor—ěl'-ā-nôr or ěl'-ē-ā-nôr.

Eleanora d'Este—ā-lā-ō-nôr'-ā dēs'-tā.

Eleazar—ěl-ē-ā'-zār or ē-lē-ā'-zār.

"*Eleazar* and *Ithamar*."

Electra—ē-lěk'-trā.

electrician—ē-lěk-trīsh'-ān.

electricity—ē-lěk-trīs'-īt-ĭ or ěl-ěk-trīs'-īt-ĭ.

electrize—ē-lěk'-trīz.

electrolier—ē-lěk-trō-lēr'.

electrolysis—ē-lěk-trōl'-īs-īs.

electrolyze—ē-lěk'-trō-līz.

electron—ē-lěk'-trōn.

electrotypy—ē-lěk'-trō-tī-pĭ; ē-lěk-trōt'-ĭp-ĭ
(Wor.).

eleemosynary—ěl-ē-mōs'-ĭn-ā-rĭ or ěl-ē-ē-mōs'-
ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Stormonth says ěl-ē-mōz'-ĭn-ēr-ĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

elegiac—ěl-ē'-jĭ-āk or ěl-ē-jĭ'-āk.

This is the pronunciation given by Webster, the Century, and the Standard.

The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say ěl-ē-jĭ'-āk.

elegiacal—ěl-ē-jĭ'-à-kāl.

elegiast—ěl-ē'-jĭ-äst.

elegist—ěl'-ē-jĭst.

elegize—ěl'-ē-jĭz.

elephantiasis—ěl-ē-făn-tĭ'-à-sĭs, *not* ěl-ē-făn-tĭ-
ā'-sĭs.

elephantine—ěl-ē-făn'-tĭn or ěl-ē-făn'-tĭn, *not*
ěl-ē-făn'-tĕn.

elephantoid—ěl-ē-făn'-toid.

Eleusinian—ěl-ũ-sĭn'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Eleusinian* Mysteries."

Eleusis—ē-lũ'-sĭs; Modern Greek, ěl-ěf'-sĭs.

élève—ā-lěv'.

eleven—ē-lěv'-n, *not* lěv'-n.

Elgin (Marbles)—ěl'-ġĭn, *not* ěl'-jĭn.

Elgin (Canada)—ěl'-ġĭn.

Elgin (Illinois)—ěl'-jĭn.

Elgin (Scotland)—ěl'-ġĭn.

Eli—ē'-li.

"The Sons of *Eli*."

Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani!—ā'-lē, ā'-lē, lā'-mä
sā-bāk-thā-nē'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Elia—ē'-li-à.

"Lamb intended the name, which was that of an Italian acquaintance, to be pronounced el'-lia, but this pronunciation has apparently never been used to any extent."—*Web*.

"The Essays of *Elia*."

Eliau—ē'-li-ăn.

"*Eliau* Doctrines."

Elias—ē-lĭ'-ăs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

elicit—ē-līs'-īt.

To be distinguished from *illicit*, which see.

eligible—ěl'-ī-jīb-l.

Elihu—ē-lī'-hū or ěl'-ī-hū.

Elijah—ē-lī'-jā.

See *Elisha*.

Elinor—ěl'-īn-ôr.

Eliphalet—ē-līf'-à-lět.

Elisha—ē-lī'-shā.

See *Elijah*.

Elisir d'Amore, L'—lā lē-zēr' dā-mō'-rā.

elisor—ěl'-īz-ēr or ē-lī'-zēr.

élite—ā-lēt'.

elixir—ē-līk'-sēr, *not* ěl'-īk-sēr.

Elizabethan—ē-līz-à-bē'-thăn or ē-līz'-à-bēth-
ăn.

Elizur—ē-lī'-zēr.

Ellen—ěl'-ěn, *not* ěl'-űn.

ellipse—ěl'-īps'.

Ellora—ěl-ō'-rà.

"The Cave-Temples of *Ellora*."

elm—ělm, *not* ěl'-űm.

See *chasm*, *prism*.

Elnathan—ěl-nā'-thăn.

elocution—ěl-ō-kū'-shűn.

éloge—ā-lōzh'.

Elohim—ěl-ō'-hīm or ěl-ō'-hēm.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries say ěl'-
ō-hīm.

Elohist—ě-lō'-hīst.

elongate—ē-lōng'-gāt or ē'-lōng-gāt, *not* ē-lōn'-
gāt.

The Century Dictionary says ē-lōng'-gāt.

elongation—ē-lōng-gā'-shűn, *not* ē-lōn-gā'-shűn.

eloquence—ěl'-ō-kwěns.

Elsass-Lothringen—ěl-zās' lōt'-rīng-ěn.

See *Alsace-Lorraine*, *Luther*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Elsinore—ël-sîn-ôr', *not* ël'-sîn-ôr.

"But what is your affair in *Elsinore*?"

Shakespeare.

Elssler (Fanny)—ëls'-lër, *not* ës'-lër.

elusive—ē-lū'-siv; ē-lū'-ziv (Stor.).

See *illusive*.

elusory—ē-lū'-sō-rĭ.

Élysée, L'—lā-lē-zā'.

Elysian—ē-lĭzh'-ăn or ē-lĭz'-ĭ-ăn, *not* ē-lē'-zhăn.

Stormonth says ē-lĭzh'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Elysian* Fields."

Elysium—ē-lĭzh'-ĭ-ŭm or ē-lĭz'-ĭ-ŭm.

elytrin—ël'-ĭ-trĭn.

Elzevir—ël'-zē-vēr or ël'-zē-vēr.

emaciate—ē-mā'-shĭ-āt.

embalm—ëm-bām'.

embassador—ëm-bās'-ā-dēr.

See *ambassador*, the preferred spelling.

emblazon—ëm-blā'-zŭn.

emblematis—ëm-blēm'-ā-tĭst.

emblematize—ëm-blēm'-ā-tĭz.

embonpoint—āN-bôn-pwăN'.

For āN, ăn, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

emboss—ëm-bôs'.

See *accost*.

embouchure—āN-bōō-shŭr'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

embrasure—ëm-brā'-zhŭr.

Stormonth says ëm-brā'-zhōor.

embryo—ëm'-brĭ-ō.

embryonal—ëm'-brĭ-ō-nāl.

emeer—ē-mēr'.

See *emir*.

emendation—ē-mĕn-dā'-shŭn or ëm-ĕn-dā'-shŭn.

emeritus—ē-mĕr'-ĭt-ŭs.

emersion—ē-mēr'-shŭn.

See *immersion*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

émeute—ā-mût'; Fr. pron., ā-möt'.

For ō, see p. 25.

emigrant—ëm'-ĭ-grănt.

See *immigrant*.

emigrate—ëm'-ĭ-grāt.

See *immigrate*.

emigration—ëm'-ĭ-grā'-shŭn.

See *immigration*.

émigré—ā-mē-grā'.

Émil—ā-mēl'.

Émile—ā-mēl'.

"Rousseau's *Émile*."

Emilia—ē-mīl'-ĭ-ā.

Éminence Grise, L'—lā-mē-nāns' grēz.

For ān, see p. 27.

Éminence Rouge, L'—lā-mē-nāns' rōōzh.

For ān, see p. 27.

eminent—ëm'-ĭn-ěnt.

See *imminent*.

emir—ē-mēr' or ē'-mēr.

See *emeer*.

Emma—ëm'-mā, *not* ěm'-mēr.

Emmanuel—ëm-măn'-ū-ěl.

See *Immanuel*.

Emmaus—ëm-ā'-ūs or ěm'-ā-ūs.

Emmeline—ëm'-ē-līn.

Also written *Emeline*, but pronounced as above.

emmenagogue—ëm-ěn'-ā-gōōg or ěm-ē'-nā-gōōg.

emolliate—ē-mōl'-ĭ-āt.

emollient—ē-mōl'-yěnt or ē-mōl'-ĭ-ěnt.

emphasis—ëm'-fā-sīs.

empiric (n.)—ëm-pĭr'-ĭk, formerly also ěm'-pĭr-ĭk.

empiric (adj.)—ëm-pĭr'-ĭk.

empiricism—ëm-pĭr'-īs-ĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

employé—ëm-ploi-ā'; Fr. pron., än-plwà-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

See *employee*.

employee—ëm-ploi-ē'.

See *employé*.

employée—än-plwà-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

empress—ëm'-prës, *not* ëm'-prüs.

See *damage*.

empressement—än-prës-män'.

For än, see p. 26.

empyema—ëm-pĩ-ē'-mà.

empyreal—ëm-pĩr'-ē-äl or ëm-pĩr-ē'-äl.

empyrean—ëm-pĩr-ē'-än.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give ëm-pĩr'-ē-än as an alternative form.

empyreuma—ëm-pĩ-rōō'-mà.

empyreumatic—ëm-pĩ-rōō-mät'-ik.

Ems—ëms, *not* ëmz.

In German, s final is sharp, as in *this*.

emu—ē'-mū.

Also written *emeu*, but pronounced as above.

emulsion—ē-mül'-shün.

emulsive—ē-mül'-siv.

enallage—ën-äl'-à-jē.

enate—ē'-nāt or ē-nāt'.

enceinte—än-sānt'; Fr. pron., än-sānt'.

For än, än, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ën-sěl'-à-dūs.

encephalic—ën-sē-fäl'-ik, *not* ën-sěl'-à-lík.

encephalon—ën-sěl'-à-lön.

enchant—ën-chānt', *not* ën-chānt'.

See *ask*.

enchiridion—ën-kĩ-rĩd'-ĩ-ön or ën-kĩr-ĩd'-ĩ-ön.

Encke—ëng'-kē.

"*Encke's Comet*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

enclasp—čn-klāsp', *not* ěn-klāsp'.

See *ask*.

encomium—ěn-kō'-mĭ-ŭm.

encore—äng-kōr'; Fr. pron., äN-kōr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

encrinite—ěn'-krĭn-īt.

encyclic—ěn-sĭk'-lĭk or ěn-sĭ'-klĭk.

encyclical—ěn-sĭk'-lĭk-ăl or ěn-sĭ'-klĭk-ăl.

encyclopedia—ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭ-ä.

Also written *encyclopædia*, but pronounced as above.

encyclopedia—ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭk or ěn-sĭ-klō-pēd'-ĭk.

Also written *encyclopædic*, but pronounced as above.

Encyclopédie, L'—läN-sē-klō-pā-dē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

encyclopædism—ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭzm.

Also written *encyclopædism*, but pronounced as above.

encyclopædist—ěn-sĭ-klō-pē'-dĭst.

Also written *encyclopædist*, but pronounced as above.

endive—ěn'-dĭv or ěn'-dĭv.

endocarditis—ěn-dō-kār-dĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

endogamy—ěn-dōg'-ä-mĭ.

See *exogamy*.

endogen—ěn'-dō-jěn.

See *exogen*.

endogenous—ěn-dōj'-ē-nŭs.

See *exogenous*.

endorse—ěn-dōrs'.

endosmose—ěn'-dōz-mōs or ěn'-dōs-mōs.

See *exosmose*.

endosmosis—ěn-dōz-mō'-sĭs or ěn-dōs-mō'-sĭs.

See *exosmosis*.

Endymion—ěn-dĭm'-ĭ-ōn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Eneid—ē-nē'-īd or ē'-nē-īd.

See *Æneid*, the preferred spelling.

enema—čn'-ē-mā or ē-nē'-mā.

"The second pronunciation is very common, but, being contrary to the Latin and Greek accentuation, it has been usually considered erroneous by orthoepists."—*Web*.

enemata—ē-nēm'-ā-tā.

enervate—čn'-ēr-vāt or ē-nūr'-vāt.

"The second pronunciation formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many."—*Web*.

en évidence—āN nā-vē-dāns'.

For āN, see p. 26.

en famille—āN fā-mē'-yŭ.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

enfilade—čn-fīl-ād'.

enfranchise—čn-frān'-chīz or čn-frān'-chīz.

See *disenfranchise*.

enfranchisement—čn-frān'-chīz-měnt.

See *disenfranchisement*.

Engadine—čn-gā-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Engbien, d'—dāN-gāN' or dāN-gē-āN'.

For āN, āN, see p. 26.

engine—čn'-jīn, *not* čn'-jīn.

enginery—en'-jīn-rī, *not* čn'-jīn-ēr-ī.

Engis (skull)—āN-zhēs'.

"The *Engis* Skull."

For āN, see p. 26.

England—īng'-gład, *not* čng'-gład.

English—īng'-glish, *not* čng'-glish.

engross—čn-grōs'.

enhance—čn-hāns', *not* čn-hāns'.

See *ask*.

Enid—ē'-nīd.

enigma—ē-nīg'-mā; čn-īg'-mā (Stor.).

enigmatic—ē-nīg'-māt'-īk or čn-īg'-māt'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

en masse—än mäs'.

For än, see p. 26.

ennui—äng-nwē'; Fr. pron., än-nwē'.

"Although *ennui* has long been used in English, it has not been naturalized in pronunciation, but the plural, which is rare, may be pronounced with sounded 's'."—*Web.*

For än, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

ennuyée—än-nwē-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

en passant—än pä-sän'.

For än, see p. 26.

enquiry—ën-kwī'-rī.

See *inquiry*, the preferred spelling.

en rapport—än rä-pôr'.

For än, see p. 26.

en règle—än rēg'-l.

For än, see p. 26.

en route—än rōōt'.

For än, see p. 26.

ensemble—än-sän'-bl.

For än, see p. 26.

ensign—ën'-sīn, *not* ën'-sīn.

See *ensigncy*.

ensigncy—ën'-sīn-sī.

Worcester says ën'-sīn-sī.

See *ensign*.

ensilage—ën'-sīl-āj.

en suite—än swēt'.

For än, see p. 26.

entelechy—ën-těl'-ē-kī.

entente cordiale—än-tänt' kôr-dyäl'.

For än, see p. 26.

enteric—ën-tēr'-īk.

"*Enteric* Fever."

enteritis—ën-tēr-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

enthusiasm—ĕn-thū'-zĭ-ăzm.

Do not pronounce the *final* syllable ăzm.

enthymeme—ĕn'-thĭ-mēm.

entourage—ăN-tōō-răzh'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

entozoön—ĕn-tō-zō'-ōn.

entr'-acte—ăN-trăkt'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Entragues, Henriette d'—ăN-rē-ět' dăN-trăg'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

entrails—ĕn'-trălz.

entrance (n.)—ĕn'-trăns.

entrance (vb.)—ĕn-trăns'.

entrée—ăN-tră'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

entremets—ăN-trē-mă'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

entre nous—ăN-trē nōō'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

entrepôt—ăN-trē-pō'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

entresol—ĕn'-tēr-sōl; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-sōl'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nŭn'-shĭ-ăt.

See *annunciate*.

enunciation—ē-nŭn-sĭ-ă'-shŭn or ē-nŭn-shĭ-ă'-shŭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester say ē-nŭn-shĭ-ă'-shŭn.

See *annunciation*.

enunciative—ē-nŭn'-shĭ-ă-tĭv or ē-nŭn'-sĭ-ă-tĭv.

envelop (n.)—ĕn-vĕl'-ōp or ĕn'-vĕl-ōp.

Often pronounced, when meaning an "inclosing cover," approximately, as French, ăN-vĕ-lōp'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

envelop (vb.)—ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

envelope (n.)—*ěn'-věl-ōp*.

"The Century Dictionary prefers *ěn-věl'-ūp*.
The note under *envelop* (n.) applies to this word

also.

enveloppe—*āN-vě-lōp'*.

For *āN*, see p. 26.

environment—*ěn-vī'-rŭn-měnt*.

environs—*ěn-vī'-rŭnz* or *ěn'-vīr-ōnz*.

envoi—*āN-vwā'*.

For *āN*, see p. 26.

envoy (messenger)—*ěn'-voi*.

See *envoy* (*postscript*).

envoy (postscript)—*ěn'-voi*.

The Century says *ěn-voi'*.

See *envoy* (*messenger*).

Eocene—*ē'-ō-sēn*.

eohippus—*ē-ō-hīp'-ūs*.

Eolian—*ē-ō'-lī-ān*.

See *Æolian*, the preferred spelling.

Eolic—*ē-ōl'-īk*.

See *Æolic*, the preferred spelling.

eon—*ē'-ōn*.

See *æon*, another spelling.

Eos—*ē'-ōs*.

Eothen—*ē-ō'-thēn*.

Eozoic—*ē-ō-zō'-īk*.

ezoöon—*ē-ō-zō'-ōn*.

"*Eozoön* Canadense."

epact—*ē'-pākt*.

The Standard Dictionary says *ēp'-ākt*, and the
Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative
form.

Epaminondas—*ē-pām-īn-ōn'-dās*.

Epaphroditus—*ē-pāf-rō-dī'-tūs*.

epaulet—*ēp'-ô-lēt*.

Also written *epaulette*, but pronounced as above.

epencephalic—*ēp-ěn-sē-fāl'-īk*.

epencephalon—*ēp-ěn-sēf'-ā-lōn*.

(For Key of Signs. see p. 37)

epergne—ē-pûrn' or ā-pěrn'.

Épernay—ā-pâr-nā'.

Epes—ěps, *not* ē'-pěz.

Epeus—ē-pē'-ūs.

ephah—ē'-fâ, *not* ěf'-â.

Also written *epha*, but pronounced as above.

ephemera—ē-fěm'-ěr-â.

ephemeral—ē-fěm'-ěr-âl.

Ephialtes—ěf-ĩ-âl'-těz.

ephod—ěf'-öd.

ephor—ěf'-ör.

ephphatha—ěf'-â-thâ.

Ephraim—ē'-frâ-ĩm, *not* ē'-frũm.

Ephratah—ěf'-rà-tâ.

Also written *Ephrata*, but pronounced as above.

epicene—ěp'-ĩ-sěn.

Also written *epicæne*, but pronounced as above.

Epictetus—ěp-ĩk-tě'-tūs.

"*Epictetus's Manual.*"

Epicurean—ěp-ĩ-kū-rě'-ăn.

Less properly, ěp-ĩ-kū'-rě-ăn.

Epicureanism—ěp-ĩ-kū-rě'-ăn-ĩzm.

Epicurus—ěp-ĩ-kū'-rūs.

epicycle—ěp'-ĩ-sĩ-kl.

epicyclic—ěp-ĩ-sĩk'-lĩk or ěp-ĩ-sĩ'-klĩk.

epiglottis—ěp-ĩ-ġlöt'-ĩs.

See *glottis*.

epilepsy—ěp'-ĩ-lěp-sĩ.

epilogism—ē-pĩl'-ō-jĩzm.

See *epilogize*.

epilogize—ěp-ĩl'-ō-jĩz or ē-pĩl'-ō-jĩz.

epilogue—ěp'-ĩ-lōġ, *not* ěp'-ĩ-lōġ.

epimysium—ěp-ĩ-mĩzh'-ĩ-ũm or ěp-ĩ-mĩz'-ĩ-ũm.

Épinay, d'—dā-pē-nā'.

Epiphany—ē-pĩf'-â-nĩ.

Epirus—ē-pĩ'-rūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

episode—ěp'-ĭ-sōd.

episodic—ěp-ĭ-sōd'-ĭk, *not* ěp-ĭ-sō'-dĭk.

epistle—ē-pĭs'-l, *not* ē-pĭst'-l.

epitaph—ěp'-ĭ-táf, *not* ěp'-ĭ-táf.

See *ask*.

epithalamion—ěp-ĭ-thà-lā'-mĭ-ōn.

See *epithalamium*, another spelling.

epithalamium—ěp-ĭ-thà-lā'-mĭ-ŭm.

See *epithalamion*.

epithelial—ěp-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-ăl.

epithelium—ěp-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-ŭm.

epitome—ē-pĭt'-ō-mē, *not* ěp'-ĭ-tōm.

epitomize—ē-pĭt'-ō-mĭz.

epizoötic—ěp-ĭ-zō-ōt'-ĭk, *not* ěp-ĭ-zōō'-tĭk.

epizoöty—ěp-ĭ-zō'-ō-tĭ, *not* ěp-ĭ-zōō'-tĭ.

epoch—ěp'-ōk or ē'-pōk.

This is the pronunciation of Webster, Worcester, and the Oxford English Dictionary.

The Century says ē'-pōk or ěp'-ōk; the Standard, ěp'-ōk; and Stormonth, ē'-pōk.

epochal—ěp'-ō-kăl.

epode—ěp'-ōd.

eponym—ěp'-ō-nĭm.

epopee—ěp'-ō-pē or ěp-ō-pē'.

epos—ěp'-ōs.

epsilon—ěp'-sĭl-ōn.

equability—ē-kwà-bĭl'-ĭt-ĭ or ěk-wà-bĭl'-ĭt-ĭ.

equable—ē'-kwà-bl or ěk'-wà-bl.

equably—ē'-kwà-blĭ or ěk'-wà-blĭ.

equanimity—ē-kwà-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ěk-wà-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ.

equation—ē-kwā'-shŭn or ē-kwā'-zhŭn.

This is the marking of Webster and the Century Dictionary.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Standard, Stormonth, and Worcester say ē-kwā'-shŭn.

equatorial—ē-kwà-tō'-rĭ-ăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

equerry—ĕk'-wĕr-ĭ or ĕ-kwĕr'-ĭ.

This is the marking of Webster, Worcester, the Century, and the Oxford English Dictionary. The Standard and Stormonth say ĕk'-wĕr-ĭ.

Also written *equery*, but pronounced as above.

equestrienne—ĕ-kwĕs-trĭ-ĕn'.

equilibrant—ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-brănt.

equilibrate—ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-brăt, *not* ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-brăt.

equilibration—ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-bră'-shŭn, *not* ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-bră-shŭn.

equilibrator—ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-bră-tĕr, *not* ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭb-ră-tĕr.

equilibrist—ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭb-rĭst.

The Century Dictionary says ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-brĭst.

equilibrium—ĕ-kwĭ-lib'-rĭ-ŭm.

equilibrize—ĕ-kwĭl'-ĭ-brĭz.

equine—ĕ'-kwĭn.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries say ĕ'-kwĭn or ĕ'-kwĭn.

equinoctial—ĕ-kwĭ-nŏk'-shăl.

equinox—ĕ'-kwĭn-ŏks.

equipage—ĕk'-wĭ-pāj, *not* ĕ-kwĭp'-āj.

equipoise—ĕ'-kwĭ-poiz.

Smart says ĕk'-wĭ-poiz.

equisonance—ĕ-kwĭ-sŏ'-năns or ĕ-kwĭs'-ŏ-năns.

equitable—ĕk'-wĭ-tă-bl, *not* ĕ-kwĭt'-ă-bl.

equites—ĕk'-wĭ-tĕz.

equivoke—ĕk'-wĭ-vŏk or ĕ'-kwĭ-vŏk.

Also written *equivoque*, but pronounced as above.

See *equivoque*.

équivoque—ă-kĕ-vŏk'.

See *equivoke*.

era—ĕ'-ră.

Érard—ă-răr'.

erasable—ĕ-ră'-să-bl.

eration—ĕ-ră'-zhŭn.

Erasmus—ĕ-răz'-mŭs, *not* ĕ-răs'-mŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

erasure—ē-rā'-zhūr, *not* ē-rā'-shūr.

Erato—ēr'-ā-tō.

Eratosthenes—ēr-ā-tōs'-thē-nēz.

Ercilla y Zúñiga, de—dā ēr-thēl'-yā ē thoō'-nyē-
gā.

See *Cáceres, Zamacoïs.*

Erckmann-Chatrion—ēr'k'-mān shā-trē-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

ere—âr.

Stormonth says âr.

Erebus—ēr'-ē-būs.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."

Shakespeare.

Erectheum—ēr-ĕk-thē'-ŭm, *not* ēr-ĕk'-thē-ŭm.

erectile—ē-rĕk'-tīl.

eremacausis—ēr-ē-mā-kô'-sis.

eremite—ēr'-ē-mīt.

erethism—ēr'-ē-thīzm.

ergo—ēr'-gō.

ergot—ēr'-gōt.

Eric—ē'-rīk or ēr'-īk.

Erie—ē'-rī.

Erigena—ē-rīj'-ē-nā or ēr-ī-jē'-nā.

Erin—ē'-rīn or ēr'-īn.

Erin go bragh—ā'-rīn gō brāg'.

For G, see p. 28.

Erinyes—ē-rīn'-ī-ēz.

Also written *Erinnyes*, but pronounced as above.

Erinys—ē-rīn'-īs or ē-rī'-nīs or ēr-ī'-nīs.

Also written *Erinnys*, but pronounced as above.

Eris—ē'-rīs or ēr'-īs.

Erlangen—ēr'-läng-ĕn.

ermine—ēr'-mīn.

Ernani—ēr-nā'-nē.

See *Hernani*, another spelling.

Eros—ē'-rōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Erostratus—ē-rös'-trá-tūs.

err—ēr.

errand—ēr'-ănd.

errata—ēr-rā'-tā.

erratum—ēr-rā'-tūm.

Erskine—ûrs'-kĭn.

erudite—ēr'-ōō-dīt.

erudition—ēr-ōō-dĭsh'-ŭn.

erysipelas—ēr-ĭ-sĭp'-ē-lās, *not* ĭr-ĭ-sĭp'-ē-lās.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.

Erythræan—ēr-ĭ-thrē'-ăn.

"The *Erythræan* Sibyl."

Esaias—ē-zā'-yās or ē-zĭ'-ās.

escalade—ēs-kā-lād'.

escalop—ēs-kōl'-ŭp or ěs-kāl'-ŭp.

Also written *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

escapade—ēs-kā-pād'.

eschatology—ēs-kā-tōl'-ō-jĭ.

escheat—ēs-chēt'.

eschew—ēs-chōō'.

eschschooltzia—ě-shōlt'-sĭ-à or ě-shōlt'-sĭ-à.

The pronunciation ěs-kōlt'-shà is frequently heard.

Escorial—ēs-kō'-rĭ-ăl; Sp. pron., ěs-kō-rē-ăl'.

See *Escurial*.

escort (n.)—ēs'-kōrt.

escort (vb.)—ēs-kōrt'.

See *absent*.

escritoire—ēs-krĭ-twār'; Fr. pron., ěs-kre-twār'.

escudo—ēs-kōō'-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Escurial—ēs-kū'-rĭ-ăl.

See *Escorial*.

escutcheon—ēs-kŭch'-ŭn.

Esdraelon—ēs-drā-ē'-lōn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Eskimo—ěs'-kĭm-ō.

See *Esquimau*.

Eskimos—ěs'-kĭm-ōz.

See *Esquimaux*.

esophagus—ē-sōf'-à-gŭs.

Also written *æsofagus*, but pronounced as above.

esoteric—ěs-ō-těr'-ĭk.

See *exoteric*.

Esperanto—ěs-pěr-ān'-tō.

espial—ěs-pĭ'-āl.

espionage—ěs'-pĭ-ō-nāj or ěs-pĭ'-ō-nāj.

esplanade—ěs-plā-nād'; Fr. pron., ěs-plā-nād'.

Esprémesnil—ā-prā-mā-nĕl'.

Also written *Épréménil*, but pronounced as above.

esprit—ěs-prē'.

esprit de corps—ěs-prē' dŭ kōr.

esquamate—ē-skwā'-māt.

Esquiline (Hill)—ěs'-kwĭl-ĭn or ěs-kē-lĕn'.

Esquilino, Monte—mōn'-tā ěs-kwē-lē'-nō.

Esquilinus, Mons—mōnz ěs-kwĭl-ĭ'-nŭs.

Esquimau—ěs'-kĭm-ō.

See *Eskimo*.

Esquimaux—ěs'-kĭm-ō or ěs'-kĭm-ōz.

See *Eskimos*.

esquire—ěs-kwĭr'.

Esquirol—ěs-kwē-rōl'.

Esquiros—ěs-kwē-rōs'.

essay (n.)—ěs'-ā.

"Formerly, often ěs-ā'."—*Web*.

essay (vb.)—ěs-ā'.

See *absent*.

essayist—ěs'-ā-ĭst, *not* ěs-ā'-ĭst.

Essene—ěs-ĕn'.

See *Essenes*.

Essenes—ěs-ĕnz' or ěs'-ĕ-nĕz.

See *Essene*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Essenism—ěs'-ē-nǐzm or ěs-ē'-nǐzm.

estafette—ěs-tà-fět'.

Also written *estafet*, but pronounced as above.

Estaing, d'—děs-tǎn'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

estate—ěs-tāt', not ěs'-tāt.

Este, d'—děs'-tā.

"Villa d'Esle."

Esterházy—ěs'-tēr-hā-zē.

Also written *Eszterházy*, but pronounced as above.

Esther—ěs'-tēr.

esthete—ěs'-thēt.

Estienne—ā-tyěn'.

See *Étienne*, another spelling.

estival—ěs'-tǐv-ǎl or ěs-tǐ'-vǎl.

See *æstival*, the preferred spelling.

estivate—ěs'-tǐv-āt.

See *æstivate*, the preferred spelling.

estoppel—ěs-tǒp'-ěl.

Estrées, Gabrielle d'—gǎb-rē-ěl' dēs-trā'.

Estremadura—ěs-trā-mā-thōō'-rā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

eta—ē'-tā or ā'-tā.

etacism—ā'-tā-sǐzm.

étagère—ā-tā-zhâr'.

etc. (abbreviation)—ět sět'-ěr-à.

et cetera—ět sět'-ěr-à.

eternize—ē-tēr'-nǐz.

"Formerly often, and still occasionally, ē'-tēr-nǐz."—*Web*.

Etesian—ē-tē'-zhǎn.

"*Etesian* Winds."

ethene—ěth'-ēn.

The Century and Stormonth say ē'-thēn.

ethereal—ē-thē'-rē-ǎl.

etherean—ē-thē'-rē-ǎn.

ethereous—ē-thē'-rē-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ethide—ěth'-īd or ěth'-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

ethine—ěth'-īn or ěth'-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Ethiopic—ē-thī-ōp'-īk.

ethnicism—ěth'-nī-sīzm.

ethnography—ěth-nōg'-rā-fī.

ethyl—ěth'-īl.

Étienne—ā-tyěn'.

See *Estienne*.

etiology—ē-tī-ōl'-ō-jī.

See *etiology*.

etiquette—ět'-ī-kět.

The Century and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

Etnean—ět-nē'-ăn.

See *Ætnean*, the preferred spelling.

étude—ā-tūd'.

For ū, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē'.

Eubœa—ū-bē'-ā.

eucalyptus—ū-kā-līp'-tūs.

Eucharist—ū'-kā-rīst.

Euclid—ū'-klīd.

Euclidean—ū-klīd'-ē-ăn or ū-klīd-ē'-ăn.

"*Euclidean* Geometry."

eudæmonism—ū-dē'-mōn-īzm.

Also written *eudemonism*, but pronounced as above.

Eudoxus—ū-dōk'-sūs.

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—ū-ēr'-jē-těz.

Eugen—oi'-gān or oi-gān'.

Eugene—ū-jēn' or ū'-jēn.

Eugène—ō-zhěn'.

For ō, see p. 25.

eugenics—ū-jěn'-īks.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē' dē mōn-tē-zhō'.

For ö, òn, see pp. 25, 27.

Eulalia—ū-lā'-lī-à; It. pron., ā-ōō-lā'-lē-ā.

Eulalie—ö-lā-lē'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eulenspiegel, Tyll—tīl oi'-lën-shpē-gēl or tīl oi'-lën-spē-gēl.

Euler—ū'-lēr; Ger. pron., oi'-lēr.

See *Beust, von*.

eulogium—ū-lō'-jī-ŭm.

Eumenes—ū'-mē-nēz.

Eumenides—ū-mēn'-īd-ēz.

Eunice—ū'-nīs or ū-nī'-sē.

Eupatrid—ū-pāt'-rīd or ū'-pā-trīd.

Euphemia—ū-fē'-mī-ā.

euphemism—ū'-fē-mīzm.

euphemistic—ū-fē-mīs'-tīk.

euphonic—ū-fōn'-īk.

euphony—ū'-fō-nī.

euphrasy—ū'-frā-sī.

Euphrates—ū-frā'-tēz.

Euphrosyne—ū-frōs'-īn-ē.

Euphues—ū'-fū-ēz.

"Lyly's *Euphues*."

euphuistic—ū-fū-īs'-tīk.

eupione—ū'-pī-ōn or ū-pī'-ōn.

Eurasia—ū-rā'-shī-à or ū-rā'-shā.

See *Eurasian*.

Eurasian—ū-rā'-shān or ū-rā'-zhān.

Eurasiatic—ū-rā-shī-āt'-īk or ū-rā-zhī-āt'-īk.

Eure-et-Loire—ör-ā-lwār'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eureka—ū-rē'-kā.

Euripides—ū-rīp'-īd-ēz.

Euroclydon—ū-rōk'-līd-ōn.

Europa—ū-rō'-pā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

European—ū-rō-pē'-ăn, *not* ū-rō'-pē-ăn.

Euryale—ū-rī'-ă-lē.

Euryalus—ū-rī'-ă-lūs.

Euryanthe—ū-rī-ăn'-thē.

Eurydice—ū-rīd'-īs-ē.

Eurynome—ū-rīn'-ō-mē.

Eurystheus—ū-rīs'-thē-ūs or ū-rīs'-thūs.

Eusebius—ū-sē'-bī-ūs.

Eustachian—ū-stā'-kī-ăn.

"The *Eustachian* Tubes."

Eustachius—ū-stā'-kī-ūs.

Euterpe—ū-tēr'-pē.

Euterpean—ū-tēr'-pē-ăn.

euthanasia—ū-thā-nā'-zhī-ă or ū-thā-nā'-zī-ă.

euthanasy—ū-thăn'-ă-sī.

Euxine (Sea)—ūk'-sīn, *not* ūk'-sīn.

Eva—ē'-vā.

evangel—ē-văn'-jěl.

evangelic—ē-văn-jěl'-īk or ěv-ăn-jěl'-īk.

evangelical—ē-văn-jěl'-īk-ăl or ěv-ăn-jěl'-īk-ăl.

Evangeline—ē-văn'-jē-lēn or ē-văn'-jē-līn or
ē-văn'-jē-līn.

"Longfellow's *Evangeline*."

evangelization—ē-văn-jěl'-īz-ă'-shŭn or ē-văn-
jěl-ī-ză'-shŭn.

evangelize—ē-văn'-jěl-īz.

evasive—ē-vā'-sīv, *not* ē-vā'-zīv.

Evelina—ěv-ē-lī'-nā.

Eveline—ěv'-ē-līn or ěv'-ē-līn, *not* ěv-ěl-ēn'.

Evelyn—ěv'-ē-līn.

even—ěv'-n.

evening—ěv'-ning.

Worcester and Stormonth make it a word of
three syllables.

eversion—ē-vēr'-shŭn, *not* ē-vēr'-zhŭn.

eversive—ē-vēr'-sīv, *not* ē-vēr'-zīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

every—ěv'-ěr-ĭ or ěv'-rĭ.

Evesham—ěv'-shăm or ěv'-zăm.

"Locally also ě'-shăm or ě'-săm."—*Web.*

evident—ěv'-ĭ-děnt.

See *damage*.

evil—ě'-vl, *not* ě'-vĭl.

Some persons, desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, pronounce this word ě'-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous as to neglect one that is requisite.

eviscerate—ě-vĭs'-ěr-ăt.

evolution—ěv-ō-lū'-shŭn.

In England, frequently pronounced ě-vō-lū'-shŭn.

Ewart—ū'-ärt.

"William *Ewart* Gladstone."

ewe—ū.

ewer—ū'-ěr.

exacerbate—ěgz-ăs'-ěr-băt.

Stormonth says ěks-ăs'-ěr-băt, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

exact—ěgz-ăkt', *not* ěks-ăkt'.

exaggerate—ěgz-ăj'-ěr-ăt.

exaggeration—ěgz-ăj-ěr-ă'-shŭn.

exalt—ěgz-ôlt', *not* ěks-ôlt'.

exaltation—ěgz-ôl-tă'-shŭn.

examination—ěgz-ăm-in-ă'-shŭn.

examine—ěgz-ăm'-ĭn.

example—ěgz-ăm'-pl or ěgz-ăm'-pl.

exarch—ěks'-ărk.

exarchate—ěks'-ăr-kăt or ěks-ăr'-kăt.

exarillate—ěks-ăr'-ĭl-ăt.

exasperate—ěgz-ăs'-pěr-ăt.

exasperation—ěgz-ăs-pěr-ă'-shŭn.

Excalibur—ěks-kăl'-ĭb-ŭr.

Also written *Excalibar*, but pronounced ěks-kăl'-ĭb-ăr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

excarnificate—ěks-kār-níf'-ík-āt.

ex cathedra—ěks kà-thē'-drà or ěks kăth'-ē-drà.

"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced căth'-e-dra or cāthē'-drà."—*Wor.*

See *cathedra*.

excellent—ěk'-sěl-ěnt.

See *evident*.

excerpt—ěk'-sērpt or ěk-sērpt'.

exchequer—ěks-chěk'-ěr.

excisable—ěk-sī'-zà-bl.

excise—ěk-sīz', *not* ěk'-sīz.

exciseman—ěk-sīz'-măn, *not* ěk'-sīz-măn.

excitant—ěk-sī'-tănt.

excitation—ěk-sīt-ā'-shŭn.

excitative—ěk-sī'-tă-tív.

exclamatory—ěks-klăm'-ă-tō-rĭ.

exclusive—ěks-klŭ'-sĭv, *not* ěks-klŭ'-zĭv.

excrement—ěks'-krē-měnt.

excreta—ěks-krē'-tă.

excretin—ěks'-krē-tĭn or ěks-krē'-tĭn.

excretive—ěks-krē'-tĭv or ěks'-krē-tĭv.

excretory—ěks'-krē-tō-rĭ or ěks-krē'-tō-rĭ.

excruciate—ěks-krōō'-shĭ-āt.

excruciation—ěks-krōō-shĭ-ā'-shŭn or ěks-krōō-sĭ-ā'-shŭn.

exculpate—ěks-kŭl'-păt or ěks'-kŭl-păt.

See *inculpate*.

excursion—ěks-kŭr'-shŭn or ěks-kŭr'-zhŭn.

See *incursion*.

excuse (n.)—ěks-kŭs'.

excuse (vb.)—ěks-kŭz'.

execute—eks'-ē-kŭt.

executer—ěks'-ē-kŭ-těr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

execution—ěks-ē-kū'-shŭn.

executive—ěgz-ěk'-ū-tiv or ěks-ěk'-ū-tiv.

exécution—ăgz-ă-kü-twăr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

executor—ěgz-ěk'-ū-tēr or ěks-ěk'-ū-tēr.

executrix—ěgz-ěk'-ū-triks or ěks-ěk'-ū-triks.

exedra—ěk'-sē-drā or ěk-sē'-drā.

exegesis—ěks-ē-jē'-sis.

exegete—ěks'-ē-jēt.

exegetic—ěks-ē-jēt'-ik.

exegetist—ěks-ē-jē'-tist.

exemplar—ěgz-ēm'-plār.

exemplary—ěgz'-ēm-plā-rĭ or ěgz-ēm'-plā-rĭ.

exemplify—ěgz-ēm'-plĭf-ĭ.

exempt—ěgz-ěmpt'.

exemption—ěgz-ěmp'-shŭn.

exequatur—ěks-ē-kwā'-tŭr.

exequies—ěks'-ē-kwĭz, *not* ěks'-ē-kwēz.

exequy—ěks'-ē-kwĭ.

exergue—ěgz-ŭrg' or ěks-ŭrg'.

exert—ěgz-ěrt'.

Exeter—ěks'-ē-tēr, *not* ěks'-tēr.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exeunt—ěks'-ē-ŭnt, *not* ěgz'-ē-ŭnt.

exhalation—ěks-hā-lā'-shŭn or ěks-ā-lā'-shŭn.

exhale—ěks-hāl' or ěgz-hāl'.

exhaust—ěgz-ôst' or ěgz-hôst'.

exhaustible—ěgz-ôst'-ĭb-l or ěgz-hôst'-ĭb-l.

See *inexhaustible*.

exhaustion—ěgz-ôs'-chŭn or ěgz-hôs'-chŭn.

exhaustive—ěgz-ôs'-tĭv or ěgz-hôs'-tĭv.

exhibit—ěgz-ĭb'-ĭt or ěgz-hĭb'-ĭt.

exhibition—ěks-ĭb-ĭsh'-ŭn or ěks-hĭb-ĭsh'-ŭn.

exhibitive—ěgz-ĭb'-ĭt-ĭv or ěgz-hĭb'-ĭt-ĭv.

exhibitor—ěgz-ĭb'-ĭt-ēr or ěgz-hĭb'-ĭt-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

exhibitory—ěgž-īb'-it-ō-rĭ or ěgž-hĭb'-it-ō-rĭ.

exhilarate—ěgž-ĭl'-à-rāt or ěgž-hĭl'-à-rāt.

exhilaration—ěgž-ĭl'-à-rā'-shŭn or ěgž-hĭl'-à-rā'-shŭn.

exhort—ěgž-ôrt' or ěgž-hôrt'.

exhortation—ěks-ôr-tā'-shŭn.

exhortative—ěgž-ôr'-tā-tĭv or ěgž-hôr'-tā-tĭv.

exhorter—ěgž-ôr'-tēr or ěgž-hôr'-tēr.

exhume—ěks-hŭm' or ěgž-hŭm'.

exigeant—āg-zē-zhāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

exigeante—āg-zē-zhāNt'.

For āN, see p. 26.

exigence—ěks'-ĭj-ěns.

exigency—ěks'-ĭj-ěnsĭ.

exiguity—ěks'-ĭ-gŭ'-it-ĭ.

exiguous—ěgž-ĭg'-ŭ-ŭs or ěks-ĭg'-ŭ-ŭs.

exile (n.)—ěks'-ĭl or ěgž'-ĭl.

exile (vb.)—ěks'-ĭl or ěgž'-ĭl.

"Formerly accented *ex-ile'*, as in Shakespeare (except as participial adjective), and hence still often pronounced with $x = gz$ (ěg'-zĭl), though now always stressed on first syllable."—*Web.*

exilian—ěgž-ĭl'-ĭ-ān or ěks-ĭl'-ĭ-ān.

exilic—ěgž-ĭl'-ĭk or ěks-ĭl'-ĭk.

exist—ěgž-ĭst', *not* ěks-ĭst'.

existence—ěgž-ĭs'-těns, *not* ěks-ĭs'-těns.

exit—ěks'-ĭt, *not* ěgž'-ĭt.

ex libris—ěks lĭ'-brĭs.

Exodus—ěks'-ō-dŭs.

exogamy—ěks-ôg'-à-mĭ.

See *endogamy*.

exogen—ěks'-ō-jěn.

See *endogen*.

exogenous—ěks-ôj'-ē-nŭs.

See *endogenous*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

exonerate—ěgž-ŏn'-ěr-āt.

exoneration—ěgž-ŏn-ěr-ā'-shŭn.

exorator—ěgž-ŏn'-ěr-ā-těr.

exorable—ěks'-ō-rā-bl.

See *inexorable*.

exorbitant—ěgž-ôr'-bīt-ănt.

exorcise—ěks'-ôr-sīz or ěgž-ôr'-sīz.

Also written *exorcize*, but pronounced as above.

exorcism—ěks'-ôr-sīzm or ěgž-ôr'-sīzm.

exorcist—ěks'-ôr-sīst or ěgž-ôr'-sīst.

exordium—ěgž-ôr'-dī-ŭm.

exosmose—ěks'-ôs-mōs or ěks'-ôz-mōs.

See *endosmose*.

exosmosis—ěks-ôs-mō'-sīs or ěks-ôz-mō'-sīs.

See *endosmosis*.

exoteric—ěks-ō-těr'-ĭk.

See *esoteric*.

exotic—ěgž-ôt'-ĭk, *not* ěks-ôt'-ĭk.

expansible—ěks-păn'-sīb-l.

expatiate—ěks-pā'-shĭ-āt.

expatriate—ěks-pā'-trĭ-āt.

expedient—ěks-pē'-dĭ-ěnt, *not* ěks-pē'-jěnt.

expert (n.)—ěks'-pěrt or ěks-pěrt'.

expert (adj.)—ěks-pěrt'.

See *adept*.

expiable—ěks'-pĭ-à-bl.

See *inexpiable*.

expirant—ěks-pĭ'-rănt.

See *expiration*.

expiration—ěks-pĭr-ā'-shŭn.

See *inspiration*.

expiratory—ěks-pĭ'-rā-tō-rĭ.

See *inspiratory*.

explanatory—ěks-plăn'-à-tō-rĭ.

expletive (n.)—ěks'-plē-tĭv.

expletive (adj.)—ěks'-plē-tĭv or ěks-plē'-tĭv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

explicable—ěks'-plĭk-à-bl, *not* ěks-plĭk'-à-bl.

See *inexplicable*.

explicative—ěks'-plĭk-à-tĭv, *not* ěks-plĭk'-à-tĭv.

explicatory—ěks'-plĭk-à-tō-rĭ, *not* ěks-plĭk'-à-tō-rĭ.

explicit (abbreviation)—ěks'-plis-ĭt.

"*Explicitus est liber.*"

See *explicit* (adj.).

explicit (adj.)—ěks-plis'-ĭt.

See *explicit* (abbreviation).

exploit (n.)—ěks-ploit', *not* ěks'-ploit.

exploit (vb.)—ěks-ploit'.

explorative—ěks-plō'-rà-tĭv.

exploratory—ěks-plō'-rà-tō-rĭ or ěks-plōr'-à-tō-rĭ.

explore—ěks-plōr'.

explorer—ěks-plō'-rēr.

explosive—ěks-plō'-sĭv, *not* ěks-plō'-zĭv.

exponent—ěks-pō'-nĕnt, *not* ěks'-pō-nĕnt.

export (n.)—ěks'-pōrt.

export (vb.)—ěks-pōrt'.

When contrasted with *import*, this word is often accented on the *first* syllable.

exposé—ěks-pō-zā'.

expository—ěks-pōz'-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

expugnable—ěks-pŭg'-nà-bl or ěks-pŭ'-nà-bl.

See *inexpugnable*.

expurgate—ěks'-pŭr-gāt or ěks-pŭr'-gāt.

expurgator—ěks'-pŭr-gā-tēr or ěks-pŭr'-gā-tēr.

expurgatory—ěks-pŭr'-gā-tō-rĭ.

exquisite (n.)—ěks'-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ěks-kwĭz'-ĭt.

exquisite (adj.)—ěks'-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ěks-kwĭz'-ĭt.

exsiccate—ěk'-sĭk-āt or ěk-sĭk'-āt.

extant—ěks'-tānt or ěks-tānt'.

ex-tempore—ěks-tēm'-pō-rē, *not* ěks-tēm'-pōr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

extirpate—ěks'-těr-pāt or ěks-tūr'-pāt.

Worcester and Stormonth give ěks-tūr'-pāt only.

extirpator—ěks'-těr-pā-těr or ěks-tūr'-pā-těr.

extol—ěks-tōl' or ěks-tōl'.

extra—ěks'-trā, *not* ěks'-trē.

extract (n.)—ěks'-trākt.

extract (vb.)—ěks-trākt'.

extraditable—ěks-trā-dī'-tā-bl.

extradite—ěks'-trā-dīt.

extrados—ěks-trā'-dōs.

See *intrados*.

extraordinary—ěks-trōr'-dīn-ā-rī or ěks-trā-ōr'-dīn-ā-rī.

Good usage, and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.

extravaganza—ěks-trāv'-ā-gān'-zā.

extravasate—ěks-trāv'-ā-sāt.

extravasation—ěks-trāv'-ā-sā'-shŭn.

extricable—ěks'-trīk-ā-bl, *not* ěks-trīk'-ā-bl.

See *inextricable*.

extrude—ěks-trōd'.

exuberance—ěgz-ū'-bēr-āns.

exuberant—ěgz-ū'-bēr-ānt.

exudate—ěks'-ū-dāt.

exudation—ěks-ū-dā'-shŭn.

exude—ěks-ūd' or ěgz-ūd'.

exult—ěgz-ŭlt', *not* ěks-ŭlt'.

exultant—ěgz-ŭl'-tānt.

exultation—ěks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn or ěgz-ŭl-tā'-shŭn.

exultingly—ěgz-ŭlt'-īng-lī.

exuviæ—ěgz-ū'-vī-ē.

Eylau (Battle of)—ī'-low.

eyre—âr.

"Justices in eyre."

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* īr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

eyrie—ē'-rĭ or ā'-rĭ.

Also written *eyry*, but pronounced as above.

See *erie*.

Eytinge—ēt'-ĭng.

Ezekiel—ĕ-zē'-kĭ-ĕl or ē-zēk'-yĕl.

F

Faber (George Stanley)—fā'-bēr.

Faber, Johannes—yō-hän'-ĕs fā'-bēr.

Fabius—fā'-bĭ-ūs.

Fabliaux—fā-blē-ō'.

Fabricius—fā-brĭsh'-ĭ-ūs.

fabulist—fāb'-ū-lĭst, *not* fā'-bū-lĭst.

fabulize—fāb'-ū-lĭz.

façade—fā-sād'.

C cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

Stormonth says fā-sād'.

facet—fās'-ĕt, *not* fā'-sĕt.

See *faucet*.

facetiae—fā-sē'-shĭ-ē.

facetious—fā-sē'-shŭs.

facial—fā'-shāl or fā'-shĭ-āl.

facient—fā'-shĕnt.

facies—fā'-shĭ-ēz.

facile—fās'-ĭl, *not* fā'-sĭl.

facile princeps—fā'-sĭl-ē prĭn'-sĕps.

fac-simile—fāk-sĭm'-ĭl-ē.

faction—fāk'-shŭs.

factitious—fāk-tĭsh'-ŭs.

factory—fāk'-tō-rĭ, *not* fāk'-trĭ.

facula—fāk'-ū-lā.

fæcal—fē'-kāl.

Also written *fecal*, but pronounced as above.

fæces—fē'-sēz.

Also written *feces*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Faenza—fä-ěnt'-sä.

See *Abruzzi*.

faërie—fä'-ēr-ĭ.

Also written *faëry*, but pronounced as above.

Faërie Queene—fä'-ēr-ĭ kwēn.

Fagin—fä'-ġin.

"*Oliver Twist*."

Fahrenheit—fä'-rěn-hīt, *not* făr'-ěn-īt.

faience—fä-yāns'.

For āN, see p. 26.

fainéant—fä-nā-āN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Fainéants, Les Rois—lā rwä' fä-nā-āN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

fait accompli—fä tā-kôn-plē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

faker—fä'-kēr.

See *fakir*.

fakir—fä-kēr' or fä'-kēr.

See *faker*.

falchion—fôl'-chŭn or fôl'-shŭn.

falcon—fôk'-n or fôlk'-n.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century and the Standard prefer fôk'-n while Worcester and Stormonth give fôk'-n only.

Falconbridge—fôk'-n-brĭj.

"*King John*."

falconer—fôk'-n-ēr.

Falconer—fôk'-n-ēr or fôlk'-n-ēr.

falconet—fô'-kō-nět or fäl'-kō-nět.

falconine—fäl'-kō-nĭn or fäl'-kō-nĭn.

falconry—fôk'-n-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk'-lănd.

Falkland—fôk'-lănd.

"*Caleb Williams*."

fallen—fôl'-n.

Fallières—fâl-yâr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

false—fôls.

falsezzo—fôl-sět'-ō.

falsi crimen—făl'-sī krī'-mĕn.

familiar—fà-mĭl'-yâr.

familiarity—fà-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭt-ĭ or fà-mĭl-yăr'-ĭt-ĭ.

familiarization—fà-mĭl-yâr-iz-ā'-shŭn or fà-mĭl-yâr-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

familiarize—fà-mĭl'-yâr-iz.

family—făm'-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm'-lĭ.

fanatic—fà-năt'-ĭk.

fancy—făn'-sĭ, *not* făn'-sĭ.

fandango—făn-dăng'-gō.

fane—făn.

Faneuil (Hall)—făn'-l or făn'-yĕl or fŭn'-l.

"The last is the oldest pronunciation, still often heard; the others are due to the influence of the spelling."—*Web.*

fanfare—făn'-fâr.

fanfaronade—făn-fà-rŏn-ăd'.

fantasia—făn-tà-zĕ'-à or făn-tă'-zĭ-à.

fantasie—făn-tă-zĕ'.

fantassin—făn'-tà-sĭn.

Fantine—făn-tĕn'.

"Les Misérables."

For ân, see p. 26.

fantoccini—făn-tō-chĕ'-nĕ.

See *Abbatucci*.

far—fâr, *not* fŭr.

farad—făr'-ăd.

faradic—făr'-ăd'-ĭk.

faradism—făr'-à-dĭzm.

faradize—făr'-à-dĭz.

farandole—fà-răn'-dŏl; Fr. pron., fà-răn-dŏl'.

For ân, see p. 26.

far-fetched—făr'-fĕcht or făr-fĕcht'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

farina—fâ-rî'-nâ or fâ-rē'-nâ.

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard.

Farnese—fâr-nâ'-sâ.

"The *Farnese Hercules*."

faro—fâr'-ō or fâ'-rō.

Faroe (Islands)—fâr'-ō or fâ'-rō.

Farquhar—fâr'-kwâr or fâr'-kâr.

farrago—fâr-â'-gō.

Farrar (Canon)—fâr'-âr, *not* fâr-âr'.

Farrar (Geraldine)—fâr-âr', *not* fâr'-âr.

far-reaching—fâr'-rēch-ing or fâr-rēch'-ing.

farthingale—fâr'-thīng-gāl.

fascēs—fäs'-ēz.

fascia—fäsh'-i-ä.

fascine—fäs-ēn'.

fast—fäst, *not* fäst.

See *ask*.

fasten—fäs'-n, *not* fäs'-n.

See *ask*.

fastener—fäs'-n-ēr, *not* fäs'-n-ēr.

See *ask*.

fastening—fäs'-n-ing, *not* fäs'-n-ing.

See *ask*.

Fata Morgana—fä'-tâ môr-gä'-nâ.

Fatima—fät'-īm-ä or fa'-tē-mä.

"The *Arabian Nights*."

fatuity—fâ-tū'-it-ī.

faubourg—fō'-bōōrg; Fr. pron., fō-bōōr'.

Faubourg St. Antoine—fō-bōōr' sânt än-twän',

For än, äN, see p. 26.

Faubourg St. Germain—fō-bōōr' sän zhâr-män'.

For äN, see p. 26.

faucēs—fô'-sēz.

faucet—fô'-sēt or fô'-sīt, *not* fäs'-ēt.

Frequently mispronounced.

See *facet*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Faucit (Helen)—fô'-sît.

faugh—fô.

fault—fôlt.

"Although the *l* was often inserted in the spelling from the 16th century, it was commonly mute at least as late as the middle of the 18th century. Pope rimed *fault* with *ought* and *thought*, and Dr. Johnson (1755) says: 'The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.' The *l* is still often silent in dialect."
—Web

faun—fôn.

"The *Faun* of Praxiteles."

fauna—fô'-nâ.

Fauntleroy—fânt'-lê-roi or fôn't'-lê-roi.

"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fôr.

Faust—fowst.

Faustina—fôs-ti'-nâ, *not* fôs-tē'-nâ.

Faustus (Dr.)—fôs'-tûs; Ger. pron., fows'-tôos.

"The Tragical History of Doctor *Faustus*."

fauteuil—fō-tō'-yŭ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

faux pas—fō-pâ', *not* fōō'-pô.

Favorita, La—lâ fâ-vō-rē'-tâ.

favorite—fâ'-vēr-ît.

Favre, Jules—zhŭl fâ'-vr.

For ū, see p. 26.

Fayal—fi-âl'.

fayalite—fâ'-âl-ît.

fealty—fē'-âl-tŭ.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl'-tŭ.

tebrifugal—fē-brŭf'-ŭ-gāl or fēb-rŭ-fŭ'-gāl.

febrifuge—fēb'-rŭ-fŭj, *not* fē'-brŭ-fŭj.

febrile—fē'-brŭl or fēb'-rŭl.

See *antifebrile*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

February—fěb'-rōō-ā-rĭ, *not* fěb'-yōō-ā-rĭ.
Do not pronounce the *second* syllable yōō.

Fechter—fěk'-těr.

For к, see p. 28.

fecit—fē'-sĭt, *not* fēs'-ĭt.

fecund—fěk'-űnd or fē'-kűnd.

See *infecund*.

fecundate—fěk'-űn-dāt.

fecundation—fěk-űn-dā'-shűn.

fecundity—fē-kűn'-dĭt-ĭ.

federal—fěd'-ěr-ăl, *not* fěd'-răl.

Federalist—fěd'-ěr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fěd'-răl-ĭst.

Fédora—fā-dō'-rā.

feldspar—fěld'-spār.

Felice—fā-lē'-chā.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Félice—fā-lēs'.

Felicia—fē-lĭsh'-ĭ-à or fē-lĭsh'-à; It. pron., fā-lē'-chā.

feline—fē'-lĭn or fē'-lĭn.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century give fē'-lĭn as an alternative pronunciation.

Felix—fē'-lĭks.

fellah—fěł'-à.

felloe—fěł'-ō.

fellow—fěł'-ō, *not* fěł'-ěr.

See *damage*.

felo-de-se—fē'-lō-de-sē or fěł'-ō-dē-sē.

felucca—fěł-űk'-à.

feme-covert—fěm-kűv'-ěrt

Also written *femme-covert*, but pronounced as above.

feme-sole—fěm-sōl'.

Also written *femme-sole*, but pronounced as above.

femineity—fěm-ĭn-ē'-ĭt-ĭ.

See *femininity*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

femininity—fěm-în-în'-ît-î.

See *femineity*.

femoral—fěm'-ō-răl.

"The *Femoral Artery*."

femur—fě'-mŭr.

Fénelon—fā-ně-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fě'-nĭ-ăn, *not* fĕn'-yăn.

Fenwick—fĕn'-ĭk, *not* fĕn'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

feod—fŭd.

feodal—fŭ'-dăl.

feodality—fŭ-dăl'-ît-î.

feoff—fĕf.

ferine—fě'-rĭn or fĕ'-rĭn.

ferment (n.)—fĕr'-mĕnt.

ferment (vb.)—fĕr-mĕnt'.

See *absent*.

Ferney—fĕr-nā'.

"The Patriarch of *Ferney*."

Feronia—fĕ-rō'-nĭ-à.

Ferrara—fĕr-rā'-rā.

Ferrero, Guglielmo—gōol-yĕ-āl'-mō fĕr-rā'-rō.

ferriage—fĕr'-ĭ-āj, *not* fĕr'-āj.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ferrocyanide—fĕr-ō-sĭ'-à-nĭd or fĕr-ō-sĭ'-à-nĭd.

See *ide*(*chemical termination*).

ferrule (ring)—fĕr'-ōol or fĕr'-ĭl.

See *ferule* (*rod*).

Ferry, Jules—zhŭl fĕr-ĕ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

fertile—fĕr'-tĭl or fĕr'-tĭl.

In England, frequently pronounced fĕr'-tĭl.

fertilization—fĕr-tĭl-iz-ā'-shŭn or fĕr-tĭl-ĭ-zā' shŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

ferule (rod)—fēr'-ōol or fēr'-īl.

See *ferrule* (ring).

Fesole—fēs'-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole*.

fesse—fēs.

festina lente—fēs-ti'-ná lēn'-tē.

fetal—fē'-tāl.

See *fætal*, another spelling.

fête—tāt.

fête champêtre—fât shān-pâ'-trū.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

fetiales—fē-shī-ā'-lēz.

fetich—fē'-tīsh or fēt'-īsh.

See *fetish*.

fetichism—fē'-tīsh-izm or fēt'-īsh-izm.

See *fetichism*.

feticide—fē'-tīs-īd.

See *fæticide*, another spelling.

fetid—fēt'-īd or fē'-tīd.

fetish—fē'-tīsh or fēt'-īsh.

See *fetich*.

fetishism—fē'-tīsh-izm or fēt'-īsh-izm.

See *fetichism*.

fetor—fē'-tōr.

Also written *fætor*, but pronounced as above.

fetus—fē'-tūs.

See *fætus*, another spelling.

feu—fū.

feuar—fū'-ār.

Feuerbach—foi'-ēr-bāk.

For k, see p. 28.

See *Beust, von*.

Feuillet, Octave—ōk-tāv' fō-yā'.

For ō, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fō-yē-tōn'.

For ō, ōn, see pp. 25, 27.

Fezzan—fēz-zān'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fiacre—fyà'-krü.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

fiancé—fē-āN-sā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-āN-sā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-ās'-kō, *not* fī-ās'-kō.

fiat—fī'-ät.

"*Fiat* Money."

fibril—fī'-brīl, *not* fīb'-brīl.

fibrilla—fī-brīl'-ā.

fibrillar—fī'-brīl-ār.

fibrillary—fī'-brīl-ā-rī.

fibrillose—fī'-brīl-ōs or fī-brīl'-ōs.

fibrillous—fī'-brīl-ūs or fī-brīl'-ūs.

fibrin—fī'-brīn.

fibrinogen—fī-brīn'-ō-jěn or fī'-brīn-ō-jěn.

fibrinous—fī'-brīn-ūs.

Fichte, von—fōn fīk'-tē.

For k, see p. 28.

fichu—fīsh'-ōō; Fr. pron., fē-shū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

fico (trifle)—fē'-kō.

"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare*.

Fidelio—fē-dā'-lē-ō.

fideliſty—fīd-ěl'-īt-ī or fī-děl'-īt-ī.

fiducial—fī-dū'-shāl.

fiduciary—fī-dū'-shī-ā-rī or fī-dū'-shā-rī.

fief—fēf.

fieldfare—fēld'-fâr.

Fierabras—fē-ā-rā-brā'.

Fiesole—fyēs'-ō-lā.

See *Fesole*.

Figaro—fē-gā-rō', *not* fē-gā'-rō.

"Le Mariage de *Figaro*."

figlia—fēl'-yā.

See *Bentivoglio*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Figlia del Reggimento—fēl'-yā dēl rā-jē-mēn'-tō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

figlio—fēl'-yō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Figuier—fē-ḡyā'.

figure—fīg'-ūr.

"In British usage usually fīg'-ēr, the pronunciation preferred by the Oxford English Dictionary."—*Web*.

Walker says: "There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *fīgḡur*; the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fīg'-yure*."

Fiji (Islands)—fē'-jē.

Fijian—fē'-jē-ăn, *not* fē-jē'-ăn.

filch—fīlch or fīlsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name."
Shakespeare.

filet—fē-lā'.

filet de bœuf—fē-lā' dū bōf.

For ō, see p. 25.

filial—fīl'-yāl or fīl'-ī-āl.

filigree—fīl'-ī-ḡrē.

Filioque (Controversy)—fīl-ī-ō'-kwē.

Filipino—fīl-ī-pē'-nō.

Fille de Madame Angot, La—lā fē'-yŭ dū mā-dām' āN-ḡō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Fille du Régiment, La—lā fē'-yŭ dū rā-zhē-māN.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

fillet—fīl'-ēt.

fillip—fīl'-īp.

fillipeen—fīl-īp-ēn'.

Written also *philippine*, but pronounced as above.
See *philopena*, the preferred spelling.

film—fīlm, *not* fīl'-ŭm.

See *elm*.

filose—fī'-lōs or fī-lōs'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

filoselle—fīl-ō-zěl' or fīl-ō-sěl'.

fil—fēs.

"Dumas *fil*s."

finale—fē-nā'-lā, *not* fī-nā'-lē.

finance (n.)—fīn-āns' or fī-nāns', *not* fī'-nāns.

finance (vb.)—fīn-āns' or fī-nāns'.

finances—fīn-ān'-sēz or fī-nān'-sēz, *not* fī'-nān-sēz.

financial—fīn-ān'-shāl, *not* fī-nān'-shāl.

financier—fīn-ān-sēr' or fīn-ān'-sī-ēr; Fr. pron.,
fē-nān-syā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

fin du siècle—fān dū syĕk'-l.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

finesse—fīn-ēs'; Fr. pron., fē-nēs'.

fingrigo—fīng'-grīg-ō.

finis—fī'-nīs.

Finistère—fīn-īs-tār'.

See *Finisterre* (Cape).

Finisterre (Cape)—fīn-īs-tār'.

See *Finistère*.

finite—fī'-nīt.

See *infinite*.

finocchio—fīn-ō'-kī-ō.

fiord—fyôrd.

See *fjord*, another spelling.

fiorite—fī-ō'-rīt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

Firenze—fē-rĕnt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

firman—fēr'-mān or fēr-mān'.

Firmin-Didot—fēr-mān'-dē-dō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

fissural—fīsh'-ūr-āl.

fissure—fīsh'-ūr.

fistula—fīs'-tū-lā.

Fiume—fyōō'-mā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fjord—fyôrd.

See *fiord*, another spelling.

flaccid—flăk'-sîd, *not* flăs'-îd.

flagellant—flăj'-êl-ănt or flă-jêl'-ănt.

flagellate—flăj'-êl-ăt.

flageolet—flăj-ô-lêt' or flăj'-ô-lêt.

flagon—flăg'-ûn.

flagrant—flă'-g-rănt.

flambeau—flăm'-bō; Fr. pron., flăn-bō'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi'-ănt.

Flameng—flă-măn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Flammarion—flă-mă-rê-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

flânerie—flă-nêr-ê'.

See *flâneur*.

flâneur—flă-nôr'.

For ô, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn'-êl.

Not flăn'-ên, unless written *flannen*, which is an obsolete spelling.

flask—flăsk, *not* flăsk.

See *ask*.

flat-iron—flăt'-î-ûrn.

Flaubert, Gustave—güs-tăv' flō-bâr'.

For ü, see p. 26.

flaunt—flănt or flônt.

See *craunch*.

Flauto Magico, Il—êl flow'-tō mă'-jê-kō.

Fleance—flê'-âns.

" . . . Goes *Fleance* with you?"—*Shakespeare*.

fleur-de-lis—flûr-dê-lê'; Fr. pron., flôr-dê-lê'.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *lis* (*lily*), *flower-de-luce*.

Fleurus (Battle of)—flō-rûs'.

For ô, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Fleury, de—dŭ flō-rē'.

For ö, see p. 25.

flew—flū, *not* flōō.

flibbertigibbet—flīb'-ēr-tī-jīb-ēt or flīb'-ēr-tī-jīb-īt.

Fliegende Holländer, Der—dēr flē'-gēn-dē hōl'-ān-dēr.

flimsy—flīm'-zī.

flinch—flīnch or flīnsh.

floci—flōk'-sī.

floccose—flōk'-ōs or flōk-ōs'.

flocculence—flōk'-ū-lēns.

flocculent—flōk'-ō-lēnt.

flocculose—flōk'-ū-lōs or flōk-ū-lōs'.

Flora—flō'-rā, *not* flōr'-ā.

floral—flō'-rāl, *not* flōr'-āl.

Floréal—flō-rā-āl'.

Florentine—flōr'-ēn-tēn or flōr'-ēn-tīn or flōr'-ēn-tīn.

floriculture—flō'-rī-kŭl-tŭr or flōr'-ī-kŭl-tŭr.

florid—flōr'-īd, *not* flō'-rīd.

florin—flōr'-īn, *not* flō'-rīn.

florist—flō'-rīst or flōr'-īst.

floss—flōs, *not* flōs *nor* flōs.

See *accost*.

Flotow, von—fŏn flō'-tō.

flotsam—flōt'-sām.

See *jetsam*.

flour—flowr.

See *flower*.

flower—flow'-ēr.

See *flour*.

flower-de-luce—flow-ēr-dē-lūs'.

This is a corruption of *fleur-de-lis*, which see.

flue—flū, *not* flōō.

fluency—flū'-ēn-sī, *not* flōō'-ēn-sī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fluent—flū'-ěnt, *not* flōō'-ěnt.

fluid—flū'-īd, *not* flōō'-īd.

flume—flūm, *not* flōōm.

fluoric—flū-ōr'-īk, *not* flōō-ōr'-īk.

fluoride—flū'-ōr-īd or flū'-ōr-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

fluorine—flū'-ōr-īn or flū'-ōr-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

fluorite—flū'-ōr-īt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

flute—flūt, *not* flōōt.

fluviate—flū'-vī-ā-tīl.

foci (pl. of focus)—fō'-sī.

foetal—fē'-tāl.

See *fetal*, the preferred spelling.

foeticide—fē'-tīs-īd.

See *feticide*, the preferred spelling.

foetus—fē'-tūs.

See *fetus*, the preferred spelling.

foehn—fûn; Ger. pron., fön.

For ō, see p. 25.

foliaceous—fō-lī-ā'-shūs.

foliage—fō'-lī-āj.

Folies Bergère, Les—lā fō-lē' bër-zhër'.

folio—fō'-lī-ō or fōl'-yō.

Folkestone—fōk'-stūn.

See *Alnwick*.

Fomalhaut—fō'-māl-hôt or fō'-māl-hō.

foment (n.)—fō'-mënt.

foment (vb.)—fō-mënt'.

See *absent*.

Fonseca, da—dā fōn-sā'-kā.

font—fönt.

See *fount*.

Fontainebleau—fôn-tān-blō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

fontanel—fŏn-tà-nĕl'.

Also written *fontanelle*, but pronounced as above

Fontenoy (Battle of)—fŏnt'-ĕ-nŏi; Fr. pron.,
fŏnt-nwā'.

For ŏN, see p. 27.

Fontevrault—fŏN-tĕ-vrŏ'.

For ŏN, see p. 27.

food—fŏod, *not* fŏod.

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon*, are liable to be similarly mispronounced.

for—fŏr, *not* fŭr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fŏr'-āj.

foramen—fŏ-rā'-mĕn.

"*Foramen* Magnum."

foraminifera—fŏ-rām-in-ĭf'-ĕr-ā.

foray—fŏr'-ā.

See *forry*.

forbad—fŏr-băd'.

"*Forbad* has been declared obsolete by some dictionaries, but is still in common use."—*Web*.

See *forbade*.

forbade—fŏr-băd', *not* fŏr-bād'.

See *forbad*.

forbear (n.)—fŏr-bâr' or fŏr'-bâr.

See *forebear* (n.).

forbear (vb.)—fŏr-bâr'.

forebear (n.)—fŏr'-bâr or fŏr-bâr'.

See *forbear* (n.).

forecast (n.)—fŏr'-kăst.

forecast (vb.)—fŏr-kăst'.

See *absent*.

forecaster—fŏr-kăst'-ĕr, *not* fŏr'-kăs-tĕr.

forecastle—fŏr'-kăs-l.

Seamen say fŏk'-sl.

forefather—fŏr'-făth-ĕr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

foregone—fôr-ġôn'.

"A *Foregone* Conclusion."

See *accost*.

forehead—fôr'-ĕd.

The *Century Dictionary* gives fôr'-hĕd as an alternative pronunciation.

forensic—fō-rĕn'-sĭk.

forerunner—fôr-rŭn'-ĕr.

foresail—fôr'-sāl.

Seamen say fôr'-sl or fō'-sl.

forest—fôr'-ĕst, *not* fôr'-ŭst.

See *damage*.

forge—fôrj or fôrj.

forger—fôr'-jĕr or fôr'-jĕr.

forgery—fôr'-jĕr-ĭ or fôr'-jĕr-ĭ.

forget—fôr-ġĕt'.

forked (adj.)—fôrkt or fôrkt'-ĕd.

The second pronunciation is generally used in a poetic sense.

forked (part.)—fôrkt.

See *learned*.

form—fôrġ, *not* fôm.

Pronounce the *r* sound.

formidable—fôr'-mĭd-à-bl.

Formosa—fôr-mō'-sà.

Fornarina, La—lā fôr-nā-rĕ'-nā.

forray—fôr'-ā.

See *foray*.

Fors Clavigera—fôrz klā-vĭj'-ĕr-à.

forsooth—fôr-sōoth'.

forte (n.)—fôrt.

forte (adj.)—fôr'-tā.

forthwith—fôrth-wĭth' or fôrth-wĭth'.

fortissimo—fôr-tĭs'-ĭm-ō; It. pron., fôr-tĕ'-sĕ-mō.

fortnight—fôrt'-nĭt or fôrt'-nĭt.

fortress—fôr'-trĕs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fortuitous—fôr-tū'-it-ūs.

Fortuna—fôr-tū'-nà.

fortune—fôr'-tūn.

Fortuny y Carbo—fôr-tōō'-nē ē kār'-bō.

forty—fôr'-tī.

forum—fō'-rūm, *not* fôr'-ūm.

forward—fôr'-wērd.

Foscari—fös'-kā-rē.

"The Two *Foscari*."

fosse—fös.

Foucault—fōō-kō'.

"*Foucault's* Experiment."

Fouché—fōō-shā'.

foulard—fööl-ärd'; Fr. pron., fōō-lär'.

foundery—fown'-dēr-ī or fown'-drī.

See *foundry*.

foundry—fown'-drī.

• See *foundery*.

fount—fownt.

See *font*.

fountain—fown'-tīn.

Pronounce the *final* syllable distinctly.

See *captain*.

Fouquier-Tinville—fōō-kyā' tăn-vēl'.

For än, see p. 26.

four—fôr, *not* fôr.

fourchette—fōōr-shčt'.

Fourier—fōō-rē-ā'.

Fourierism—fōō'-rī-ēr-izm.

foutra—fōō'-trā.

"A *foutra* for the world and worldings base."—
Shakespeare.

fovea—fō'-vē-à.

foveolate—fō'-vē-ō-lāt.

foyer—fwà-yā', *not* foi'-ēr.

Fra Angelico—frä än-jěl'-ē-kō.

Fra Bartolommeo—frä bār-tō-lōm-mā'-ō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fracas—frā'-kās; Fr. pron., frā-kā'.

Webster says that the first pronunciation is the usual one in the United States, the second in England.

Fracasse, Capitaine—kā-pē-tān' frā-kās'

fractious—frāk'-shūs

Fra Diavolo—frā dē-ä'-vō-lō.

fragile—frāj'-il; Fr. pron., frā-zhēl'.

fragmental—frāg'-mēnt'-äl or frāg'-mēnt-äl.

fragmentary—frāg'-mēnt-ā-rī, *not* frāg'-mēnt'-ā-rī.

fragrant—frā'-gřänt.

franc (coin)—frangk; Fr. pron., frän.

For äN, see p. 26.

France—fräns, *not* fräns; Fr. pron., fräns.

See *ask*.

France, Anatole—ä-nä-töl' fräns.

For äN, see p. 26.

Frances—frän'-sēz.

See *Francis*.

Francesca da Rimini—frän-sēs'-kā dā rīm'-in-ē;

It. pron., frän-chēs'-kā dā rē'-mē-nē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Franche Comté—fränsh kôn-tä'.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Franchi—fräng'-kē.

franchise (n.)—frän'-chīz or frän'-chīz.

franchisement—frän'-chīz-mēnt.

Francis—frän'-sīs.

See *Frances*.

François—frän-swä'.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Françoise*.

Françoise—frän-swäz'.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *François*.

frangipane—frän'-jī-pān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

frangipani—frän-jǐ-pän'-i or frän-jǐ-pä'-nǐ.

See *frangipanni*.

frangipanni—frän-jǐ-pän'-i.

See *frangipani*.

frankincense—frängk'-in-sěns.

Franz-Josef—fränts-yō'-zěf.

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—fränts yō'-sěf dôr.

frappé—frä-pä'.

frate—frä'-tā.

frater—frā'-tēr.

fraternal—frä-tēr'-nāl.

fraternize—frät'-ēr-nīz or frä'-tēr-nīz.

fraternizer—frät'-ēr-nī-zēr.

fratricidal—frät'-rǐ-sī-dāl or frā'-trǐ-sī-dāl.

fratricide—frät'-rǐ-sīd.

Perry pronounces it frā'-trǐ-sīd.

frau—frow.

fräulein—froi'-līn.

Fraunhofer, von—fön frown'-hō-fēr.

"*Fraunhofer's Lines*."

Frédégonde—frā-dā-gônd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Frederica—frēd-ēr-i'-kā.

freemason—frē'-mā-sn.

freemasonry—frē'-mā-sn-rǐ.

Freiburg—fri'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28.

Freischütz, Der—dēr fri'-shüts.

For ü, see p. 26.

Frelinghuysen—frē'-lǐng-hī-zěn.

Frémont (John Charles)—frē-mönt'.

frenetic (n.)—frē-nět'-ik.

See *phrenetic* (n.).

frenetic (adj.)—frē-nět'-ik, formerly frēn'-ē-tik.

See *phrenetic* (adj.).

frequent (adj.)—frē'-kwěnt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

frequent (vb.)—frē-kwěnt'.

See *absent*.

frequentage—frē-kwěnt'-āj or frē'-kwěnt-āj.

frequentative—frē-kwěnt'-à-tív.

frequented—frē-kwěnt'-ěd.

See *unfrequented*.

frequently—frē'-kwěnt-lĭ.

Frère—frēr.

Frère—frâr.

Fresenius—frā-zā'-nē-ōos.

Fresnel—frā-něl'.

Freund—froit.

See *Beust, von*.

Fréy (Elizabeth)—fri.

Freya—frā'-à.

Freycinet, de—dŭ frā-sē-nā'.

Freytag, Gustav—gōos-tāv' fri'-täg.

For G, see p. 28.

Fribourg—frē-bōor'.

fricandeau—friċ-ăn-dō'; Fr. pron., frē-kăn-dō'.

For ân, see p. 26.

fricassee—friċ-â-sē', *not* friġ-â-zē'.

See *fricassée*.

fricassée—frē-kâ-sā'.

See *fricassee*.

Friedland (Battle of)—frēd'-lând or frēd'-lânt,

friends—frëndz, *not* frënz.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

friendship—frënd'-shĭp, *not* frën'-shĭp.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

Friesian—frē'-zhăn.

See *Frisian*.

Friesic—frē'-sĭk.

frieze—frēz.

frijol—frē'-hōl or frē-hōl'.

Frimaire—frē-mâr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

friseur—frē-zûr'; Fr. pron., frē-zör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Frisian—frīzh'-än.

See *Friesian*.

frivolity—frīv-öl'-īt-ī.

Frobisher—fröb'-ish-ēr or frō'-bīsh-ēr.

Froebel—frö'-bēl.

For ö, see p. 25.

Froissart—froi'-särt; Fr. pron., frwä-sär'.

from—fröm, *not* früm.

Fronde, La—lä frônd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Frondeurs, Les—lä frôn-dör'.

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

frontal—frün'-täl or frön'-täl.

Front de Bœuf—frôn dü böf'.

Scott's "Ivanhoe."

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Frontenac, de—dü frôn-tē-nāk'; Anglicized,
frön'-tē-nāk.

For ôN, see p. 27.

frontier—frön'-tēr or frün'-tēr.

frontiersman—frön'-tērz-män or frün'-tērz-män.

frontispiece—frün'-tis-pēs or frön'-tis-pēs.

frontlet—frünt'-lēt.

"They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes."

Deut. vi., 8.

frost—fröst, *not* fröst *nor* frôst.

See *accost*.

froth—frôth, *not* fröth *nor* frôth.

See *accost*.

Froude—frōd.

frow (tool)—frō.

See *frow (wife)*.

frow (wife)—frow.

See *frow (tool)*.

froward—frō'-wērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

frowzy—frow'-zĭ.

Also written *frouzy*, but pronounced as above.

Fructidor—frük-tē-dör'.

For ū, see p. 26.

fructiferous—frük-tĭf'-ēr-ūs.

frugivorous—froō-jĭv'-ō-rūs.

frumenty—froō'-mĕn-tĭ.

Fuchs, Leonhard—lā-ōn-härt' fööks.

For к, see p. 28.

Fuchs, von—föñ fööks.

fuchsia—fū'-shĭ-à or fū'-shà.

"As a Latin generic name, föök'-sĭ-à."—*Web.*

Fuegians—fū-ē'-jĭ-ānz.

fuel—fū'-ĕl, *not* fū'-ül.

See *damage*.

fugato—fōō-gā'-tō.

fugue—fūg̃.

Fujiyama—fōō-jē-yā'-mā.

See *Fusiyama*, another spelling.

fulcrum—fŭl'-krŭm.

fulsome—fŭl'-sŭm.

funeral—fū'-nē-brāl or fū-nē'-brāl.

funereal—fū-nē'-rē-āl.

fungi—fŭn'-jĭ, *not* fŭng'-gĭ.

fungus—fŭng'-gŭs.

funicle—fū'-nĭk-l.

fureur—fū-rör'.

For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

furniture—fûr'-nĭt-yûr, *not* fûr'-nĭch-ûr.

furor—fû'-rör.

furor—fōō-rō'-rā or fū-rō'-rē, *not* fū'-rör.

Fürst—fürst.

"*Fürst* Bismarck."

For ū, see p. 26.

furze—fûrz, *not* fŭz.

furzy—fûr'-zĭ, *not* fŭz'-ĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fusel (oil)—fū'-zěl.

fusil—fū'-zīl.

fusileer—fū-zīl-ēr'.

Also written *fusilier*, but pronounced as above.
fusillades—fū-zīl-ādz'; Fr. pron., fū-zē-yād'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Fusiyama—fōō-zē-yā'-mā.

See *Fujiyama*, the preferred spelling.

futile—fū'-tīl; fū'-tīl or fū'-tīl (Stor.).

future—fū'-tūr; fū'-tūr or fū'-chōōr (Stor.).

futurist—fū'-tūr-īst.

Fyt, Jan—yān fit.

G

gaberdine—gāb-ēr-dēn' or gāb'-ēr-dēn.

Gaboriau, Émile—ā-mēl' gā-bō-ryō'.

Gabriel—gā'-brī-ěl.

Gabrielle—gāb-rē-ěl'.

Gadarenēs—gād-ā-rēnz' or gād'-ā-rēnz.

"The Country of the *Gadarenēs*."

Gade—gā'-dē.

Gades (Cadiz)—gā'-dēz.

Gadhelic—gā-dēl'-īk or gād'-ēl-īk.

"I have been accustomed always to say gād-ēl' īk."—*William Dwight Whitney*.

gadoid—gā'-doid.

Gadski—gāt'-skī.

Gæa—jē'-ā.

See *Gaia*, another spelling.

Gaelic—gā'-līk; gā'-līk or gā'-līk (Stor.).

Gaeta—gā-ēt'-ā.

Gaia—gā'-yā or gī'-ā.

See *Gæa*, another spelling.

Gaillard—gā-yār'.

gainsaid—gān-sēd' or gān'-sēd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gainsay—gān-sā' or gān'-sā.

Gainsborough—gānz'-brō or gānz'-brū.

'gainst—gēnst.

Formerly written without the apostrophe.

Gairdner (James)—gārd'-nēr.

gairish—gār'-ish.

See *garish*, the preferred spelling.

gala—gā'-lā, *not* gāl'-ā.

Galahad (Sir)—gāl'-ā-hād.

Galápagos (Islands)—gā-lā'-pā-gōs.

Galashiels—gāl'-ā-shēlz'.

Galata (Bridge)—gā'-lā-tā

Galatea—gāl'-ā-tē'-ā.

"Pygmalion and *Galatea*."

See *Galatia*.

Galatia—gā-lā'-shī-ā or gā-lā'-shā.

See *Galatea*.

galaxy—gāl'-āk-sī.

Galen—gā'-lēn.

Galignani—gā-lēn-yā'-nē.

See *Agnesi*.

Galilean—gāl'-īl-ē'-ān.

Galileo—gāl'-īl-ē'-ō; It. pron., gā-lē-lā'-ō.

galiot—gāl'-ī-ōt.

Also written *galliot*, but pronounced as above.

Gall—gōl; Ger. pron., gāl.

gallant (n.)—gāl'-ānt' or gāl'-ānt.

gallant (brave)—gāl'-ānt.

See *gallant* (*polite*).

gallant (polite)—gāl'-ānt'.

See *gallant* (*brave*).

gallantly (bravely)—gāl'-ānt-lī.

See *gallantly* (*politely*).

gallantly (politely)—gāl'-ānt'-lī.

See *gallantly* (*bravely*).

gallantry—gāl'-ānt-rī, *rarely* gāl'-ānt'-rī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Gallatin (Albert)—gāl'-ā-tīn; Fr. pron., gā-lā-tāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Gallaudet—gāl-ô-dēt'.

Galle—gā'-lē.

Gallegos—gāl-yā'-gōs.

galleon—gāl'-ē-ūn.

gallery—gāl'-ēr-ī, *not* gāl'-rī.

gallic—gāl'-īk.

"Gallic Acid."

See *Gallic*.

Gallic—gāl'-īk.

See *gallic*.

Gallifet, de—dū gā-lē-fā'.

galligaskin—gāl-ī-gās'-kīn.

Gallinger—gāl'-īn-jēr.

Gallitzin—gā-lēt'-sēn.

The Russian form *Golitsyn* is pronounced as above.

gallivant—gāl-īv-ānt'.

gallop—gāl'-ūp.

See *galop* (*dance*).

gallows—gāl'-ōz or gāl'-ūs.

galoche—gā-lōsh'.

See *galoshe*, the preferred spelling.

galop (*dance*)—gāl'-ūp; Fr. pron., gā-lō'.

galore—gā-lōr'.

galoshe—gā-lōsh'.

Also written *galosh*, but pronounced as above.

See *galoche*.

galsome—gāl'-sūm.

Galvani—gāl-vā'-nē.

Galveston—gāl'-vēs-tūn.

Galway—gāl'-wā.

Gama da, Vasco—vās'-kō dā gā'-mā.

Gamaliel—gā-mā'-lī-ēl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Gambetta—gǎm-bět'-à; Fr. pron., gāN-bět-à'.

For āN, see p. 26.

gamboge—gǎm-bōj' or gǎm-bōōj'.

Gambrinus—gǎm-brī'-nūs.

gamin—gǎm'-in; Fr. pron., gā-mǎn'.

For āN, see p. 26.

gamut—gǎm'-ūt.

Gananoque—gā-nā-nōk'.

Gand—gāN.

For āN, see p. 26.

ganglia—gǎng'-gĭ-ā.

ganglion—gǎng'-gĭ-ōn.

gangrene—gǎng'-grēn, *not* gǎn'-grēn.

gangrenous—gǎng'-grē-nūs, *not* gǎn'-grē-nūs.

ganoid—gǎn'-oid.

Gans—gāns.

Gansevoort—gāns'-vōort.

gantlet (glove)—gānt'-lēt or gānt'-lēt.

See *gauntlet*.

gantlet (punishment)—gānt'-lēt or gānt'-lēt.

Ganymede—gǎn'-īm-ēd.

See *Ganymedes*.

Ganymedes—gǎn-īm-ē'-dēz.

See *Ganymede*.

gaol—jāl.

gape—gāp or gāp; coll., gǎp.

In England, generally pronounced gāp.

"The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gāp) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a*."—*Walker*.

gaper—gā'-pēr or gā'-pēr.

garage—gā-rāzh' or gār'-āj.

"Garage is recent in English, and has as yet acquired no settled pronunciation; compare *mas-sage*, which has been longer in use as a borrowed word."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Garcia—gär'-shĭ-à; Sp. pron., gär-thē'-ä.
See *Cáceres*.

garçon—gär-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

garden—gärd'-n, *not* gÿärd'-n.

See *card*.

gardenia—gär-dē'-nĭ-à.

Gargantua—gär-găn'-tū-à; Fr. pron., gär-gän-twà'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Gargantuan—gär-găn'-tū-än.

gargle—gär'-gl.

gargoyle—gär'-goil.

garibaldi—gär-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ or gär-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe—jöö-sĉp'-pā gä-rē-bäl'-dē;
Eng. pron., gär-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ.

Do not say gär-ĭ-böl'-dĭ.

Garibaldian—gär-ĭ-bäl'-dĭ-än or gä-rĭ-bäl'-dĭ-än.

garish—gär'-ish; gä'-rĭsh (Stor.).

See *gairish*.

Garnier-Pagès—gär-nyā'-pā-zhĉs'.

Garonne—gä-rōn'.

garrote—gär-öt' or gär-öt'.

See *garrotte*.

garrotte—gär-öt'.

See *garrote*.

garrulity—gär-ōō'-lĭt-ĭ.

garrulous—gär'-ōō-lūs.

gas—gäs, *not* gäz.

gasconade—gäs-kōn-äd'.

Gascony—gäs'-kō-nĭ.

gaselier—gäs-ĕ-lēr'.

gaseous—gäs'-ē-ūs or gä'-sē-ūs or gä'-zē-ūs or
gäz'-ē-ūs.

gasoline—gäs'-ō-lĕn or gäs'-ō-lĭn.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gasometer—gās-ōm'-ē-tēr.

Less properly, gāz-ōm'-ē-tēr.

gasp—gāsp, *not* gǎsp.

See *ask*.

Gaston—gās-tôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

gastræa—gās-trē'-ā.

"The *Gastræa* Theory."

gastritis—gās-trī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

gastropod—gās'-trō-pōd.

gastrula—gās'-trōō-lā.

gather—gǎth'-ēr, *not* gēth'-ēr.

Gatti-Gasazza—gā'-tē gā-zāt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Gatun (Dam)—gā-tōōn'.

gaucherie—gōsh-rē'.

Gauche—gow'-chō.

Gaudin—gō-dān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

gauge—gāj.

gaunt—gānt or gōnt.

See *craunch*.

gauntlet—gānt'-lēt or gōnt'-lēt.

See *craunch*, *gantlet* (glove).

Gauss—gows.

Gautama—gō'-tā-mā; Hindu pron., gow'-tā-mā.

See *Gotama*, another spelling.

Gautier, Théophile—tā-ō-fēl' gō-tyā'.

gavel (mallet)—gāv'-ēl, *not* gā'-vēl.

gavel (mowed grain)—gāv'-ēl or gā'-vēl.

gavel (tribute)—gāv'-ēl.

gavelkind—gāv'-ēl-kind.

gavelock—gāv'-ē-lōk.

gavot—gā-vōt' or gāv'-ōt.

See *gavotte*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gavotte—gā-vōt'; Fr. pron., gā-vōt'.

See *gavot*.

Gawain (Sir)—gō'-wān.

Gay-Lussac—gā-lū-sāk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

gazette—gā-zēt'.

"Originally accented as at present, but later also *ga'-zette*, as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming *ga-zette'* from the eighteenth century."—*Web*.

gazetteer—gāz-ēt-ēr', *not* gā-zēt'-ēr.

gazon—gā-zōōn'; Fr. pron., gā-zōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Ge—jē or gā.

Geber—gā'-bēr.

Gebhardt, von—fōn gēb'-härt.

Gebhart—gā-bār'.

Gebir—gā'-bēr.

gee (vb., and interj.)—jē.

Gehenna—gē-hēn'-à, *not* jē-hēn'-à.

Geikie (James)—gē'-kī, *not* gī'-kī.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled *gēē*—hard *g* as in 'gun', long *e* as in 'me'."—*James Geikie*.

geisha—gā'-shà.

gelatinate—jēl-ăt'-īn-ăt.

gelatine—jēl'-à-tīn.

Also written *gelatin*, but pronounced as above.

gelatinous—jēl-ăt'-īn-ūs.

gelatinize—jēl-ăt'-īn-īz.

geld—gēld.

gelding—gēld'-īng.

Gelée, Claude—klōd zhē-lā'.

See *Lorrain, Claude*.

gelid—jēl'-īd.

Gelon—jē'-lōn.

Gemini—jēm'-īn-ī, *not* jīm'-īn-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Gemmi (Pass)—gēm'-mē.

gendarme—jěn-därm'; Fr. pron., zhāN-därm'.

For āN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jěn-ē-à-lěj'-ik-āl or jē-nē-à-lěj'-ik-āl.

genealogist—jěn-ē-āl'-ō-jist or jē-nē-āl'-ō-jist.

Do not pronounce the *third* syllable ōl, in this and the two following words.

genealogize—jěn-ē-āl'-ō-jiz or jē-nē-āl'-ō-jiz.

See note under *genealogist*.

genealogy—jěn-ē-āl'-ō-jī or jē-nē-āl'-ō-jī.

See note under *genealogist*.

Genée—zhē-nā'.

generally—jěn'-ēr-āl-ī, *not* jěn'-rāl-ī.

generic—jē-nēr'-ik.

Genesareth (Lake)—gē-nēs'-à-rēth.

See *Gennesaret (Lake)*.

Genesis—jěn'-ē-sīs.

Genest—zhē-ně'.

Also written *Genêt*, but pronounced as above.

Genevèse—jěn-ē-vēz' or jěn-ē-vēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Genevieve—jěn-ē-vēv'.

Geneviève—zhěn-vē-ēv'.

Genevra—jē-něv'-rà.

See *Ginevra*, another spelling.

Genghis Khan—jěn'-gīz kǎn.

This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.

For k, see p. 28.

genial—jē'-nī-āl or jēn'-yāl.

geniality—jē-nī-āl'-it-ī or jēn'-yāl'-it-ī.

genialize—jē'-nī-āl-iz or jēn'-yāl-iz.

genie—jē'-nī.

génie—zhā-nē'.

genii—jē'-nī-ī.

genius (spirit)—jē'-nī-ūs or jēn'-yūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

genius (talent)—jēn'-yŭs or jē'-nĭ-ŭs.

genius loci—jē'-nĭ-ŭs lō'-sĭ.

Genlis, de—dŭ zhān-lēs'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Gennesaret (Lake)—gēn-čs'-à-rēt or jē-nēs'-à-rēt.

See *Genesareth (Lake)*.

Genoa—jēn'-ō-à, *not* jēn-ō'-à.

Genoese—jēn-ō-ēz' or jēn-ō-ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Genova—jēn'-ō-vā.

genre—zhān'-r.

For ān, see p. 26.

gens—jēnz.

Genseric—jēn'-sēr-ĭk.

"*Genseric the Vandal.*"

gentes—jēn'-tēz.

gentian—jēn'-shān.

Gentile—jēn'-tĭl.

The Century Dictionary prefers jēn'-tĭl, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

Gentilism—jēn'-tĭl-ĭzm or jēn'-tĭl-ĭzm.

Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary say jēn'-tĭl-ĭzm.

gentilize—jēn'-tĭl-ĭz.

gentlemen—jēn'-tl-mēn, *not* jēn'-tl-mŭn.

See *damage*.

genuflection—jēn-ŭ-flĕk'-shŭn or jē-nŭ-flĕk'-shŭn.

genuine—jēn'-ŭ-ĭn, *not* jēn'-ŭ-ĭn.

geocentric—jē-ō-sēn'-trĭk.

See *heliocentric*.

Geoffrey—jĕf'-rĭ.

Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf'-rĭ krā'-ŭn.

Geoffroy—zhōf-frwā'.

Also written *Geoffroi*, but pronounced as above.

geography—jē-ōg'-rà-fĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

geometry—jē-ōm'-ē-trī.

Georg—gā-ōrg'.

For G, see p. 28.

Georges—zhōrzh.

Georges (M'd'lle)—zhōrzh.

Georgics—jōr'-jīks.

"The *Georgics* of Virgil."

Geraint (Sir)—jēr-ānt'.

Geraldine—jēr'-āl-dīn.

The usual pronunciation is jēr-āl-dēn'.

Gerard—jēr'-ārd or jē-rārd'.

Gérard—zhā-rār'.

gerb—jērb.

Also written *gerbe*, but pronounced as above

Gerber—gēr'-bēr.

Gergesenes—gēr'-gē-sēnz or gēr-gē-sēnz'.

Gergesites—gēr'-gē-sīts.

Gerhardt (chemist)—zhā-rār'.

Gerhardt (poet)—gēr'-hārt.

Gerizim—gēr'-īz-īm or gē-rī'-zīm.

See *Ebal*.

germane—jēr-mān' or jēr'-mān.

Germania—jēr-mā'-nī-ā; Ger. pron., gēr-mā'-
nē-ā.

Germanicus—jēr-mān'-īk-ūs.

Germinal—zhēr-mē-nāl'.

Gerolstein—zhēr'-ōl-stīn.

"La Grande Duchesse de *Gerolstein*."

Gérôme—zhā-rōm'.

Geronimo (Apache)—jē-rōn'-īm-ō.

Géronte—zhā-rōnt'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Gerry—gēr'-ī.

gerrymander—gēr-ī-mān'-dēr.

Gerster—gēr'-stēr.

Gertrude—gēr'-trōōd.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

gerund—jër'-ünd, *not* jē'-ründ.

Gervinus—gër-vē'-nōōs.

Geryon—jē'-rī-ön.

Gesenius—gē-sē'-nī-ūs; Ger. pron., gē-zā'-nē-ōōs.

gest—jěst.

Also written *geste*, but pronounced as above.

Gesta Romanorum—jës'-tà rō-mā-nō'-rüm.

gesture—jës'-tūr, *not* jës'-chūr.

get—gět, *never* gīt.

Gethsemane—gěth-sēm'-à-nē.

gew-gaw—gū'-gô.

geyser—gī'-sēr or gī'-zēr.

"This word has long been Anglicized, and current usage is divided about equally between the two pronunciations given above, gē'-sēr being no longer recognized. The pronunciation gā'-sēr or gā'-sēr, little heard, represents approximately the Icelandic pronunciation."—*Web*.

ghastly—gäst'-lī, *not* gäst'-lī.

See *ask*.

ghaut (landing-place)—gôt.

Also written *ghat*, but pronounced as above.

See *Ghauts (The)*.

Ghauts (The)—gôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

Also written *Ghats*, but pronounced as above.

See *ghaut (landing-place)*.

Gheber—gē'-bēr or gā'-bēr.

Also written *Ghebre*, but pronounced as above.

Gheezeh—gē'-zē.

See *Gizeh*, the preferred spelling.

Ghent—gěnt.

gherkin—gër'-kīn.

Ghetto—gět'-ō.

Ghibelline—gīb'-ěl-īn.

Ghiberti—gē-běr'-tē.

In Italian, *gh*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ghirlandajo—gēr-lān-dā'-yō.

See *Ghiberti*.

Ghizeh—gē'-zē.

See *Gizeh*, the preferred spelling.

ghoul—gōol, *not* gowl.

"They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither beast nor human,
They are *Ghouls*,"—*Poe*.

Giacomo—jā'-kō-mō.

See *Giorgio*.

Gianicolo, Monte—mōn'-tā jā-nē'-kō-lō.

See *Giorgio*.

giaour—jowr.

gib (cat)—gīb, *not* jīb.

gib (clasp)—gīb, *not* jīb.

gib (vb.)—gīb, *not* jīb.

gibber—jīb'-ēr or gīb'-ēr.

" . . . the sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets."
Shakespeare.

gibberish—gīb'-ēr-īsh.

gibbet—jīb'-ēt or jīb'-īt.

gibbon—gīb'-ūn.

gibbose—gīb'-ōs' or gīb'-ōs.

gibbosity—gīb'-ōs'-īt-ī.

gibbous—gīb'-ūs.

gibe—jīb.

Also written *jibe*, but pronounced as above.

giblet—jīb'-lēt or jīb'-līt.

Gibraltar—jīb-rōl'-tār; Sp. pron., hē-brāl-tār'.

See *Gila*.

Gide—zhēd.

Giers, de—dū gērs.

Giessbach—gēs'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Gifford—gīf'-ērd.

gigantean—jī-găn-tē'-ăn, *not* jī-găn'-tē-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Gigantes—jī-ġǎn'-tēz.

gigantic—jī-ġǎn'-tīk.

giglet—ġīġ'-lēt, *not* jīġ'-lēt.

gigot—jīġ'-ōt; Fr. pron., zhē-ġō'.

gig-saw—jīġ'-sō.

Gila—hē'-lā.

"In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach*."—*Gaz*.

Gila monster—hē'-lā mōn'-stēr.

See *Gila*.

Gilbertine—ġīl'-bēr-tīn or ġīl'-bēr-tīn.

Gil Blas de Santillane—zhēl blās dū sǎn-tē-lǎn'.

Gil Blas, in Spanish, is pronounced hēl blās.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

See *Gila*.

Gilboa—ġīl-bō'-à or ġīl'-bō-à.

Gilchrist—ġīl'-krīst.

Giles—jīlz.

gill (brook)—ġīl.

gill (girl)—jīl.

"Each Jack with his *Gill*."—*Ben Jonson*.

gill (glen)—ġīl.

gill (measure)—jīl.

gillie—ġīl'-ī.

Also written *gilly*, but pronounced as above.

gilly-flower—jīl'-ī flow'-ēr, *not* ġīl'-ī flow'-ēr.

gimbal—ġīm'-bāl or jīm'-bāl.

gin (machine)—jīn, *not* ġīn.

The Cotton *Gin*."

gin (snare)—jīn, *not* ġīn.

Ginevra—jē-něv'-rā.

See *Genevra*.

gingival—jīn'-jīv-ăl or jīn-jī'-văl.

Gioconda, La—lā jō-kōn'-dā.

See *Giorgio*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Gioja—jō'-yā.

See *Giorgio*.

Giordano Bruno—jör-dä'-nō brōō'-nō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giorgio—jör'-jō.

G, in Italian, before *e, i, u*, or *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound of *j*.

Giorgione—jör-jō'-nā.

See *Giorgio*.

Giotto—jōt'-tō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giovanni—jō-vān'-nē.

See *Giorgio*.

giraffe—jir-āf', *not* jir-āf'.

Stormonth gives zhīr-āf' as an alternative pronunciation.

Giralda—hē-rāl'-dā.

See *Gila*.

girandole—jir'-ān-dōl; Fr. pron., zhē-rān-dōl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Girard (College)—jir-ārd'.

Girard—jir-ārd'; Fr. pron., zhē-rār'.

Girardin—zhē-rār-dān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

gird—gērd.

girl—gērl, *not* gyērl.

See *card*.

Giroflé-Girofla—zhē-rō-flā' zhē-rō-flā'.

Girolamo—jē-rō'-lā-mō.

Gironde—zhē-rōnd'; Eng. pron., jir-ōnd'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Girondin—jir-ōn'-dīn; Fr. pron., zhē-rōn-dān'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

Girondist—jir-ōn'-dīst.

See *Girondiste*.

Girondiste—zhē-rōn-dēst'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

See *Girondist*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

girth—gērth.

gist—jĭst, *not* ġĭst.

Giulia—jōō'-lē-ä.

See *Giorgio*.

Giuliano—jōō-lē-ä'-nō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giulio—jōō'-lē-ō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giulio Romano—jōō'-lē-ō rō-mä'-nō.

See *Giorgio*.

Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp'-pā.

See *Giorgio*.

Gizeh—gē'-zē.

"The Pyramids at Gizeh."

glacé—glā-sā'.

glacial—glā'-shāl or glā'-shĭ-āl or glā'-sĭ-āl.

glacier—glā'-shĕr or glās'-ĭ-ĕr or glā'-shĭ-ĕr.

glacis—glā'-sĭs or glās'-ĭs; Fr. pron., glā-sē'.

gladiator—glād'-ĭ-ā-tēr.

gladiole—glād'-ĭ-ōl.

gladiolus—glā-dĭ'-ō-lūs or glād-ĭ-ō'-lūs.

"The penultimate *o* in this word is short, and the accent therefore, as Latin, properly falls upon the antepenult (glā-dĭ'-ō-lūs), as indicated by most orthoëpists; glād-ĭ-ō'-lūs is, however, common in popular or colloquial usage."—*Web*.

Gladstone—glād'-stŭn, *not* glād'-stōn.

Gladys—glād'-ĭs.

glaive—glāv.

Glamis—glāms.

Commonly pronounced glā'-mĭs.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis*."—*Shakespeare*.

glamour—glām'-ĕr or glā'-mĕr.

glance—glāns, *not* ġlāns.

See *ask*.

Glasgow—glās'-kō or glās'-gō.

glass—glās, *not* ġlās.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Glastonbury—*glás'-ŭn-bēr-ĭ* or *glás'-tŭn-bēr-ĭ*.

"*Glastonbury Abbey.*"

See *Alnwick*.

glauberite—*glô'-bēr-ĭt* or *glow'-bēr-ĭt*.

Glauber's Salts—*glô'-bērz sôlts* or *glow'-bērz sôlts*.

glaucoma—*glô-kô'-mâ*.

glaucous—*glô'-kŭs*.

Glaucus—*glô'-kŭs*.

"*The Last Days of Pompeii.*"

glazier—*glā'-zhēr* or *glā'-zĭ-ēr* or *glā'-zhĭ-ēr*.

glenoid—*glē'-noid*.

"*The Glenoid Cavity.*"

glissade—*glĭs-ād'* or *glĭs-ād'*.

glisten—*glĭs'-n*, *not glĭst'-n*.

globose—*glô'-bôs* or *glō-bôs'*.

globule—*glôb'-ŭl*.

Gloriana—*glō-rĭ-ā'-nâ*.

"*The Faërie Queene.*"

gloss—*glôs*, *not glôs nor glôs*.

See *accost*.

glottis—*glôt'-ĭs*.

See *epiglottis*.

Gloucester—*glôs'-tēr*.

See *Alnwick*.

glower—*glow'-ēr*.

glucinum—*glŭ-sĭ'-nŭm*.

Gluck, von—*fŏn glŏok*.

See *Glück, von*.

Glück, von—*fŏn glŭk*.

See *Gluck, von*.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

glucose—*glŭ'-kôs*.

glue—*glŭ*, *not glŏo*.

gluey—*glŭ'-ĭ*, *not glŏo'-ĭ*.

gluteal—*glŭ-tē'-ăl* or *glŭ'-tē-ăl*.

gluten—*glŭ'-tĕn*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

glycerine—*glīs'-ēr-ĭn*, *not glīs'-ēr-ēn*.

Also written *glycerin*, but pronounced as above.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

glycogen—*glī'-kō-jĕn*.

Glyptotheca—*glīp-tō-thē'-kā*.

Glyptothek—*glīp-tō-tāk'*.

Gneisenau, von—*fŏn ġnī'-zē-now*.

gneiss—*nīs*.

Gneist, von—*fŏn ġnīst*.

gnome—*nŏm*.

gnomic—*nŏ'-mĭk* or *nŏm'-ĭk*.

"The *Gnomic* Poets."

gnomical—*nŏ'-mĭk-ăl* or *nŏm'-ĭk-ăl*.

gnomon—*nŏ'-mŏn*.

gnostic—*nŏs'-tĭk*.

See *agnostic*.

gnu—*nŏō* or *nū*.

goatee—*gŏ-tē'*.

go-bang—*gŏ-băng'*.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Gobelin—*gŏb'-ē-lĭn*; Fr. pron., *gŏ-blăn'*.

For *ăn*, see p. 27.

Gobi—*gŏ'-bē*.

"The Desert of *Gobi*."

goblin—*gŏb'-lĭn*.

God—*gŏd*.

"From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (*gŏd*) or even (*gôd*)."—*Oxford English Dictionary*.

See *accost*.

Godavery—*gŏ-dă'-vēr-ĭ*.

Godiva (Lady)—*gŏ-dī'-vā*.

Godoy, de—*dā gŏ-thŏ'-ē*; Eng. pron., *dŭ gŏ-doi'*.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Goelet—*gŏ-lĕt'*.

Goethals—*gŭ'-tălz*; Ger. pron., *gŏ'-tăls*.

For *ŏ*, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Goethe, von—fön gō'-tē.

Also written *Göthe*, *von*; but pronounced as above.

For ö, see p. 25.

Goethean—gû'-tē-än.

Goethian—gû'-tī-än.

Goetz—göts.

For ö, see p. 25.

goiter—goi'-tēr.

Also written *goitre*, but pronounced as above.

goître—gwä'-tr.

See *goiter*.

Golconda—göl-kön'-dä.

golden—göld'-n, *not* göld'-ën.

Goldmark—gölt'-märk.

Goldschmidt (M'me)—gölt'-shmīt.

Golgotha—göl'-gō-thà, *not* göl-gō'-thà.

golf—gölf.

The Standard Dictionary gives gōf as an alternative pronunciation.

"Sometimes gōf, an approximate imitation of the Scotch pronunciation."—*Web*.

Goliath—gō-lī'-äth, *not* gō-lī'-ä.

Frequently mispronounced.

gondola—gön'-dō-là, *not* gön-dō'-là.

gondolier—gön-dō-lēr'.

gone—gôn.

See *accost*.

gonfalon—gön'-fà-lön.

gonfalonier—gön-fà-lön-ēr'.

goniometer—gō-nī-öm'-ē-tēr.

gonorrhea—gön-ör-rē'-ä.

Also written *gonorrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

gooseberry—gōōz'-bēr-ī or gōōs'-bēr-ī.

Stormonth says gōōz'-bēr-ī.

gopher (wood)—gō'-fēr.

Gordian—gôr'-dī-än.

"The *Gordian Knot*."

Gordius—gôr'-dī-ūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

gorgeous—gôr'-jüs; gôr'-jĭ-üs (Stor.).

gorget—gôr'-jët.

Gorgias—gôr'-jĭ-äs.

Gorgon—gôr'-gön.

Gorgonian—gôr-gō'-nĭ-ăn.

gorgonize—gôr'-gön-iz.

gorilla—gō-rĭl'-à.

Gorki—gôr'-kē.

gormand—gôr'-mänd.

See *gourmand*.

Gortchakoff—gâr-chà-kôf'.

Also written *Gorchakov*, *Gortchakov*, *Gortchakow*,
but pronounced as above.

goshawk—gös'-hök.

gosling—göz'-lĭng, *not* gös'-lĭng.

gospel—gös'-pěl.

See *accost*.

gospeler—gös'-pěl-ēr.

gossamer—gös'-à-mēr, *not* göz'-à-mēr.

Gosse—gös.

Got—gō.

Gotama—gō'-tà-mà.

See *Gautama*, another spelling.

Gotha (duchy)—gō'-tā.

See *Luther*.

Gotha (Canal)—gō'-tā or yō'-tā,

For ò, see p. 25.

Gotham (England)—gōt'-ăm.

Often improperly pronounced gō'-thăm.

"The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of *Gotham*."

See *Gotham* (*New York City*).

Gotham (*New York City*)—gō'-thăm or
gōth'-ăm.

See *Gotham* (*England*).

Gothamite—gō'-thăm-ĭt or gōth'-ăm-ĭt.

Gothicism—gōth'-ĭ-sĭzm.

Gothicize—gōth'-ĭ-sĭz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Götterdämmerung—göt-tēr-dâ'-mēr-öong.

For ö, see p. 25.

Göttingen—gö'-tīng-ën.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—göt'-shälk, *not* göt'-shôk.

gouge—gowj or gōōj.

Gough (John B.)—gôf, *not* gowf *nor* gôf.

See *accost*.

goulash—gōō'-läsh.

See *gulash*.

Gounod—gōō-nō'.

gourd—gōrd or gōōrd.

gourde (coin)—gōōrd.

Gourgaud—gōōr-gō'.

gourmand—gōōr'-mänd; Fr. pron., gōōr-män'.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *gormand*.

gourmet—gōōr-mě'.

gout (drop)—gowt, *not* gōōt.

"Gouts of blood."—*Shakespeare*.

goût (taste)—gōō.

gouvernante—gōō-věr-nänt'.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *governante*.

Gouverneur—gōōv-ěr-nēr'; Fr. pron., gōō-věr-nör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

gouvernante—güv'-ěr-nänt.

The Century Dictionary pronounces the final syllable nänt.

See *gouvernante*.

government—güv'-ěrn-měnt, *not* güv'-ěr-měnt.

Pronounce the second syllable ěrn, *not* ěr.

governor—güv'-ěr-nēr.

Gower—gow'-ěr or gōr.

gown—gown, *not* gownd.

Gracias á Dios—grä'-thē-äs ä dē-ōs'.

See *Cáceres*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gracile—*grās'-īl.*

gracioso—*grā-shī-ō'-sō*; Sp. pron., *grā-thē-ō'-sō.*

See *Cécères.*

gradual—*grād'-ū-āl*, *not* *grāj'-ū-āl.*

graduate—*grād'-ū-āt*, *not* *grāj'-ū-āt.*

Graefe, von—*fōn grā'-fē.*

graft—*grāft*, *not* *grāft.*

See *ask.*

grafter—*grāft'-ēr*, *not* *grāft'-ēr.*

See *ask.*

Grail (Holy)—*grāl.*

gramercy—*grā-mēr'-sī.*

"Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight."
Spenser.

Gramercy (New York City Park)—*grām'-ēr-sī.*

graminivorous—*grām-īn-iv'-ō-rūs.*

gramme—*grām.*

Gramont, de—*dū grā-môn'.*

For *ōN*, see p. 26.

Granada—*grā-nā'-dā*; Sp. pron., *grā-nā'-thā.*

See *Guadalquivir.*

granary—*grān'-ā-rī*, *not* *grā'-nā-rī.*

"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*; but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."—*Walker.*

grandchild—*grānd'-chīld*, *not* *grān'-chīld.*

Pronounce the *d* sound in the first syllable.

granddaughter—*grānd'-dô-tēr*, *not* *grān'-dô-tēr.*

See *grandchild.*

Grande Chartreuse, La—*lā grānd shār-trôz'.*

For *ō*, *āN*, see pp. 25, 26.

Grande Grille (Vichy)—*grānd grē'-yū.*

For *āN*, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

Grande Mademoiselle, La—là ġränd mäd'-
inwä-zěl'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Grande Terre—ġränd târ'.

For äN, see p. 26.

grandeur—ġrän'-dūr, *not* ġrän'-jūr.

grandfather—ġränd'-fä-thēr, *not* ġrän'-fä-thēr.

See *grandchild*.

grandiose—ġrän'-dī-ōs.

grandma—ġränd'-mä; coll., ġrän'-mä.

grandmamma—ġränd-mä-mä' or ġränd-mä'-mä.

See *grandchild*.

Grand Monarque, Le—lū ġrän mō-närk'.

For äN, see p. 26.

grandmother—ġränd'-mūth-ēr.

See *grandchild*.

grandpa—ġränd'-pä; coll., ġrän'-pä.

grandpapa—ġränd-pä-pä' or ġränd-pä'-pä.

See *grandchild*.

Grand Prix de Paris—ġrän prē dū pä-rē'.

For äN, see p. 26.

grandsire—ġränd'-sīr, *not* ġrän'-sīr.

See *grandchild*.

grandson—ġränd'-sūn, *not* ġrän'-sūn.

See *grandchild*.

Granicus (Battle of the)—ġrā-nī'-kūs, *not* ġrän'-
īk-ūs.

granivorous—ġrā-nīv'-ō-rūs.

grant—ġrānt, *not* ġrānt.

See *ask*.

grasp—ġrāsp, *not* ġrāsp.

See *ask*.

grass—ġrās, *not* ġrās.

See *ask*.

Gratiano—ġrā-shī-ä'-nō or ġrā-tē-ä'-nō.

gratis—ġrā'-tīs, *not* ġrāt'-īs.

"Free, gratis, and for nothing."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gratitude—*grăt'-î-tūd*, *not grăt'-î-tōod*.

gratuitous—*grà-tū'-î-tūs*.

gratuity—*grà-tū'-î-tī*.

gratulatory—*grăt'-ū-là-tō-rī*.

gravamen—*grà-vā'-mĕn*.

Gravelotte (Battle of)—*grāv-lōt'*.

grazier—*grā'-zhĕr*.

grease (n.)—*grēs*.

grease (vb.)—*grēz* or *grēs*.

greaser—*grēz'-ĕr* or *grēs'-ĕr*.

greasy—*grēz'-ĭ* or *grēs'-ĭ*.

greave—*grēv*.

Greenough—*grē'-nō*.

Greenwich (England)—*grĭn'-ĭj*.

See *Alnwick*.

Greenwich (U. S.)—*grĕn'-wĭch*.

Popularly pronounced *grĭn'-ĭch*.

Gregorian—*grē-gō'-rĭ-ăn*, *not grē-gōr'-ĭ-ăn*.

"The *Gregorian* Calendar."

Gregory Nazianzen—*grĕg'-ō-rĭ năz-ĭ-ăn'-zĕn*.

Grenada (U. S.)—*grĕn-ă'-dă*.

See *Granada*.

Grenada (West Indies)—*grĕn-ă'-dă*.

grenade—*grē-năd'*.

grenadier—*grĕn-ă-dĕr'*.

grenadin (flower)—*grĕn'-ă-dĭn*.

Also written *grenadine*, but pronounced as above.

grenadine (fabric)—*grĕn'-ă-dĕn*.

Grenoble—*grē-nōb'-l*.

Grétry—*grā-trĕ'*.

Greuze—*grōz*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Greville—*grĕv'-ĭl*.

See *Gréville, Henri*.

Gréville, Henri—*ăN-rĕ' grā-vĕl'*.

For *ăN*, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Grévy—*grā-vē'*.

gridiron—*grīd'-ī-ŭrn*, *not grīd'-ī-rŭn*.

Grieg—*grēg*.

grievous—*grē'-vūs*.

grimace—*grīm-ās'*.

Grimaldi—*grē-māl'-dē*.

grimalkin—*grīm-āl'-kĭn* or *grīm-ōl'-kĭn*.

grimly—*grīm'-lĭ*.

grimy—*grī'-mĭ*.

Grindelwald—*grĭn'-dĕl-vālt*.

grindstone—*grīnd'-stōn*.

"Formerly often spelt without the 'd' and still commonly pronounced *grīnd'-stŭn*, *grĭn'-stun*, colloquially and in dialect."—*Web*.

gripe—*grĭp*, *not grĭp*.

"Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*."
Shakespeare.

grippe (influenza)—*grĭp*; Fr. pron., *grĕp*.

grisette—*grĭz-ĕt'*; Fr. pron., *grē-zĕt'*.

Grisi—*grē'-sē*.

grisly—*grĭz'-lĭ*, *not grĭs'-lĭ*.

Grisons—*grē-zōN'*.

For *ōN*, see p. 27.

gristle—*grĭs'-l*, *not grĭz'-l*.

gristly—*grĭs'-lĭ*, *not grĭz'-lĭ*.

See *grizzly*.

grizzly—*grĭz'-lĭ*.

See *gristly*.

groat (coin)—*grōt* or *grôt*.

"The second was until recently the preferred pronunciation."—*Web*.

grocery—*grō'-sēr-ĭ*, *not grōs'-rĭ*.

rogram—*grōg'-rām*.

Grolier—*grōl-yā'* or *grōl'-yā*.

"The *Grolier* Design."

Grolier de Servières—*grōl-yā' dŭ sēr-vyâr'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Groot—*grōt*, *not grōōt*.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (*ō*).

Gros—*grō*.

groschen (coin)—*grō'-shĕn*.

Grosvenor—*grōv'-nĕr*.

See *Alnwick*.

Grote—*grōt*.

grotesque—*grō-tĕsk'*.

Grotius—*grō'-shĭ-ŭs*.

grotto—*grōt'-ō*.

Grouchy, de—*dŭ grōō-shĕ'*, *not dŭ grōō'-chĕ*.

grovel—*grōv'-ĕl*, *not grŭv'-ĕl*.

groveler—*grōv'-ĕl-ĕr*, *not grŭv'-ĕl-ĕr*.

gruel—*grōō'-ĕl*.

Grütli—*grüt'-lĕ*.

"The Men of *Grütli*."

For *ü*, see p. 26.

Gruyère (cheese)—*grŭ-yâr'*.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

Guadalajara—*gwā-thā-lā-hā'-rā*.

See *Guadalquivir*, *Jorullo*.

Guadalquivir—*gō-dāl-kwĭv'-ĕr*; Sp. pron., *gwā-thāl-kĕ-vĕr'*.

"At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer."—*Gaz*.

Guadalupe—*gō-dā-lōōp'*; Sp. pron., *gwā-thālōō'-pā*.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Guadarrama, Sierra da—*syĕr'-rā dā gwā-dā-rā'-mā*.

guaiacum—*gwĭ'-ā-kŭm*.

Guam—*gwām*.

guanaco—*gwā-nā'-kō*.

guano—*gwā'-nō*.

guarantee—*gār-ān-tĕ'*.

See *guaranty*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

guarantor—gär'-än-tôr, *not* gär-än-tôr'.

guaranty—gär'-än-tî.

See *guarantee*.

guard—gärd, *not* gyärd.

See *card*.

Guardafui (Cape)—gwär-dä-fwē'.

guardian—gär'-dī-än, *not* gär-dēn'.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mä'-lä; Sp. pron., gwä-tä-mä'-lä.

See *Aguinaldo*.

guava—gwä'-vâ.

Guayaquil—gwī-â-kēl'.

gubernatorial—gū-bēr-nâ-tō'-rî-äl.

gudgeon—gŭj'-ŭn.

guilder (rose)—gěl'-dēr.

Guelph—gwēlf.

Also written *Guelf*, but pronounced as above.

Guendolen—gwěn'-dō-lēn.

See *Gwendolen*.

Guercino—gwēr-chē'-nō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

guerdon—gēr'-dŭn.

Guericke, von—fōn gā'-rîk-ē.

Guérin, de—dŭ gā-răN'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Guernsey—gērn'-zî.

Guerrière, La—lä gâr-yâr'.

guerrilla—gēr-îl'-â.

Gueux—gō.

For ô, see p. 25.

Guglielmo—gōōl-yāl'-mō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Guiana—gē-ä'-nâ.

See *Aguinaldo*, *Guyana*.

Guicciardini—gwē-châr-dē'-nē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Guiccioli—*g̃wē'-chō-lē*.

"Countess *Guiccioli*."

See *Bertuccio*.

Guichard—*g̃ē-shār'*.

guidance—*g̃ī'-dāns*, *not gyī'-dāns*.

See *card*.

guide—*g̃īd*, *not gyīd*.

See *card*.

Guido Reni—*g̃wē'-dō rā'-nē*, *not g̃ē'-dō rā'-nē*.

guidon—*g̃ī'-dōn*; Fr. pron., *g̃ē-dôn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

guild—*g̃īld*.

Also written *gild*, but pronounced as above.

Guild—*g̃īld*.

Guildenstern—*g̃īl'-dēn-stērn*.

guilder (coin)—*g̃īl'-dēr*.

Guildford—*g̃īl'-fērd* or *g̃īld'-fērd*.

guildhall—*g̃īld'-hōl*.

guile—*g̃īl*, *not g̃yīl*.

See *card*.

Guillaume—*g̃ē-yōm'*.

guillemot—*g̃īl'-ē-mōt*.

guilloche—*g̃īl'-ōsh'*.

Guillotin—*g̃ē-yō-tān'*.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

guillotine—*g̃īl'-ō-tēn*.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

guimpe—*g̃ämp*; Fr. pron., *g̃ānp*.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

guinea (coin)—*g̃īn'-ī*.

Guinea—*g̃īn'-ī*.

Guiniver—*g̃wīn'-ī-vēr*.

Guinivere—*g̃wīn'-ī-vēr'*.

Guiney—*g̃ī'-nī*.

Guinness—*g̃īn'-ēs*.

"*Guinness's Ale*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

guipure—*gē-pūr'*; Fr. pron., *gē-pūr'*.

For *û*, see p. 26.

Guiscard—*gēs-kār'*.

Guiscardo—*gwis-kār'-dō*.

"Sigismonda and *Guiscardo*."

See *Sigismonda*.

guise—*gīz*, *not gēyīz*.

See *card*.

Guise, de—*dū gū-ēz'* or *dū gēz*.

See *Barras*.

Guizot—*gē-zō'* or *gwe-zō'*.

See *Barras*.

gulash—*gōō'-lāsh*.

See *goolash*, the preferred spelling.

gulden (coin)—*gōōl'-dēn*.

gules (heraldry)—*gūlz*.

gum arabic—*gūm ār'-ā-bīk*, *not gūm ār-ā'-bīk*.

See *Arabic*.

gums—*gūmz*.

Gunsaulus—*gūn-sō'-lūs*.

gunstock—*gūn'-stōk*, *not gūn'-stōk*.

Gunter—*gūn'-tēr*.

Günther—*gūn'-tēr*.

For *û*, see p. 26.

gunwale—*gūn'-ēl* or formally, *gūn'-wāl*.

"Commonly pronounced *gūn'-ēl*."—*Wor*.

gustatory—*gūs'-tā-tō-rī*.

Gustavus—*gūs-tā'-vūs*, *not gūs-tā'-vūs*.

Gustavus Adolphus—*gūs-tā'-vūs ā-dōl'-fūs*; Ger.
pron., *gōōs-tā'-voōs ā-dōl'-foōs*.

Gustavus Vasa—*gōōs-tā'-voōs vā'-sā*.

Gutenberg—*gōō'-tēn-bērg*.

For *G*, see p. 28.

Guthrie (Thomas)—*gūth'-rī*.

gutta-percha—*gūt'-ā pēr'-chā*.

Guyana—*gē-ā'-nā*.

Guyandotte—*gī-ān-dōt'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Guy Fawkes—*gī fôks'*.

Guyon—*gī'-on* or *gē'-ôn*; Fr. pron., *gū-ē-ôn'*.

For *ü*, *ôn*, see pp. 26, 27.

Guyon (Sir)—*gī'-ün*.

Spenser's "*Faerie Queene*."

Guyot—*gē-yō'*.

Guzmán, de—*dā gōōth-mān'*.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Guzmán Blanco—*gōōs-mān' blāng'-kō*.

In Spanish America, *z* is commonly pronounced like English *s* in *sun*.

"The Spanish language, as spoken in Mexico and South America, differs in some points materially from the true Spanish. Thus *z* and *c* before *e* and *i*, instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*. Among the uneducated classes *ll* is universally sounded like *y*: thus, *gallo* is pronounced *gā'-yō*."—*Biog*.

Gwendolen—*gwēn'-dō-lēn*.

See *Guendolen*.

gybe—*jīb*.

Also written *jibe*, but pronounced as above.

Gyges—*jī'-jēz*.

"*Gyges's Ring*."

gymkhana—*jīm-kā'-nā*.

gymnasium—*jīm-nā'-zī-ūm*, *not* *jīm-nā'-zhūm*;

Ger. pron., *gīm-nā'-zī-ōōm* or *gūm-nā'-zī-ōōm*.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

gymnast—*jīm'-nāst*.

gymnastics—*jīm-nās'-tīks*.

gymnosophist—*jīm-nōs'-ō-fīst*.

gynosperm—*jīm'-nō-spērm*.

See *angiosperm*.

gynæceum—*jīn-ē-sē'-ūm* or *jī-nē-sē'-ūm*.

gynarchy—*jīn'-ār-kī* or *jī'-nār-kī*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

gynecologist—jĭn-ē-kōl'-ō-jĭst or jĭ-nē-kōl'-ō-jĭst.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says ġī-nē-kōl'-ō-jĭst.

Also written *gynæcologist*, but pronounced as above.

gynecology—jĭn-ē-kōl'-ō-jĭ or jĭ-nē-kōl'-ō-jĭ.

Also written *gynæcology*, but pronounced as above.

gynobase—jĭn'-ō-bās or jĭ'-nō-bās.

gynoecium—jĭn-ē'-sĭ-ŭm or jĭ-nē'-sĭ-ŭm.

Also written *gynecium*, but pronounced as above.

gynophore—jĭn'-ō-fōr or jĭ'-nō-fōr.

gypsum—jĭp'-sŭm.

gyrate—jĭ'-rāt.

gyration—jĭ-rā'-shŭn.

gyratory—jĭ'-rā-tō-rĭ.

gyrfalcon—jĕr'-fōk-n.

See *jyrfalcon*, another spelling.

gyroscope—jĭ'-rō-skōp.

Gyula—dyōōl'-ō.

Gyulai—dyōōl'-ō-ě.

gyve (fetter)—jĭv.

"Formerly, probably until after 1800, ġiv."—

Web.

H

Haakon (King)—hō'-kōn.

Haarlem—hār'-lēm.

See *Boerhaave*.

Haas—hās.

Haase—hā'-zē.

Habakkuk—hā-bāk'-ŭk or hāb'-ā-kŭk.

"The Book of *Habakkuk*."

Habana—hā-vā'-nā.

In Spanish, *b*, especially between two vowels, often has the sound of English *v*, in *vow*.

See *Havana*.

habeas corpus—hā'-bē-ās kōr'-pŭs, *not* hāb'-ē-ās kōr'-pŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

haberdine—hăb'-ēr-dēn or hăb'-ēr-dĭn.

habergeon—hăb'-ēr-jŭn or hă-bēr'-jŭn.

habiliment—hă-bĭl'-ĭm-ĕnt.

Habitant—ă-bē-tăN'.

"The *Habitants* of Canada."

For ăN, see p. 26.

habitat—hăb'-ĭ-tăt.

habitué—hă-bĭt'-ŭ-ă; Fr. pron., ă-bē-tŭ-ă'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

hacienda—ă-syĕn'-dă or hă-sĭ-ĕn'-dă.

In Spanish America, *c* before *e* or *i* is usually pronounced like English *s* in *sun*.

Hackert—hăk'-ĕrt.

Hades—hă'-dēz.

Hading (Jane)—ă-dăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

hadj—hăj.

hadji—hăj'-ĕ.

Hadrian—hă'-drĭ-ăn.

See *Adrian*.

Haeckel—hĕk'-l; Ger. pron., hă'-kl.

hæmatin—hē'-mă-tĭn or hĕm'-ă-tĭn.

Also written *hematin*, but pronounced as above.

hæmato (prefix)—hĕm'-ă-tō or hē'-mă-tō.

In this and the four words following, the *first* syllable is written either *hæm* or *hem*.

hæmatose—hē'-mă-tōs or hĕm'-ă-tōs.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

hæmic—hē'-mĭk or hĕm'-ĭk.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

hæmo (prefix)—hē'-mō or hĕm'-ō.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

hæmoglobin—hē-mō-ġlō'-bĭn or hĕm-ō-ġlō'-bĭn.

See *hæmato* (prefix).

Haensel und Gretel—hân'-sĕl ǒont ġră'-tĕl.

Hafiz—hă'-fĭz or hă-fĕz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hagar—hā'-gār.

Hagedorn, von—fōn hā'-gē-dörn.

Hagen—hā'-gēn.

Haggai—hăg'-ā-i or hăg'-i.

hagiarchy—hăg'-i-är-kī or hā'-jī-är-kī.

hagiocracy—hăg'-i-ök'-rà-sī or hā'-jī-ök'-rà-sī.

Hagiographa—hăg'-i-ög'-rà-fà or hā'-jī-ög'-rà-fà.

hagiographer—hăg'-i-ög'-rà-fēr or hā'-jī-ög'-rà-fēr.

hagiography—hăg'-i-ög'-rà-fī or hā'-jī-ög'-rà-fī.

Hague (The)—hăg.

See *'s Gravenhage*, the Dutch name of this city.

ha-ha—hā-hā'.

See *aha*.

Hahnemann—hā'-nē-măn.

Hahn-Hahn, von—fōn hăn'-hăn.

Haidee—hī-dē', *not* hā'-dē.

"Don Juan."

Hainan—hī-năn'.

Haiti—hā'-tī; Fr. pron., ä-ē-tē'.

See *Hayti*, another spelling.

Haitian—hā'-tī-ăn.

Also written *Haytian*, which see.

Hakluyt—hăk'-lōot.

halberd—hăl'-bērd, formerly hōl'-bērd.

halcyon (n.)—hăl'-sī-ön.

halcyon (adj.)—hăl'-sī-ön.

"*Halcyon Days*."

Halcyone—hăl'-sī'-ō-nē.

See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—hōl'-dē-măn, *not* hăl'-dē-măn.

Halévy—â-lā-vē'.

half—hăf; more properly, hâf.

See *ask*.

halfpenny—hā'-pēn-ī or hăf'-pēn-ī or hăp'-ēn-ī
or hăp'-ēn-ī or hā'-pēn-ī.

There is authority for each and all of these pronunciations.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

halibut—hăl'-ĭ-bŭt or hŏl'-ĭ-bŭt.

Halicarnassus—hăl-ĭ-kär-näs'-ŭs.

"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus*."

halite—hăl'-it or hā'-lit.

Halle—hā'-lē.

hallelujah—hăl-ē-lŏŏ'-yā.

See *alleluia*.

Also written *halleluah*, but pronounced as above.

Haller, von—fŏn hā'-lēr.

hallo—hăl-ŏ'.

Also written *halloa*, but pronounced as above.

halloo—hăl-ŏŏ'.

Hals, Franz—fränts häls.

Halsbury—hŏlz'-brē.

See *Alnwick*.

Halstead, Murat—mū-răt' hŏl'-stĕd.

halve—häv.

More properly, hāv.

See *ask*.

Halys—hā'-lĭs.

hamadryad—hăġm'-ă-drĭ-ăd.

hamadryades—hăġm'-ă-drĭ'-ă-dĕz.

hamadryads—hăġm'-ă-drĭ-ădz.

Hamelin—hā'-mĕ-lĭn.

"The Pied Piper of *Hamelin*."

Hamilcar Barca—hā-mĭl'-kär bār'-kā.

Hamite—hăġm'-it.

Hanau (Battle of)—hā'-now.

handbook—hăġnd'-bŏŏk, *not* hăġn'-bŏŏk.

Pronounce the *d* sound.

handcuff—hăġnd'-kŭf, *not* hăġn'-kŭf.

See *handbook*.

Handel—hăġn'-dĕl.

See *Händel*.

Händel—hân'-dĕl.

See *Handel*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

handful—händ'-fööl, *not* hăn'-fööl.

See *handbook*.

handkerchief—häng'-kēr-chîf.

See *kerchief*.

handsome—hăn'-süm.

Stormonth says händ'-süm.

See *unhandsome*.

hangar—häng'-gär; Fr. pron., än-gär'.

For än, see p. 26.

Hanover—hăn'-ō-vēr.

In German, this word is written *Hannover*, and pronounced hăn-ō'-vēr.

Hans Breitmann—hăns brît'-măn.

Hans Sachs—hăns zăks.

Hanukka—hă'-nöök-kă.

Also written *Hanukkah*, but pronounced as above.

Haphtarâh—hâf-tă'-ră.

Hapsburg—hăps'-bûrg; Ger. pron., hăps'-böörg.

For g, see p. 28.

hara-kiri—hă'-ră kē'-rē.

harass—hăr'-ăs.

"Often pronounced hă-răs', but this has never been countenanced by orthoëpists."—*Web*.

harbinger—hăr'-bîn-jēr.

Hardecanute—hăr-dē-kă-nût'.

Hardee (General)—hăr'-dē, *not* hăr-dē'.

Hardinge—hăr'-dîng, *not* hăr'-dînz nor hăr'-dînj.

hareem—hă-rēm'.

See *harem*.

harem—hă'-rēm or hă'-rēm or hâ'-rēm.

See *hareem*.

Harfleur—ăr-flör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

haricot—hăr'-î-kō or hăr'-î-köt.

Harleian—hăr-lē'-ăn or hăr'-lē-ăn.

"The *Harleian* Collection."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Harlequin—här'-lē-kwīn or här'-lē-kīn.

See *Columbine*.

harmonic—här-mön'-īk.

harmonica—här-mön'-īk-ā.

harmonicon—här-mön'-īk-ōn.

harmonics—här-mön'-īks.

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōon' är-rā-shēd'.

Also written *Harun-al-Raschid*, but pronounced as above.

Harpagon—är-pä-gōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Harpocrates—här-pōk'-rà-tēz.

harpsichord—härp'-sī-kōrd.

hartbeest—härt'-bēst.

See *hartebeest*, the preferred spelling.

hartebeest—härt'-bēst or här'-tē-bēst.

Hartleian—härt-lē'-än or här't'-lī-än.

Hartleyan—härt'-lē-än.

Hartz (Mountains)—härts.

Also written *Harz*, but pronounced as above.

haruspex—hà-rūs'-pēks.

haruspice—hà-rūs'-pīs.

Harwich (England)—här'-īj or här'-īch.

See *Alnwick*.

Harwich (U. S.)—här'-wīch.

Hasdrubal—häs'-drōō-bāl.

hashish—hāsh'-ēsh or hà-shēsh'.

Also written *hasheesh*, but pronounced as above.

haslet—häs'-lēt or hās'-līt.

hasten—hās'-n, *not* hāst'-n.

hatchel—häch'-ēl.

Hauck (Minnie)—howk or hôk.

Haughton—hō'-tūn.

haunch—hānch or hōnch.

See *craunch*.

haunt—hānt or hōnt.

See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hauptmann—howpt'-män.

Hauser, Kaspar—käs'-pär how'-zēr.

Haussmann (Baron)—ös-män'.

hautboy—hō'-boi.

See *oboe*.

Hautes-Alpes—ōtz-âlp'.

Hautes-Pyrénées—ōt-pē-rā-nā'.

Haute-Savoie—ōt-sà-vwä'.

hauteur—hō-tûr'; Fr. pron., ō-tör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Haüy—â-wē'.

Havana—hâ-văn'-â.

See *Habana*.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hăv'-ēr-îl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā'-vēr-îl.

Havre, Le—lŭ âv'-r.

Havre de Grace (U. S.)—hăv'-ēr dŭ grās.

Hawaii—hâ-wī'-ē.

Hawaiian (Islands)—hâ-wī'-yăn.

Hawarden—hâr'-dĕn or hôr'-dĕn.

See *Alnwick*.

Haweis—hois.

hawse—hôz or hôs.

hawser—hôz'-ēr or hôs'-ēr.

Haydn—hâ'-dn; Ger. pron., hī'-dn.

Haye, La—là ā'.

Haye Sainte, La—là ā sânt'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Hayti—hâ'-tĭ; Fr. pron., ä-ē-tē'.

See *Haiti*, the preferred spelling.

Haytian—hâ'-tĭ-ăn.

See *Haitian*, the preferred spelling.

Hazlitt—hăz'-lĭt.

heard—hĕrd, *not* hĕrd, formerly given by Webster.

hearth—hârth, *not* hĕrth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

heath—hēth.

heather—hēth'-ēr.

heathy—hēth'-ī.

heaume—hōm.

heaven—hēv'-n, *not* hēv'-ēn.

See *evil*.

hebdomadal—hēb-dōm'-ā-dāl.

"*Hebdomadal* Council."

Hebe—hē'-bē, *not* hēb.

Hébert—ā-bār'.

hebetudinous—hēb-ē-tū'-dīn-ūs.

Hebraism—hē'-brā-izm.

Hebraist—hē'-brā-ist.

Hebraize—hē'-brā-iz.

Hebrides—hēb'-rīd-ēz.

Hebron—hē'-brūn, *not* hēb'-rūn.

Hecate—hēk'-ā-tē.

Also written *Hekate*, but pronounced as above.

"Formerly often hēk'-āt, as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web*.

"In every instance in Shakspeare except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hēk'-āt."—*Century Dictionary*.

hecatomb—hēk'-ā-tōm or hēk'-ā-toōm.

hectoliter—hēk'-tō-lē-tēr.

Also written *hectolitre*, but pronounced as above.

Hecuba—hēk'-ū-bā.

"What 's *Hecuba* to him, or he to *Hecuba*,
That he should weep for her?"—*Shakespeare*.

Hedone—hēd'-ō-nē.

hedonism—hē'-dōn-izm or hēd'-ōn-izm.

Hegel—hā'-gēl.

Hegelian—hā-gā'-lī-ăn or hē-gē'-lī-ăn.

Hegeman—hēg'-ē-măn.

hegemonic—hēj-ē-mōn'-īk or hē-jē-mōn'-īk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

hegemony—hē-jēm'-ō-nī or hēj'-ē-mō-nī or hē'-jē-mō-nī.

Webster says that, in the pronunciation of this word, some prefer *hard g* (g), as in *go*, after the Greek.

hegira—hēj'-īr-à or hē-jī'-rà.

Also written *hejira*, but pronounced as above.

"The first is etymologically the correct pronunciation, but the second is much more widely used both popularly and among scholars."—*Web.*

Heidelberg—hī'-děl-běrg.

For G, see p. 28.

heigh—hī or hā.

heigh-ho—hī'-hō or hā'-hō.

height—hīt, *not* hītth.

Heine, Heinrich—hīn'-rīk hī'-nē.

E final, in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā'-nūs, *not* hē'-nūs.

heir—âr.

Helen—hěl'-ĕn.

Helena—hěl'-ē-nà, *not* hěl'-ē' nà.

See *Saint Helena* (*mother of Constantine*).

Helenus—hěl'-ē-nūs, *not* hěl'-ē'-nūs.

Helgoland—hěl'-gō-lānt.

See *Heligoland*.

heliacal—hē-lī'-à-kāl.

helices—hěl'-īs-ēz.

Helicon—hěl'-īk-ōn.

Heligoland—hěl'-ī-gō-lānt.

See *Helgoland*, the preferred spelling.

heliocentric—hē-lī-ō-sĕn'-trīk.

See *geocentric*.

heliochromy—hē'-lī-ō-krō-mī.

Heliogabalus—hē-lī-ō-găb'-à-lūs.

See *Elagabalus*, the correct form of this word.

Helios—hē'-lī-ōs.

heliotrope—hē'-lī-ō-trōp.

heliotypy—hē'-lī-ō-tī-pī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

helix—hē'-līks or hēl'-īks.

Hellas—hēl'-ās.

Helle—hēl'-ē.

hellebore—hēl'-ē-bōr.

Hellene—hēl'-ēn.

Hellenic—hēl'-ēn'-īk or hēl'-ē'-nīk.

Worcester says hēl'-ēn'-īk or hēl'-ēn'-īk.

Hellenize—hēl'-ēn'-īz.

Hellespont—hēl'-ēs-pōnt.

Hellespontine—hēl'-ēs-pōn'-tīn or hēl'-ēs-pōn'-tīn.

helm—hēlm, *not* hēl'-ūm.

See *elm*.

Helmholtz, von—fōn hēlm'-hōlts.

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz'.

"Abélard and *Héloise*."

See *Abélard*.

helot—hēl'-ōt or hē'-lōt.

helotry—hēl'-ōt-rī or hē'-lōt-rī.

Helvetia—hēl'-vē'-shī-ā.

Helvetian—hēl'-vē'-shān.

Helvetic—hēl'-vēt'-īk.

Helvétius—hēl'-vē'-shī-ūs; Fr. pron., ēl-vā-sē-ūs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hēm'-ānz; pop., hē'-mānz.

hematin—hēm'-ā-tīn or hē'-mā-tīn.

Also written *hæmatin*, but pronounced as above.

hematite—hēm'-ā-tīt or hē'-mā-tīt.

Also written *hæmatite*, but pronounced as above.

See *ite* (*chemical termination*).

hemato (prefix)—hēm'-ā-tō or hē'-mā-tō.

Also written *hæmato*, but pronounced as above.

hemi (prefix)—hēm'-ī.

See *demi* (*prefix*), *semi* (*prefix*).

hemiopia—hēm'-ī-ō'-pī-ā.

hemiplegia—hēm'-ī-plē'-jī-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hemiplegy—hēm'-ī-plē-jī.

hemistich—hēm'-ī-stīk.

henceforth—hēns-fōrth' or hēns'-fōrth.

See *thenceforth*.

Hengest—hēng'-gēst.

"*Hengest and Horsa*."

See *Horsa*.

Hengstenberg—hēng'-stēn-bērg.

For G, see p. 28.

Henlopen (Cape)—hēn-lō'-pēn.

Hennepin—hēn'-ē-pīn; Fr. pron., ěn-păn'.

For ěn, see p. 26.

Henner—ěn-ēr'.

Henri—āN-rē'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henriade, La—lā āN-rē-ād'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henriot—āN-rē-ō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Henriques—ěn-rē'-kēs.

Henriquez—ān-rē'-kēth.

See *Zamacois*.

Henry—hēn'-rī, *not* hēn'-ēr-ī.

A word of *two* syllables.

hepatic—hē-păt'-īk.

hepatite—hēp'-ā-tīt.

Stormonth says hē-păt'-īt.

hepatitis—hēp'-ā-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

hepatization—hēp'-ā-tīz-ā'-shŭn or hēp'-ā-tī-zā'-shŭn.

hepatize—hēp'-ā-tīz.

Hephæstion—hē-fēs'-tī-ōn.

Hephæstus—hē-fēs'-tŭs.

See *Hephaistos*, another spelling.

Hephaistos—hē-fis'-tōs.

See *Hephæstus*, another spelling.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Heptateuch—hěp'-tá-tūk.

Hera—hē'-rà.

See *Here*, another spelling.

Heracleon—hěr-à-klē'-ăn.

See *Heracleian*, another spelling.

Heracleian—hěr-à-klē'-yăn or hěr-à-klē'-ăn.

See *Heracleon*, another spelling.

Heracles—hěr'-à-klēz.

Also written *Herakles*, but pronounced as above.

Heraclidæ—hěr-à-klī'-dē.

Heraclitean—hěr-à-klī-tē'-ăn.

Heraclitus—hěr-à-klī'-tūs, *not* hěr-āk'-līt-ūs.

"The name of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Heraclitus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

See *Democritus*.

heraldic—hěr-ăl'-dīk, *not* hěr'-ăl-dīk.

Hérault de Séchelles—ā-rō' dū sā-shěl'.

Herat—hěr-ăt'.

herb—ěrb or hěrb.

"The historical pronunciation is *úr̃b*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *húr̃b* is also used. In England *húr̃b* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best usage."—*Web.*

herbaceous—hěr-bā'-shūs.

herbage—ěrb'-āj or hěrb'-āj.

See note under *herb*.

herbal (n.)—hěrb'-ăl.

herbal (adj.)—hěrb'-ăl.

herbarium—hěr-bā'-rī-ŭm.

herbivora—hěr-bīv'-ō-rà.

herbivorous—hěr-bīv'-ō-rūs.

herby—ěrb'-ĭ or hěrb'-ĭ.

See note under *herb*.

Herculaneum—hěr-kū-lā'-nē-ŭm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Herculean---hēr-kū'-lē-ăn, *not* hēr-kū-lē'-ăn.

Here—hē'-rē.

See *Hera*, another spelling.

hereafter—hēr-áf'-tēr, *not* hēr-áf'-tēr.

hereditament—hēr-ē-dīt'-à-měnt.

Hereford—hēr'-ē-fěrd.

herein—hēr-în'.

hereinto—hēr-în'-tōō.

hereof—hēr-ōv' or hēr-ōf'.

See *whereof*.

heresiarch—hēr'-ē-sī-ärk or hē-rē'-sī-ärk.

Worcester says hē-rē'-zī-ärk.

heretic—hēr'-ē-tīk.

See *Arabic*.

hereunto—hēr-ūn-tōō'.

hereupon—hēr-ūp-ōn'.

herewith—hēr-wīth' or hēr-wīth'.

Worcester says hēr'-wīth.

"Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word." —*Webster*.

See *wherewith*.

hermaphrodite—hēr-măf'-rō-dīt, *not* à-môr'-fō-dīt.

hermeneutics—hēr-mē-nū'-tīks.

Hermes (Mercury)—hēr'-mēz.

Hermes, Georg—gā-ōrg' hēr'-mās.

For G, see p. 28.

Hermias—hēr-mī'-ăs or hēr'-mī-ăs.

Hermione—hēr-mī'-ō-nē.

"A Winter's Tale."

Hernández—ār-năn'-dēth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Hernani—ēr-nă'-nē.

See *Ernani*, another spelling.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hero—hē'-rō.

"*Hero* and *Leander*."

Hérodias—ā-rō-dē-ād'.

Herod—hēr'-ūd.

Herodian—hē-rō'-dī-ān, *not* hēr'-ūd-ē-ān.

Herodias—hē-rō'-dī-ās.

Herodotus—hē-rōd'-ō-tūs.

heroine—hēr'-ō-īn.

heroism—hēr'-ō-īzm.

Héroid—ā-rōld'.

Herr—hēr.

Herren—hēr'-ēn.

herring—hēr'-īng, *not* hēr'-īn.

Herschel—hēr'-shēl.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—hār'-fērd.

Hertz—hērts.

Heruli—hēr'-ōō-lī.

Herzegovina—hērt-sē-gō-vē'-nā.

Hesiod—hē'-sī-ōd or hē'-shī-ōd.

Hesione—hē-sī'-ō-nē.

hesitate—hēz'-ī-tāt.

The Century Dictionary gives hēs'-ī-tāt as an alternative pronunciation.

Hesperides—hēs-pēr'-ī-dēz.

Hesse—hēs.

Hesse-Cassel—hēs-kās'-ēl.

Hesse-Nassau—hēs-nās'-ō.

Hessian—hēsh'-ān.

Hester—hēs'-tēr.

Hestia—hēs'-tī-ā.

hetæra—hē-tē'-rā.

See *hetaira*, another spelling.

hetærisism—hē-tē'-rīzm.

See *hetairism*, another spelling.

hetaira—hē-tī'-rā.

hetairism—hē-tī'-rīzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

heterochromous—hět-ēr-ō-krō'-mūs.

heterodox—hět'-ēr-ō-dōks.

heterogamy—hět-ēr-ōg'-à-mĩ.

heterogeneity—hět-ēr-ō-jē-nē'-it-ĩ.

heterogeneous—hět-ēr-ō-jē'-nē-ūs.

heteropathy—hět-ēr-ōp'-à-thĩ.

heterophemy—hět'-ēr-ō-fē-mĩ or hět-ēr-ōf'-ē-mĩ.

heterophyllous—hět-ēr-ō-fil'-ūs.

heteroscian—hět-ēr-ōsh'-ĩ-ăn or hět-ēr-ōsh'-ăn.

hexagonal—hěks-ăg'-ō-năl.

hexastich—hěks'-à-stĩk.

Hexateuch—hěks'-à-tūk.

hey—hā.

heyday—hā'-dā.

Heyne—hĩ'-nē.

Heyse—hĩ'-zē.

hiatus—hĩ-ā'-tūs.

Hiawatha—hĩ-à-wô'-thā.

"Other pronunciations of this name are sometimes given, as hĩ-à-wô'-tā, hē-à-wô'-thā, etc. The Iroquoian pronunciation is hĩ-ōn-hwā'h'-thā'h (first syllable like *high*)."—*Web*.

hibernacle—hĩ'-bēr-nà-kl or hĩ-bēr'-nà-kl.

hibernate—hĩ'-bēr-nāt.

Hibernicism—hĩ-bēr'-nĩs-izm.

hibernization—hĩ-bēr-nĩz-ā'-shũn.

hiccough—hĩk'-űp.

Also written *hiccup*, but pronounced as above.

hidalgo—hĩd-ăl'-gō; Sp. pron., ē-dāl'-gō.

hideous—hĩd'-ē-ūs.

hierarchy—hĩ'-ēr-ār-kĩ.

Hiero—hĩ'-ēr-ō.

hieroglyphic—hĩ-ēr-ō-glĩf'-ĩk.

hieroglyphist—hĩ-ēr-ōg'-lĩf-ĩst or hĩ-ēr-ō-glĩf'-ĩst.

Hieronymus—hĩ-ēr-ōn'-ĩm-ūs.

hierophant—hĩ'-ēr-ō-fánt or hĩ-ēr'-ō-fánt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

highway—hī'-wā, *not* hī-wā'.

highwayman—hī'-wā-măn, *not* hī-wā'-măn.

hilarious—hī-lā'-rĭ-ŭs or hĭl-ā'-rĭ-ŭs.

The Century Dictionary prefers hī, and the Standard Dictionary, hĭl.

hilarity—hī-lār'-ĭt-ĭ or hĭl-ār'-ĭt-ĭ.

The Century Dictionary prefers hĭl-ār'-ĭt-ĭ, and the Standard Dictionary, hī-lār'-ĭt-ĭ.

Hilary (Term)—hĭl'-ā-rĭ.

Hildebrand—hĭl'-dē-brănd.

Hillard (George S.)—hĭl'-ărd, *not* hĭl-ărd'.

Hilo—hē'-lō.

Himalaya—hĭm-ā'-lā-yā.

Less correctly, hĭm-ā-lā'-yā.

Himalayan—hĭm-ā'-lā-yăn.

Less correctly, hĭm-ā-lā'-yăn.

hinder (adj.)—hĭn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (vb.).

hinder (vb.)—hĭn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (adj.).

Hindoo—hĭn'-dōō or hĭn-dōō'.

See *Hindu*, the preferred spelling.

Hindoostani—hĭn-dōō-stā'-nē.

See *Hindustani*, the preferred spelling.

Hindu—hĭn'-dōō or hĭn-dōō'.

See *Hindoo*.

Hindustan—hĭn-dōō-stān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Hindustani—hĭn-dōō-stā'-nē.

hinterland—hĭn'-tēr-lănd; Ger. pron., hĭn'-tēr-lănt.

Hippocrates—hĭp-ōk'-rā-tēz.

Hippocrene—hĭp'-ō-krēn; class. pron., hĭp-ō-krē'-nē.

Hippolyta—hĭp-ōl'-ĭt-ā.

"*Midsummer Night's Dream*."

See *Hippolytus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hippolyte—hĭp-öl'-ĭt-ē; Fr. pron., ē-pō-lēt'.

Hippolytus—hĭp-öl'-ĭt-ūs.

Hippomenes—hĭp-öm'-ē-nēz.

hippophagi—hĭp-ōf'-à-jī.

hippopotamus—hĭp-ō-pōt'-à-mūs.

hirsute—hēr'-sūt or hēr-sūt'.

hirundine—hĭr-ŭn'-dĭn or hĭr-ŭn'-dĭn.

Hispania—hĭs-pā'-nĭ-à or hĭs-pā'-nĭ-à.

Hispanic—hĭs-pān'-ĭk.

Hispaniola—hĭs-pān-yō'-là.

historiographer—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ōg'-rà-fēr.

historiography—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ōg'-rà-fĭ.

history—hĭs'-tō-rĭ, *not* hĭs'-trĭ.

histrionic—hĭs-trĭ-ōn'-ĭk.

histrionism—hĭs'-trĭ-ō-nĭzm.

h'm—hm.

Hoangho—hwāng-hō'.

Also written *Hwangho*, but pronounced as above.

Hobbema—hōb'-ēm-ă.

Hobbes—hōbz.

Hobbesian—hōb'-zĭ-ăn.

Hobbesism—hōbz'-ĭzm.

hobo—hō'-bō.

Hoboken—hō'-bō-kĕn.

hoch—hōk.

For к, see p. 28.

Hoche—ōsh.

Hohenlohe—hō-ĕn-lō'-ē.

"When preceded by title, as *Fürst*, accented
hō'-ĕn-lō-ē."—*Web*.

Hohenstaufen—hō-ĕn-shtow'-fĕn.

See note under *Hohenlohe*.

Hohenzollern—hō-ĕn-tsöl'-ĕrn.

See note under *Hohenlohe*.

hoist—hoist, *not* hĭst.

hoity-toity—hoi'-tĭ toi'-tĭ, *not* hĭ'-tĭ tĭ'-tĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Holbein—höl'-bīn.

Holborn—hō'-bürn, *not* höl'-bürn.

See *Alnwick*.

Holinshed—höl'-inz-hěd or höl'-in-shěd.

holla (interj.)—höl'-ä or höl'-ä'.

hollo (n.)—höl'-ō or höl'-ō'.

hollo (vb.)—höl'-ō.

hollo (interj.)—höl'-ō or höl'-ō'.

holloa (interj.)—höl'-ō'.

hollow—höl'-ō.

holly-hock—höl'-ī-hök, *not* höl'-ī-hök.

holm—hōm.

This is the marking of Webster and the Oxford English Dictionary.

Worcester says hōlm, which is also the preference of Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard.

Holm. Saxe—säks hōm.

holocaust—höl'-ō-kōst.

Holofernes—höl'-ō-fēr'-nēz.

Also written *Holophernes*, but pronounced as above.

Holstein—höl'-stīn.

Holyhead—höl'-ī-hěd.

Holyoke (Mount)—höl'-yōk, *not* hō'-lī-ōk.

Holyrood (Palace)—höl'-ī-rōod.

holystone—hō'-lī-stōn.

homage—hōm'-āj, *not* ōm'-āj.

See *damage*.

Homburg—hōm'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28.

homely—hōm'-lī.

Homeric—hō-mēr'-īk.

homestead—hōm'-stěd, *not* hōm'-stīd.

homicidal—hōm'-īs-ī-dāl, *not* hōm-īs-ī'-dāl.

homiletics—hōm-īl-ēt'-īks.

homochromous—hō-mō-krō'-mūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

homodont—hǒm'-ō-dǒnt or hō'-mō-dǒnt.

homœo (prefix)—hō'-mē-ō or hǒm'-ē-ō.

Also written *homeo*, but pronounced as above.

"The etymological pronunciation would be hō-mē'-ō-, as in hō-moi'-ō-; but usage favors hǒm'-ē-ō-, or in popular use hō'-mē-ō; the last especially in *homœopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group)."—*Oxford English Dictionary*.

"Good usage in the United States distinctly favors hō'-mē-ō- in all words beginning with this prefix."—*Web*.

homœopath—hō'-mē-ō-pǣth or hǒm'-ē-ō-pǣth.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopath*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathic—hō-mē-ō-pǣth'-ĭk or hǒm'-ē-ō-pǣth'-ĭk.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopathic*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathist—hō-mē-ōp'-ă-thĭst or hǒm'-ē-ōp'-ă-thĭst.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopathist*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathy—hō-mē-ōp'-ă-thĭ or hǒm'-ē-ōp'-ă-thĭ.

See note under *homæo* (prefix).

Also written *homeopathy*, but pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē'-ĭt-ĭ or hǒm-ō-jē-nē'-ĭt-ĭ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē'-nē-ŭs or hǒm-ō-jē'-nē-ŭs.

homograph—hǒm'-ō-ġrāf or hō'-mō-ġrāf.

homoio (prefix)—hō-moi'-ō.

See *homæo* (prefix).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

homoiousian—hō-moi-ōō'-sǐ-ăn or hō-moi-ow'-sǐ-ăn.

See *homoousian*.

homologous—hō-mǎl'-ō-gūs.

homologue—hǒm'-ō-lǒg or hō'-mō-lǒg.

homonym—hǒm'-ō-nǐm or hō'-mō-nǐm.

homoousian—hō-mō-ōō'-sǐ-ăn or hō-mō-ow'-sǐ-ăn
or hǒm-ō-ow'-sǐ-ăn.

See *homoiousian*.

homoplasý—hō-mǒp'-lâ-sǐ or hō'-mō-plâs-ǐ or
hǒm'-ō-plâs-ǐ.

honest—ǒn'-ěst, *not* ǒn'-üst.

See *damage*.

Hong-Kong—hǒng-kǒng.

Orthoëpists say that neither syllable of this word is accented; but, practically speaking, one or the other is necessarily accented in pronouncing it.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ǒ'-nē swâ kē mǎl ē
pāns.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Honiton (lace)—hǒn'-ít-űn.

Honolulu—hō-nō-lōō'-lōō, *not* hǒn-ō-lōō'-lōō.

honorable—ǒn'-ēr-â-bl, *not* ǒn'-rà-bl.

honorarium—ǒn-ō-râ'-rǐ-űm.

hoodlum—hōōd'-lűm; hōōd'-lűm (Wor.).

hoodoo—hōō'-dōō.

hoof—hōōf, *not* hōōf.

A very common error.

Hooge, de—dű hō'-gě.

For *G*, see p. 28.

See *Groot*.

Hoogh—hōg.

Hoogvliet—hōg'-vlět.

For *G*, see p. 28.

hoop—hōōp, *not* hōōp.

hoopoe—hōō'-pōō or hōō'-pō.

hoosier—hōō'-zhěr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hoosier (State)—hōō'-zhēr.

Hôpital, L'—lō-pē-tál'.

See *Hospital, de L'*.

Horace—hör'-ās, *not* hôr'-ās.

Horæ—hō'-rē.

Horatio—hō-rā'-shĭ-ō or hō-rā'-shō.

Horicon—hör'-ĭk-ōn.

horizon—hō-rĭ'-zŭn or hō-rĭ'-zn.

"Formerly accented hor'-i-zon, as in Shakespeare."—*Web.*

See *abdomen*.

hornblende—hōrn'-blënd.

horologe—hör'-ō-lōj or hör'-ō-lěj.

horoscope—hör'-ō-skōp, *not* hō'-rō-skōp.

horrid—hör'-ĭd, *not* hôr'-ĭd.

Horsa—hōr'-sā.

See *Hengest*.

hors concours—ôr kôn-kōor'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors de combat—ôr dŭ kôn-bá'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors de propos—ôr dŭ prō-pō'.

hors de saison—ôr dŭ sâ-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors d'œuvre—ôr dô'-vrŭ.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

horseradish—hōrs'-răd-ĭsh, *not* hôrs'-rĕd-ĭsh.

horseshoe—hōrs'-shōō, *not* hôr'-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-tăNs'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Hortensia—hōr-tĕn'-shĭ-à or hōr-tĕn'-shà.

Hortensius—hōr-tĕn'-shĭ-ŭs or hōr-tĕn'-shŭs.

hortus siccus—hōr'-tŭs sĭk'-ŭs.

Hosea—hō-zĕ'-à, *not* hō'-zĕ-à *nor* hō'-zhà.

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hosier—hō'-zhēr.

hosiery—hō'-zhēr-ĭ.

hospice—hös'-pīs or hös'-pēs.

hospitable—hös'-pīt-à-bl, *not* hös'-pīt'-à-bl.

Frequently mispronounced.

See *inhospitable*.

hospitably—hös'-pīt-à-blĭ, *not* hös'-pīt'-à-blĭ.

See *inhospitably*.

hospital—hös'-pīt-ăl, *not* hös'-pīt-ăl *nor* hös'-pīt-ăl.

See *accost*.

Hospital, de L'—dŭ lō-pē-tál'.

See *Hôpital, L'*.

hospitaler—hös'-pīt-à-lēr, *not* hös'-pīt'-à-lēr.

Also written *hospitaller*, but pronounced as above.

hospodar—hös'-pō-där.

hostage—hös'-tāj, *not* hös'-tāj.

hostel—hös'-těl; hō-těl' (Wor.).

hosteler—hös'-těl-ēr.

hostelry—hös'-těl-rĭ.

Worcester prefers hō'-těl-rĭ.

hostile—hös'-tĭl or, especially in British usage, hös'-tĭl.

hostler—hös'-lēr or ös'-lēr.

The leading authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Cluny—ö-těl' dŭ klü-nē'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Hôtel des Invalides—ö-těl' dā zăN-và-léd'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Hôtel Dieu—ö-těl' dyö.

For ö, see p. 25.

Hôtel de Ville—ö-těl' dŭ vėl.

Hotham—höth'-ăm.

Houdin—ōō-dăN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Houdon—ōō-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hough—hők.

Houghton (Lord)—hô'-tŭn or how'-tŭn.

See *Milnes* (*Richard Monckton*).

Houghton (Henry Oscar)—hō'-tŭn.

Hougomont—ōō-gō-môn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hound—hownd.

hourī—hōō'-rĭ or how'-rĭ.

housewife—hows'-wĭf.

Worcester prefers hŭz'-wĭf.

When this word is used to denote a small bag for needles, thread, etc., it is usually pronounced hŭz'-ĭf.

See *huswife* (*small bag*).

housewifery—hows'-wĭf-ēr-ĭ.

Worcester says hŭz'-wĭf-rĭ or hows'-wĭf-rĭ.

housing (saddle-cloth)—howz'-ĭng, *not* hows'-ĭng.

Houssaye, Arsène—âr-sân' ōō-sā'.

Houston (Texas)—hūs'-tŭn, *not* hows'-tŭn.

Houston (Sam)—hūs'-tŭn, *not* hows'-tŭn.

Houyhnhnm—hōō-ĭn'-m or hwĭn'-m.

hovel—hōv'-ĕl.

Formerly and still occasionally, hŭv'-ĕl.

hover—hŭv'-ēr or hōv'-ēr.

howadji—how-ăj'-ĭ.

howdah—how'-dâ.

howdy-do—how'-dĭ-dōō.

howitzer—how'-ĭt-sēr.

Huc—ük or hŭk.

For ū, see p. 26.

Hudibras—hū'-dĭ-brăs, *not* hū'-dĭ-brâ.

Huerta—wĕr'-tâ.

H, in Spanish, is seldom pronounced

Hughenden—hū'-ĕn-dĕn.

Hughes (Thomas)—hŭz.

Hugli (river)—hōō'-glē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Huguenot—hū'-gē-nōt.

Huguenots, Les—lā ū-gē-nō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Huidekoper—hī'-dē-kō-pēr.

Hulin—ū-lān.

Also written *Hullin*, but pronounced as above.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

hullo—hūl-ō'.

human—hū'-mān, *not* ū'-mān.

humane—hū-mān', *not* ū-mān'.

"Formerly also accented hu' mane."—*Web.*

humanity—hū-mān'-īt-ī, *not* ū-mān'-īt-ī.

humanization—hū-mān-īz-ā'-shūn or hū-mān-ī-zā'-shūn, *not* ū-mān-īz-ā'-shūn.

humanize—hū'-mān-īz, *not* ū'-mān-īz.

humble—hūm'-bl.

"Formerly, and still occasionally, ūm'-bl."—*Web.*

Humboldt, von—vōn hūm'-bōlt; Ger. pron.,
fōn hōom'-bōlt.

humerus—hū'-mēr-ūs.

humid—hū'-mīd, *not* ū'-mīd.

humidity—hū-mīd'-īt-ī, *not* ū-mīd'-īt-ī.

humiliate—hū-mīl'-ī-āt, *not* ū-mīl'-ī-āt.

humiliation—hū-mīl'-ī-ā'-shūn, *not* ū-mīl'-ī-ā'-shūn.

humility—hū-mīl'-īt-ī, *not* ū-mīl'-īt-ī.

humor (n. and vb.)—hū'-mēr or ū'-mēr.

"The *h*, formerly silent, is now generally pronounced, both in England and the United States, although many good speakers, following the older orthoëpists, as Smart, omit it, especially in the senses referring to mental states."—*Web.*

humorist—hū'-mēr-īst or ū'-mēr-īst.

humorous—hū'-mēr-ūs or ū'-mēr-ūs.

Humperdinck—hōom'-pēr-dīngk.

hunchback—hūnch'-bāk.

hundred—hūn'-drēd, *not* hūn'-dērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

hundredth—hŭn'-drĕdth, *not* hŭn'-dĕrdth.

Hungarian—hŭng-gā'-rĭ-ăn, *not* hŭn-gā'-rĭ-ăn.

Hungary—hŭng'-gā-rĭ.

hungry—hŭng'-grĭ.

Hunjadi János—hŏon'-yŏd-ĭ yā'-nōsh.

Hunker—hŭng'-kĕr.

Huron—hū'-rŏn.

"Formerly pronounced hū-rŏn'."—*Gaz.*

hurrah—hŏor-ă' or hŭr-ă', *not* hŏor-ô'.

Also written *hurra*, but pronounced as above.

See *hurray*.

hurray—hŏor-ă' or hŭr-ă'.

See *hurrah*.

hurtleberry—hŭrt'-l-bĕr-ĭ.

See *whortleberry*.

Huss (John)—hŭs; Ger. pron., hŏos.

Also written *Hus*, but pronounced as above.

hussar—hŏoz-ăr', *not* hŭz-ăr'.

hussy—hŭz'-ĭ, *not* hŭs'-ĭ.

hustle—hŭs'-l, *not* hŭst'-l.

huswife (small bag)—hŭz'-ĭf.

See *housewife*.

Huygens—hĭ'-gĕnz; Dutch pron., hoi'-gĕns.

Also written *Huyghens*, but pronounced as above.

Huysman—hois'-măn.

See *Huysmans*.

Huysmans—ŭs-măn'.

For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.

See *Huysman*.

huzza—hŭz-ă' or hŏoz-ă'.

hyacinth—hĭ'-ă-sĭnth.

Hyacinthe, Père—pâr ē-ă-sănt'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

hyacinthine—hĭ-ă-sĭn'-thĭn.

"The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom

Morn well might break and April bloom."

Emerson.

Hyacinthus—hĭ-ă-sĭn'-thŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Hyades—hī'-à-dēz.

"The Rainy *Hyades*."

See *Hyads*.

Hyads—hī'-ădz.

See *Hyades*.

hyaline—hī'-ă-līn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

hyalite—hī'-ă-līt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

Hybla—hī'-blā.

"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla* bees,
And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare*.

Hyblaeon—hī-blē'-ăn.

Also written *Hyblean*, but pronounced as above.

hybrid—hī'-brīd or hīb'-rīd.

hybridism—hī'-brīd-izm or hīb'-rīd-izm.

hybridization—hī-brīd-iz-ă'-shūn or hīb-rīd-iz-ă'-shūn.

hybridize—hī'-brīd-iz or hīb'-rīd-iz.

hydatid—hī'-dā-tīd or hīd'-ă-tīd.

Hydra—hī'-drā.

hydrangea—hī-drăn'-jē-ă, not hī-drăn'-jā.

hydraulic—hī-drô'-līk, not hī-dröl'-īk.

hydraulics—hī-drô'-līks, not hī-dröl'-īks.

hydride—hī'-drīd or hī'-drīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

hydrometer—hī-drōm'-ē-tēr.

hydropathic—hī-drō-păth'-īk.

hydropathist—hī-drōp'-ă-thīst.

hydropathy—hī-drōp'-ă-thī.

hydrophobia—hī-drō-fō'-bī-ă.

hydrophobic—hī-drō-fō'-bīk or hī-drō-fōb'-īk.

Hygeia—hī-jē'-ă.

hygiene—hī'-jī-ēn or hī'-jēn.

hygienic—hī-jī-ēn'-īk.

hygienist—hī'-jī-ēn-īst.

hygrometer—hī-ğrōm'-ē-tēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Hyksos—hĭk'-sōs or hĭk'-sōs.

Hylas—hĭ'-lās.

Hymen—hĭ'-mĕn.

Hymenæus—hĭ-mĕn-ē'-ūs.

hymeneal—hĭ-mĕ-nē'-āl.

See *ideal*.

Hymettus (Mount)—hĭ-mĕt'-ūs.

hymnal—hĭm'-nāl.

hymned (part.)—hĭmd.

See *hymning* (part.).

hymning (part.)—hĭm'-ĭng or hĭm'-nĭng.

"The *hymning* choir."

"The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced hĭm'-ĭng and hĭmd, but with solemnity, hĭm'-nĭng and hĭm'-nĕd."—*Smart*.

hymnody—hĭm'-nō-dĭ.

hymnology—hĭm-nōl'-ō-jĭ.

hypæthral—hĭp-ē'-thrāl or hĭ-pē'-thrāl.

Also written *hypethral*, but pronounced as above.

hypallage—hĭp-āl'-ā-jē or hĭ-pāl'-ā-jē.

Hypatia—hĭ-pā'-shĭ-ā.

hyperæmia—hĭ-pēr-ē'-mĭ-ā.

Also written *hyperemia*, but pronounced as above.

hyperæsthesia—hĭ-pēr-ēs-thē'-sĭ-ā or hĭ-pēr-ēs-thē'-zĭ-ā.

Also written *hyperesthesia*, but pronounced as above.

hyperbaton—hĭ-pēr'-bā-tōn.

hyperbola—hĭ-pēr'-bō-lā.

hyperbole—hĭ-pēr'-bō-lē.

Hyperborean—hĭ-pēr-bō'-rē-ān.

hypericum—hĭ-pēr'-ĭk-ŭm.

Hyperion—hĭ-pē'-rĭ-ōn or hĭ-pēr-ĭ'-ōn.

"*Hyperion* to a satyr."—*Shakespeare*.

hypertrophy—hĭ-pēr'-trō-fĭ.

hypnotic—hĭp-nōt'-ĭk.

hypnotism—hĭp'-nō-tĭzm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

hypnotist—hĭp'-nō-tĭst.

hypnotization—hĭp-nō-tĭz-ā'-shun or hĭp-nō-tĭ-zā'-shŭn.

hypo (prefix)—hĭ'-pō or hĭp'-ō.

"The etymological pronunciation is hĭp'-ō (the y being short in Greek and Latin), and all words compounded with this prefix were, until comparatively recently, given the short sound in pronouncing dictionaries of English. The best current usage, however, while retaining the short sound in many older words, as *hŷp'-o-crite*, *hŷ-poc'-ri-sy*, etc., and dividing more or less evenly on others, as *hyp-o-choŋ'-dri-ac*, *hy-pob'-o-le*, etc., almost universally prefers the long sound in recent words, especially in scientific terminology, as in *hŷ-po-der'-mic*, *hŷ-po-phos'-phite*, *hŷ-pog'-e-nous*, etc."—*Web*.

hypochondria—hĭp-ō-kōŋ'-drĭ-ā or hĭ-pō-kōŋ'-drĭ-ā.

hypochondriac—hĭp-ō-kōŋ'-drĭ-āk or hĭ-pō-kōŋ'-drĭ-āk.

hypochondriacal—hĭp-ō-kōŋ-drĭ'-ā-kāl or hĭ-pō-kōŋ-drĭ'-ā-kal.

hypochondriasis—hĭp-ō-kōŋ-drĭ'-ā-sĭs or hĭ-pō-kōŋ-drĭ'-ā-sĭs.

hypocrisy—hĭp-ōk'-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocrite—hĭp'-ō-krit.

hypocritical—hĭp-ō-krit'-ĭk-āl.

hypocycloid—hĭ-pō-sĭ'-kloid or hĭp-ō-sĭ'-kloid.

hypodermic—hĭ-pō-dēr'-mĭk or hĭp-ō-dēr'-mĭk.

hypogastric—hĭ-pō-gās'-trĭk or hĭp-ō-gās'-trĭk.

hypogeal—hĭp-ō-jē'-āl or hĭ-pō-jē'-al.

"*Hypogeal Forces*."

hypogene—hĭp'-ō-jēn or hĭ-pō-jēn.

hypoglossal—hĭ-pō-glōs'-āl or hĭp-ō-glōs'-āl.

hypophosphate—hĭ-pō-fōs'-fāt or hĭp-ō-fōs'-fāt.

hypophosphite—hĭ-pō-fōs'-fit or hĭp-ō-fōs'-fit.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hypostasis—hī-pös'-tā-sīs or hīp-ös'-tā-sīs.

hypostatize—hī-pös'-tā-tīz or hīp-ös'-tā-tīz.

hypotenuse—hī-pöt'-ē-nūs or hīp-öt'-ē-nūs.

See *hypothénuse*.

hypothecate—hī-pöth'-ē-kāt or hīp-öth'-ē-kāt.

hypothénuse—hī-pöth'-ē-nūs or hīp-öth'-ē-nūs.

See *hypotenuse*.

hypothesis—hī-pöth'-ē-sīs or hīp-öth'-ē-sīs.

hypothetic—hī-pō-thět'-īk or hīp-ō-thět'-īk.

hypothetical—hī-pō-thět'-īk-āl or hīp-ō-thět'-īk-āl.

hypoxanthine—hī-pō-zăn'-thīn or hīp-ō-zăn'-thīn.

The final syllable is also pronounced thēn.

Hyrcañ—hēr'-kăn.

"The *Hyrcañ Tiger*."—*Shakespeare*.

Hyrcañus—hēr-kā'-nūs.

hyson (tea)—hī'-sūn.

hyssop—hīs'-ūp.

hysteria—hīs-tē'-rī-ā.

I

Iacchus—ī-āk'-ūs.

Iachimo—yā'-kē-mō or ī-āk'-īm-ō.

"*Cymbeline*."

Iago—ē-ā'-gō; more nearly, yā'-gō.

Iamblichus—ī-ām'-blīk-ūs or jām'-blīk-ūs.

See *Jamblichus*.

Ian—ē'-ān.

Iapetus—ī-āp'-ē-tūs.

iataliptic—ī-ā-trā-līp'-tīk or ī-āt-rā-līp'-tīk.

ibex—ī'-bēks.

ibid—īb'-īd.

ibidem—īb-ī'-dēm, *not* īb'-īd-ēm.

ibis—ī'-bīs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ibrahim Pasha—ĩb-rà-hēm' pà-shā'.

Ibsen—ĩb'-sěn or ĩp'-sěn.

Icarian—ĩ-kā'-rĩ-ăn.

Icarus—ĩk'-à-rūs, *not* ĩ-kā'-rūs.

ice cream—ĩs' krēm *not* ĩs krēm'.

See *oatmeal*.

Ichabod—ĩk'-à-bōd.

Ich Dien—ĩk dēn.

For к, see p. 28.

ichneumon—ĩk-nū'-mōn.

ichor—ĩ'-kōr, *not* ĩk'-ōr.

ichthyology—ĩk-thĩ-ōl'-ō-jĩ.

ichthyosaurus—ĩk-thĩ-ō-sō'-rūs.

Icilius—ĩ-sĩl'-ĩ-ūs.

Icolmkill—ĩ-kōm-kĩl'.

icon—ĩ'-kōn.

iconoclast—ĩ-kōn'-ō-klást.

Ictinus—ĩk-tĩ'-nūs.

Idaho—ĩ'-dà-hō.

ide (chemical termination)—ĩd or ĩd.

"The endings *-ine* and *-ide* in chemical terms are variously pronounced. In the case of *-ine*, usage in America is mostly divided between *-ēn* and *-ĩn*, very few chemists using *-ĩn*. Apparently a majority of chemists at the present time pronounce these words with *-ēn*, but the pronunciation with *-ĩn* seems to be slowly gaining ground. The Oxford English Dictionary gives *-ĩn* only in most of these chemical terms, but this is by no means the only pronunciation in use in England. In the case of *-ide*, especially in those words which have been long in the language, usage decidedly favors *-ĩd*, though *-ĩd* is also used by many. . . .

"The Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science voted in 1889 in favor of the pronunciation of all chemical terms in *-ine* and *-ide* with short *i* as in *ill*. It then, further, voted to drop final *e* in the spelling, as in *bromin*, *chlorin*, *iodid*, *bromid*, *chlorid*, etc.; and

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

these forms are used to some extent in the United States.

"In terms ending in *-ine* and *-ide* the pronunciation often varies even in the mouth of the same speaker, and this is especially true of teachers, who often are obliged to pronounce such words in the way that seems most likely to avoid confusion of the endings."—*Web.*

idea—ī-dē'-ā.

"The pronunciation ī'-dē-ā is a common provincialism throughout the southern United States."—*Web.*

ideal—ī-dē'-āl, *not* ī'-dē-āl *nor* ī-dēl'.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; . . . but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Web.*

idealism—ī-dē'-āl-izm, *not* ī'-dē-āl-izm.

idealist—ī-dē'-āl-ist, *not* ī'-dē-āl-ist.

idealistic—ī-dē-āl-īs'-tīk, *not* ī'-dē-āl-īs-tīk.

ideality—ī-dē-āl'-īt-ī.

idealization—ī-dē-āl-īz-ā'-shŭn or ī-dē-āl-ī-zā'-shŭn.

ideography—ī-dē-ōg'-rā-fī or īd-ē-ōg'-rā-fī.

ideology—ī-dē-ōl'-ō-jī or īd-ē-ōl'-ō-jī.

Ides—īdz

"The *Ides* of March."

idiosyncrasy—īd-ī-ō-sīng'-krā-sī, *not* īd-ī-ō-sīn'-krā-sī.

idocrase—ī'-dō-krās or īd'-ō-krās.

idol—ī'-dōl, *not* ī'-dl.

Idomeneus—ī-dōm'-ē-nūs.

Idumæa—īd-ū-mē'-ā.

Also written *Idumea*, but pronounced as above.

idyl—ī'-dīl or īd'-īl.

"The *Idyls* of the King."

Also written *idyll*, but pronounced as above.

idylist—ī'-dīl-ist.

Also written *idyllist*, but pronounced as above.

idyllic—ī-dīl'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

idyllize—ī'-dīl-iz.

Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā'-ná.

See *Jena* (Battle of).

If, Château d'—shà-tō' dēf.

Ignatiev—īg-nā'-tyěf.

Also written *Ignatev*, but pronounced as above.

Ignatius—īg-nā'-shī-ūs.

ignes fatui—īg'-nēz făt'-ū-ī.

ignis fatuus—īg'-nīs făt'-ū-ūs.

ignitable—īg-nī'-tā-bl.

ignition—īg-nīsh'-ūn.

ignominious—īg-nō-mīn'-ī-ūs.

ignominy—īg'-nō-mīn-ī.

ignoramus—īg-nō-rā'-mūs, *not* īg-nō-rā'-mūs.

iguana—īg-wā'-ná.

iguanadon—īg-wān'-ō-dōn or īg-wā'-nō-dōn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-lāng' ē-lāng'.

See *ylang-ylang*.

Ik Marvel—ik mār'-vėl, *not* īk mār'-vėl.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of the late Donald G. Mitchell himself.

ile (termination)—īl.

In British usage usually il, as in *fer'-tile*.

Île de France—ēl dū frāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Îlfracombe—īl-frā-kōōm'.

iliopsoas—īl-ī-ō-sō'-ās or īl-ī-ōp'-sō-ās.

illative—īl'-à-tīv or īl-ā'-tīv.

illicit—īl-īs'-īt.

See *elicit*.

Illimani—ēl-yē-mā'-nē.

Illinoian—īl-ī-noi'-ān.

See *Illinoisian*.

Illinois—īl-ī-noi' or īl-ī-noiz'.

Illinoisian—īl-ī-noi'-yān or īl-ī-noiz'-ī-ān.

See *Illinoian*.

Iloilo—ē-lō-ē'-lō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Illuminati—ĩl-lũ-mĩn-ă'-tĩ or ĩl-lũ-mĩn-ă'-tẽ.

illusion—ĩl-lũ'-zhũn.

illusivē—ĩl-lũ'-sĩv, *not* ĩl-lũ'-zĩv.

See *elusive*.

illusory—ĩl-lũ'-sõ-rĩ, *not* ĩl-lũ'-zõ-rĩ.

illustrate—ĩl-lũs'-trāt or ĩl'-lũs-trāt.

illustrated—ĩl-lũs'-trā-tẽd or ĩl'-lũs-trā-tẽd.

illustration—ĩl-lũs-trā'-shũn, *not* ĩl-lũs'-trā-shũn.

illustrative—ĩl-lũs'-trā-tĩv or ĩl'-lũs-trā-tĩv.

illustrator—ĩl-lũs'-trā-tẽr.

illuxurious—ĩl-lũks-ũ'-rĩ-ũs or ĩl-lũg-zhõõ'-rĩ-ũs.

Il Penseroso—ẽl pẽn-sẽr-õ'-sõ.

Il Pensiero—ẽl pẽn-sẽ-ă'-rõ.

Il Poliuto—ẽl põl-ẽ-õõ'-tõ.

Ilus—ĩ'-lũs.

image—ĩm'-ăj, *not* ĩm'-ĩj.

See *damage*.

imagery—ĩm'-ăj-rĩ or ĩm'-ă-jẽr-ĩ.

imago—ĩm-ă'-gõ.

imam—ĩm-ăm'.

See *imaum*.

imaum—ĩm-ăm' or ĩm-ôm'.

See *imam*.

imbecile (n. and adj.)—ĩm'-bẽ-sĩl or, especially in British usage, ĩm'-bẽ-sẽl, ĩm-bẽ-sẽl'.

"Formerly usually ĩm-bẽs'-ĩl."—*Web*.

imbecility—ĩm-bẽ-sĩl'-ĩt-ĩ.

imbroglio—ĩm-brõl'-yõ.

imbrue—ĩm-brõõ'.

Immanuel—ĩm-măn'-ũ-ẽl.

See *Emmanuel*.

immediate—ĩm-mẽ'-dĩ-ăt, *not* ĩm-mẽ'-jăt.

immediately—ĩm-mẽ'-dĩ-ăt-lĩ, *not* ĩm-mẽ'-jăt-lĩ.

immersion—ĩm-mẽr'-shũn, *not* ĩm-mẽr'-zhũn.

immigrant—ĩm'-mĩ-grănt.

See *emigrant*.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

immigrate—ĩm'-mĩ-ġrāt.

See *emigrate*.

immigration—ĩm-mĩ-ġrā'-shŭn.

See *emigration*.

imminent—ĩm'-ĩn-ěnt.

See *eminent*.

immobile—ĩm-mō'-bĩl.

See *mobile*.

immortality—ĩm-môr-tāl'-ĩt-ĩ.

immortelle—ĩm-môr-těł'.

immune—ĩm-mŭn'.

immunization—ĩm-mŭ-nĩz-ā'-shŭn or ĩm-mŭ-nĩ-zā'-shŭn.

Imogen—ĩm'-ō-jěn.

"Cymbeline."

impartiality—ĩm-pār-shĩ-āl'-ĩt-ĩ or ĩm-pār-shāl'-ĩt-ĩ.

See *partiality*.

impasse—ĩm-pās'; Fr. pron., ăN-pās'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

impeccable—ĩm-pěk'-à-bl.

See *peccable*.

impecunious—ĩm-pě-kŭ'-nĩ-ŭs, *not* ĩm-pě-kŭn'-yŭs.

impedimenta—ĩm-pěd-ĩm-ěn'-tā.

imperatival—ĩm-pěr-à-tĩ'-vāl or ĩm-pěr'-à-tĩv-āl.

imperturbable—ĩm-pěr-tŭr'-bā-bl.

impetigo—ĩm-pě-tĩ'-ġō.

impetus—ĩm'-pě-tŭs.

impious—ĩm'-pĩ-ŭs.

impiously—ĩm'-pĩ-ŭs-lĩ.

impiousness—ĩm'-pĩ-ŭs-něs.

implacable—ĩm-plā'-kā-bl.

Sometimes, ĩm-plăk'-à-bl.

See *placable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

importune—ĩm-pôr-tũn'.

"Formerly, and still sometimes, ĩm-pôr'-tũn." —Web.

imposthume—ĩm-pôs'-tũm.

Also written *impostume*, but pronounced as above.

impostor—ĩm-pôs'-tēr, *not* ĩm-pôs'-tēr.

impotence—ĩm'-pō-těns, *not* ĩm-pō'-těns.

impotency—ĩm'-pō-těn-sĩ, *not* ĩm-pō'-těn-sĩ.

impotent—ĩm'-pō-těnt, *not* ĩm-pō'-těnt.

imprecatory—ĩm'-prē-kā-tō-rĩ.

Sometimes, ĩm'-prē-kā-tēr-ĩ or ĩm-prē-kā'-tēr-ĩ.

impresario—ĩm-prā-sā'-rē-ō.

impress (n.)—ĩm'-prēs.

"Formerly also ĩm-prēs', as by Dr. Johnson (1755)." —Web.

impress (vb.)—ĩm-prēs'.

See *absent*.

imprimatur—ĩm-prĩm-ā'-tũr.

improbative—ĩm-prōb'-ā-tĩv, *not* ĩm-prō'-bā-tĩv.

improbatory—ĩm-prōb'-ā-tō-rĩ, *not* ĩm-prō'-bā-tō-rĩ.

improbity—ĩm-prōb'-ĩt-ĩ.

See *probity*.

impromptu—ĩm-prōmp'-tũ.

improvisation—ĩm-prōv-ĩs-ā'-shũn or ĩm-prōv-ĩz-ā'-shũn.

improvisator—ĩm-prōv'-ĩs-ā-tēr or ĩm-prōv'-ĩz-ā-tēr.

improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zā-tō'-rā.

See *improvisatore*.

improvisatorize—ĩm-prōv-ĩz-ā'-tō-rĩz.

improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zā-trē'-chā.

See *improvisatrice*.

improvise—ĩm-prō-vĩz', *not* ĩm'-prō-vĩz.

improviser—ĩm-prō-vĩ'-zēr, *not* ĩm'-prō-vĩ-zēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

improvvisatore—ēm-pröv-vē-zā-tō'-rā.

See *improvvisatore*.

improvvisatrice—ēm-pröv-vē-zā-trē'-chā.

See *improvvisatrice*.

impugn—īm-pūn'.

impugnable—īm-pūg'-nā-bl.

impunible—īm-pū'-nīb-l.

inamorata—īn-ām-ō-rā'-tā.

The Standard Dictionary says ēn-ām-ō-rā'-tā

inamorato—īn-ām-ō-rā'-tō.

inaugurate—īn-ôg'-ū-rāt.

inauguration—īn-ôg'-ū-rā'-shūn.

Inca—īng'-kā.

incarnadine—īn-kār'-nā-dīn.

incase—īn-kās'.

incense (n.)—īn'-sēns.

incense (to flatter)—īn'-sēns.

incense (to madden)—īn-sēns'.

incensory—īn'-sēn-sō-rī.

inchoate—īn'-kō-āt; īng'-kō-āt (Wor.).

inchoative—īn-kō'-ā-tīv.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives īn'-kō-ā-tīv as an alternative pronunciation.

incidence—īn'-sīd-ēns.

incise—īn-sīz'.

incisive—īn-sī'-sīv, *not* īn-sī'-zīv.

incisor—īn-sī'-zēr or īn-sī'-sēr.

incisory—īn-sī'-sō-rī.

incisure—īn-sīzh'-ūr.

incitant—īn-sī'-tānt or īn'-sīt-ānt.

incivism—īn'-sīv-izm.

inclement—īn-klēm'-ēnt.

incline (n.)—īn-klīn' or īn'-klīn.

incline (vb.)—īn-klīn'.

include—īn-klūd', *not* īn-klōōd'.

inclusive—īn-klū'-sīv, *not* īn-klōō'-sīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

incognito—*in-köğ'-nīt-ō*.

incognizable—*in-köğ'-niz-ä-bl* or *in-kön'-iz-ä-bl*.
See *cognizable*.

incognizant—*in-köğ'-niz-änt* or *in-kön'-iz-änt*.
See *cognizant*.

incommensurable—*in-köm-mën'-shöör-ä-bl*.
See *commensurable*.

incommensurate—*in-köm-mën'-shöör-ät*.
See *commensurate*.

incomparable—*in-köm'-pā-rä-bl*.

"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*?"—*Walker*.

See *comparable*.

incomplex (adj.)—*in-köm'-plëks*.

The Standard and Stormonth say *in-köm-plëks'*.
See *complex* (*n. and adj.*).

inconclusive—*in-kön-klü'-siv*, *not in-kön-klöō'-siv*.

See *conclusive*.

incondite—*in-kön'-dīt*.

Worcester prefers *in'-kön-dīt*, and the Century and Standard Dictionaries give it as an alternative pronunciation.

See *recondite*.

incongruence—*in-köng'-gröō-ëns*; *in-kön'-gröō-ëns* (Stor.).

See *congruence*.

incongruent—*in-köng'-gröō-ënt*; *in-kön'-gröō-ënt* (Stor.).

See *congruent*.

incongruity—*in-kön-gröō'-īt-ī*.

See *congruity*.

incongruous—*in-köng'-gröō-üs*; *in-kön'-gröō-üs* (Stor.).

See *congruous*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37) .

inconnu (fish)—in-kõn-ũ'; Fr. pron., ăN-kõ-nũ'.
For ũ, see p. 26.

inconnu (unknown)—ăN-kõ-nũ'.
For ũ, see p. 26.

inconvenience—in-kõn-vēn'-yěns.

Some orthoëpists make it a word of *five* syllables,
in-kõn-vē'-nĩ-ěns.

inconvenient—in-kõn-vēn'-yěnt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, in-kõn-vē'-nĩ-ěnt.

incorporal—in-kôr'-pō-răl.

See *corporal* (n. and adj.), *incorporeal*.

incorporeal—in-kôr'-pō'-rē-ăl.

See *corporeal*, *incorporal*.

increase (n.)—in'-krēs; formerly in-krēs'.

This second pronunciation is contrary to analogy.

increase (vb.)—in-krēs'.

See *absent*.

increate—in'-krē-āt or in-krē-āt'.

incredulity—in-krē-dũ'-lĩt-ĩ.

See *credulity*.

incredulous—in-krēd'-ũ-lũs, *not* in-krěj'-ōō-lũs.

See *credulous*.

incremate—in'-krē-māt or in-krē'-māt.

See *cremate*.

increment—in'-krē-měnt.

incroyable—ăN-krwä-yä'-bl.

For ăN, see p. 26.

incubate—in'-kũ-bāt.

incubation—in-kũ-bā'-shũn.

incubator—in'-kũ-bā-těr.

incubus—in'-kũ-bũs.

inculcate—in-kũl'-kāt or in'-kũl-kāt.

inculpate—in'-kũl-pāt or in-kũl'-pāt.

See *exculpate*.

incursion—in-kũr'-shũn.

See *excursion*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

indecent—*in-dē'-sěnt*, *not in-dē'-sünt*.

See *damage*.

indecisive—*in-dē-sī'-siv*, *not in-dē-sī'-zīv*.

See *decisive*.

indecorous—*in-dē-kō'-rūs* or *in-dčk'-ō-rūs*.

"The leading authorities prefer the accentuation *in-de-co'-rous*. Actual usage apparently favors *in-dec'-o-rous* somewhat more strongly than it does *dec'-o-rous*, probably from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as *mo-not'-o-nous*, *su-per'-flu-ous*, etc."—*Web*.

See *decorous*.

indecorum—*in-dē-kō'-rūm*.

See *decorum*.

indefinable—*in-dē-fi'-nā-bl*.

indent (n.)—*in-děnt'* or *in'-dčnt*.

The first pronunciation is contrary to analogy, but is preferred by Webster.

indent (vb.)—*in-děnt'*.

India—*in'-dī-à*, *not ind'-yà*.

Indian—*in'-dī-ăn*, *not ind'-yăn*.

indicative—*in-dīk'-â-tīv*.

indicatory—*in'-dīk-â-tō-rī*.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says *in-dīk'-â-tēr-ī*.

indicatrix—*in-dī-kâ'-trīks*.

indices—*in'-dīs-ēz*.

indict—*in-dīt'*.

"In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent."—*Wor*.

indictable—*in-dīt'-â-bl*.

See *indict*.

indictee—*in-dī-tē'*.

See *indict*.

indicter—*in-dī'-tēr*.

See *indict*.

indictive—*in-dīk'-tīv*.

indictment—*in-dīt'-měnt*.

See *indict*.

indigenous—*in-dīj'-ē-nūs*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

indigent—*in'-dij-ěnt.*

indiscernible—*in-diz-ěr'-nib-l.*

See *discernible*.

indiscretion—*in-dis-krěsh'-ün.*

See *discretion*.

indisputable—*in-dis'-pū-tā-bl.*

The Century Dictionary prefers *in-dis-pū'-tā-bl*, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

See *disputable*.

indisputably—*in-dis'-pū-tā-blī.*

indissoluble—*in-dis'-ō-lū-bl* or *in-dī-sōl'-ū-bl.*

See *dissoluble*.

indissolubly—*in-dis'-ō-lū-blī.*

indite—*in-dīt'.*

inditement—*in-dīt'-měnt.*

inditer—*in-dī'-těr.*

indocile—*in-dōs'-il.*

In England, frequently pronounced *in-dō'-sīl.*

See *docile*.

Indonesian—*in-dō-nē'-shān.*

The Oxford English Dictionary says *in-dō-nē'-shī-ān*; the Century and Standard Dictionary, *in-dō-nē'-sī-ān*.

indusium—*in-dū'-zī-ŭm* or *in-dū'-shī-ŭm* or *in-dū'-zhī-ŭm.*

industry—*in'-dūs-trī*, *not in-dūs'-trī.*

See *acclimate*.

inc (chemical termination)—*in* or *ēn.*

See *ide* (chemical termination).

inebriate—*in-ē'-brī-āt.*

inebriety—*in-ē'-brī'-ē-tī.*

inequitable—*in-ěk'-wī-tā-bl.*

See *equitable*.

inertia—*in-ēr'-shī-à*, *not in-ēr'-shā.*

A word of four syllables, when correctly pronounced.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ines—ē-nēs'.

See *Inez*.

inexhaustible—īn-ĕgz-ôst'-īb-l or īn-ĕgz-hôst'-īb-l.

See *exhaustible*.

inexorable—īn-ĕks'-ō-rā-bl.

See *exorable*.

inexpiable—īn-ĕks'-pī-ā-bl.

See *expiable*.

inexplicable—īn-ĕks'-plīk-ā-bl, *not* īn-ĕks-plīk'-ā-bl.

See *explicable*.

inexpugnable—īn-ĕks-pūg'-nā-bl or īn-ĕks-pū'-nā-bl.

See *expugnable*.

inextricable—īn-ĕks'-trīk-ā-bl, *not* īn-ĕks-trīk'-ā-bl.

See *extricable*.

Inez—ē'-nēz or ī'-nēz.

See *Ines*.

infamous—īn'-fā-mūs.

infamously—īn'-fā-mūs-lī.

Infanta—īn-fān'-tā.

See *Infante*.

Infante—īn-fān'-tā.

See *Infanta*.

infanticide—īn-fān'-tīs-īd.

infantile—īn'-fān-tīl or īn'-fān-tīl.

Webster says: "Occasionally īn-fān'-tīl, as in Browning."

infantine—īn'-fān-tīn or īn'-fān-tīn.

infecund—īn-fĕk'-ūnd or īn-fē'-kūnd.

See *fecund*.

inferable—īn-fēr'-ā-bl.

Worcester says īn-fēr'-ā-bl.

See *inferrible*.

inference—īn'-fēr-ĕns, *not* īn-fēr'-ĕns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Inferno—*in-fēr'-nō*.

"Dante's *Inferno*."

inferrible—*in-fēr'-īb-l*.

See *inferable*.

infidel—*in'-fid-ěl*.

infinite—*in'-fin-īt*.

See *finite*.

infinitesimal—*in-fin-īt-ēs'-im-āl*, *not in-fin-īt-ēs'-im-āl*.

infinitival—*in-fin-īt-i'-vāl* or *in-fin'-īt-iv-āl*.

inflatus—*in-flā'-tūs*.

infundibuliform—*in-fūn-dīb'-ū-lī-fôrm*.

infundibulum—*in-fūn-dīb'-ū-lūm*.

infusoria—*in-fū-sō'-rī-ā*.

infusorium—*in-fū-sō'-rī-ūm*.

Ingelow, Jean—*jēn in'-jē-lō*.

ingenious—*in-jēn'-yūs*.

Worcester gives *in-jē-nī-ūs* as an alternative form.

ingénue—*āN-zhā-nū'*.

For *ū*, *āN*, see p. 26.

ingenuity—*in-jē-nū'-īt-ī*.

ingenuous—*in-jēn'-ū-ūs*.

ingot (n.)—*ing'-gōt* or *in'-gōt*.

ingrain (n.)—*in'-grān*.

ingrain (adj.)—*in-grān'*.

ingrain (vb.)—*in'-grān* or *in-grān'*.

ingrate (n.)—*in'-grāt*.

ingrate (adj.)—*in'-grāt* or *in-grāt'*.

ingratiating—*in-grā'-shī-āt*.

ingredient—*in-grē'-dī-ēnt*.

Ingres—*āN'-grū*.

For *āN*, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

inhibit—*in-hīb'-īt*.

inhibiter—*in-hīb'-īt-ēr*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

inhibition—*in-hīb-īsh'-ūn.*

inhibitory—*in-hīb'-īt-ō-rī.*

inhospitable—*in-hōs'-pīt-ā-bl, not in-hōs-pīt'-ā-bl.*

See *hospitable.*

inhospitably—*in-hōs'-pīt-ā-blī, not in-hōs-pīt'-ā-blī.*

See *hospitably.*

inimical—*in-īm'-īk-āl.*

initiate—*in-īsh'-ī-āt.*

Inkerman (Battle of)—*ing-kēr-mān', not ing'-kēr-mān.*

inlaid—*in-lād' or in'-lād.*

inlay (n.)—*in'-lā or in-lā'.*

inlay (vb.)—*in-lā'.*

inmost—*in'-mōst.*

innate—*in'-nāt or in-nāt'.*

innocence—*in'-ō-sēns, not in'-ō-sūns.*

See *damage.*

innocuous—*in-ōk'-ū-ūs.*

See *nocuous.*

innocuous—*in-ōk'-shūs or in-nōk'-shūs.*

See *noxious.*

Innsbruck—*ins'-brōok or ins'-prōok.*

innuendo—*in-ū-ēn'-dō.*

inopportune—*in-ōp-ōr-tūn'.*

See *opportune.*

inosite—*in'-ō-sīt.*

The Oxford English Dictionary says *ī'-nō-sit.*

inquiry—*in-kwī'-rī.*

"The pronunciation *in'-kwīr-ī*, though not recognized by orthoëpists, is sometimes used by good speakers."—*Web.*

This note applies also to *enquiry.*

See *enquiry.*

insatiable—*in-sā'-shī-ā-bl or in-sā'-shā-bl.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

insatiate—*ĭn-sā'-shĭ-āt.*

See *satiate*.

insatiety—*ĭn-sā-tĭ'-ē-tĭ.*

See *satiety*.

inscience—*ĭn'-shĭ-ĕns* or *ĭn'-shĕns.*

inscrutable—*ĭn-skrōō'-tā-bl.*

insect—*ĭn'-sĕkt*, *not* *ĭn'-sĕk.*

See *insects*.

insectivorous—*ĭn-sĕk-tĭv'-ō-rŭs.*

insects—*ĭn'-sĕkts*, *not* *ĭn'-sĕks.*

See *insect*.

insert (n.)—*ĭn'-sĕrt.*

insert (vb.)—*ĭn-sĕrt'.*

insidious—*ĭn-sĭd'-ĭ-ŭs.*

insigne—*ĭn-sĭġ'-nĕ.*

insignia—*ĭn-sĭġ'-nĭ-ā*, *not* *ĭn-sĭn'-yā.*

insition—*ĭn-sĭsh'-ŭn* or *ĭn-sĭzh'-ŭn.*

in situ—*ĭn sĭ'-tŭ.*

insociable—*ĭn-sō'-shā-bl* or *ĭn-sō'-shĭ-ā-bl.*

See *sociable*.

insoluble—*ĭn-sōl'-ŭ-bl.*

See *soluble*.

insouciance—*ĭn-sōō'-sĭ-āns*; Fr. pron., *ăN-sōō-syāNS'.*

For *ăn*, *ăN*, see p. 26.

insouciant—*ĭn-sōō'-sĭ-ănt*; Fr. pron., *ăN-sōō-syăN'.*

For *ăn*, *ăN*, see p. 26.

inspiration—*ĭn-spĭr-ā'-shŭn.*

inspiratory—*ĭn-spĭ'-rā-tō-rĭ* or *ĭn'-spĭr-ā-tō-rĭ.*

inspissate—*ĭn-spĭs'-āt.*

The Oxford English Dictionary gives *ĭn'-spĭs-āt* as an alternative form.

instantly—*ĭn-stăn'-tĕr.*

in statu quo—*ĭn stă'-tŭ kwō*, *not* *ĭn stăt'-ŭ kwō.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

instead—*in-stěd'*, *not in-stīd'*.

"A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*."—*Walker*.

"This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Wor*.

instinct (n.)—*in'-stīngkt*.

"Formerly *in-stīngkt'*, as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden."—*Web*.

instinct (adj.)—*in-stīngkt'*.

institute—*in'-stī-tūt*, *not in-stī-tūt'*.

institution—*in-stī-tū'-shūn*, *not in-stī-tōō'-shūn*.

institutive—*in'-stī-tū-tīv*.

instrument—*in'-stroō-měnt*.

insular—*in'-sū-lār*, *not in'-shōō-lār*.

insulate—*in'-sū-lāt*, *not in'-shōō-lāt*.

insulation—*in-sū-lā'-shūn*, *not in-shōō-lā'-shūn*.

insult (n.)—*in'-sūlt*; originally *in-sūlt'*.

insult (vb.)—*in-sūlt'*.

insure—*in-shūr'*.

intaglio—*in-tāl'-yō*; It. pron., *ēn-tāl'-yō*.

integer—*in'-tē-jēr*, *not in'-tē-gēr*.

integral—*in'-tē-grāl*, *not in-tē'-grāl*.

integrity—*in-tēg'-rīt-ī*.

intercalary—*in-tēr'-kā-lā-rī*.

"*Intercalary Days*."

intercalation—*in-tēr-kā-lā'-shūn*.

interdict (n.)—*in'-tēr-dīkt*.

interdict (vb.)—*in-tēr-dīkt'*.

interest (n. and vb.)—*in'-tēr-ěst*.

interested—*in'-tēr-ěst-ěd*, *not in-tēr-ěst'-ěd*.

See *disinterested*, *uninterested*.

interesting—*in'-tēr-ěst-īng*, *not in-tēr-ěst'-īng*.

See *uninteresting*.

interfluent—*in-tēr'-flū-ěnt*.

interfluous—*in-tēr'-flū-ūs*.

Interlaken—*in-tēr-lā'-kěn*, *not in'-tēr-lā-kěn*.

interlocutor—*in-tēr-lōk'-ū-tēr*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

interlocutory—ĩn-tēr-lők'-ũ-tō-rĩ.

"An *Interlocutory* Divorce."

interloper—ĩn'-tēr-lō-pēr or ĩn-tēr-lō'-pēr.

The Oxford English Dictionary, Walker, Smart and Worcester give the *second* pronunciation only.

intermezzo—ĩn-tēr-měd'-zō.

See *Abruzzi*.

interminable—ĩn-tēr'-mĩn-à-bl.

international—ĩn-tēr-năsh'-ũn-ăl, *not* ĩn-tēr-nă'-shũn-ăl.

See *national*.

internecine—ĩn-tēr-nē'-sĩn or ĩn-tēr-nē'-sĩn.

internuncio—ĩn-tēr-nũn'-shĩ-ō.

See *nuncio*.

interpellate—ĩn-tēr-pěl'-ăt.

interpellation—ĩn-tēr-pěl-ă'-shũn.

interpolate—ĩn-tēr'-pō-lăt.

See *acclimate*.

interpolation—ĩn-tēr-pō-lă'-shũn.

interposition—ĩn-tēr-pō-zĩsh'-ũn.

interstice—ĩn-tēr'-stĩs or ĩn'-tēr-stĩs.

interstitial—ĩn-tēr-stĩsh'-ăl.

intestine—ĩn-tēs'-tĩn, *not* ĩn-tēs'-tēn.

intrados—ĩn-tră'-dōs.

See *extrados*.

intransigence—ăN-trăN-zē-zhăNs'.

For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intransigent—ăN-trăN-zē-zhăN'.

For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intransigent—ĩn-trăN'-sĩ-jěnt.

intricacy—ĩn'-trĩ-kă-sĩ.

intrigant—ĩn'-trĩg-ănt; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-găN'.

For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intrigante—ĩn-trĩg-ănt'; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-gănt'.

For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intrigue (n.)—ĩn-trēg' or ĩn'-trēg.

See *ambergris*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

intrigue (vb.)—*in-trēg'*.

See *ambergris*.

introit—*in-trō'-it*, *not in'-troit*.

intrusive—*in-trōō'-siv*, *not in-trōō'-ziv*.

inundate—*in'-ün-dāt* or *in-ün'-dāt*.

inundation—*in-ün-dā'-shün*.

inure—*in-ūr'*.

invalid (n.)—*in'-vā-līd*.

"In England, noun, adjective, and verb are usually pronounced *in-vā-lēd'*, or *in'-vā-lēd*, sometimes *līd*."—*Web*.

invalid (infirm)—*in'-vā-līd*.

See note under *invalid* (n.).

invalid (void)—*in-vāl'-īd*.

invalid (vb.)—*in'-vā-līd*.

See note under *invalid* (n.).

invalide—*āN-vā-lēd'*.

For *āN*, see p. 26.

inveigh—*in-vā'*.

inveigle—*in-vē'-gl*, *not in-vā'-gl*.

inventory—*in'-vēn-tō-rī*.

Inverness—*in-vēr-nēs'*.

Accent the *final* syllable.

inverse (n. and adj.)—*in-vērs'* or *in'-vērs*.

inverse (vb.)—*in-vērs'*.

inversion—*in-vēr'-shün*, *not in-vēr'-zhün*.

invitatory—*in-vī'-tā-tō-rī*.

invocatory—*in-vōk'-ā-tō-rī* or *in'-vō-kā-tō-rī*.

involucel—*in-vōl'-ū-sēl*.

involucellate—*in-vōl-ū-sēl'-āt* or *in-vō-lū'-sēl-āt*.

involucral—*in-vō-lū'-krāl*.

The Standard Dictionary places the accent upon the *first* syllable.

involucre—*in'-vō-lū-kr*.

Io—*ī'-ō*.

iodic—*ī-ōd'-īk*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

iodide—ī'-ō-dīd or ī'-ō-dīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

iodine—ī'-ō-dīn or ī'-ō-dīn or ī'-ō-dēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

iodoform—ī-ō'-dō-fōrm or ī-ōd'-ō-fōrm.

Iolanthe—ī-ō-lān'-thē.

ion—ī'-ōn.

Ion—ī'-ōn.

Iona—ē-ō'-nā or ī-ō'-nā.

Ione—ī-ō'-nē.

"The Last Days of Pompeii."

Ione (nereid)—ī'-ō-nē.

ionic—ī-ōn'-īk.

Ionic—ī-ōn'-īk.

ionize—ī'-ōn-īz.

iota—ī-ō'-tā.

Iowa—ī'-ō-wā, *not* ī-ō'-wā.

Iowan—ī'-ō-wān, *not* ī-ō'-wān.

ipecac—īp'-ē-kāk, *not* ěp'-ē-kāk.

ipecacuanha—īp-ē-kāk-ū-ān'-ā, *not* ěp-ē-kāk-ū-ān'-ā.

Iphigenia—īf-ī-jē-nī'-ā, *not* īf-ī-jē'-nī-ā.

Iquique—ē-kē'-kā.

See *Arequipa*.

Ira—ī'-rā.

Iran—ī-rān' or ē-rān'.

Iranian—ī-rā'-nī-ān or ē-rā'-nī-ān.

irascibility—ī-rās-īb-īl'-īt-ī or īr-ās-īb-īl'-īt-ī.

irascible—ī-rās'-īb-l or īr-ās'-īb-l.

irate—ī-rāt' or ī'-rāt.

Irawadi—īr-ā-wā'-dī.

Irenæus—ī-rē-nē'-ūs, *not* ī-rē'-nē-ūs.

Irene—ī-rēn' or ī-rē'-nē.

Irène—ē-rēn'.

irenic—ī-rēn'-īk.

See note under *irenical*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

irenical—ī-rĕn'-ĭk-ăl.

"In English academic circles these words [*irenĭc*, *irenĭcal*] are often pronounced with long ē, reflecting the Greek. But this is contrary to English analogy and the best authority."—*Web*.

irenicon—ĭr-ĕn'-ĭk-ŏn or ī-rĕ'-nĭk-ŏn.

irenics—ī-rĕn'-ĭks.

See note under *irenical*.

iridal—ī'-rĭd-ăl.

iridescence—ĭr-ĭ-dĕs'-ĕns.

iridescent—ĭr-ĭ-dĕs'-ĕnt.

iridium—ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm or ĭr-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm.

iris—ī'-rĭs.

Iris—ī'-rĭs.

iritis—ī-rĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

Irkutsk—ĭr-kŏŏtsk'.

iron—ī'-ŭrn, *not* ī'-rŭn.

See note under *apron*.

irony (made of iron)—ī'-ŭr-nĭ.

irony (sarcasm)—ī'-rŏ-nĭ.

Iroquoian—ĭr-ŏ-kwoi'-ăn.

Iroquois—ĭr-ŏ-kwoi'.

irrational—ĭr-răsh'-ŭn-ăl.

See *rational*.

irrecognizable—ĭr-rĕk'-ŏġ-nĭ-ză-bl or ĭr-rĕ-kŏġ'-nĭz-ă-bl.

See *recognizable*, *unrecognizable*.

irrecognizant—ĭr-rĕ-kŏġ'-nĭz-ănt.

See *recognizant*.

irreconcilable—ĭr-rĕk-ŭn-sĭ'-lă-bl or ĭr-rĕk'-ŭn-sĭ-lă-bl.

See *reconcilable*.

irrefragable—ĭr-rĕf'-ră-ġă-bl.

See *refragable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

irrefutable—*īr-rē-fū'-tā-bl* or *īr-rēf'-ū-tā-bl*.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation *īr-re-fu'-tā-bl*, he says that analogy is in favor of *īr-ref'-u-tā-bl*."—*S. & W.*

See *refutable*.

irrelevancy—*īr-rēl'-ē-vān-sī*.

See *relevancy*.

irrelevant—*īr-rēl'-ē-vānt*.

See *relevant*.

irremeable—*īr-rēm'-ē-ā-bl* or *īr-rē'-mē-ā-bl*.

irremediable—*īr-rē-mē'-dī-ā-bl*.

See *remediable*.

irremissible—*īr-rē-mīs'-īb-l*.

See *remissible*.

irreparable—*īr-rēp'-ā-rā-bl*.

See *reparable*.

irresoluble—*īr-rēz'-ō-lū-bl*.

See *resoluble*.

irresolute—*īr-rēz'-ō-lūt*.

See *resolute*.

irrespirable—*īr-rē-spī'-rā-bl* or *īr-rēs'-pīr-ā-bl*.

See *respirable*.

irretrievable—*īr-rē-trē'-vā-bl*.

See *retrievable*.

irruption—*īr-rūp'-shūn*.

irrevocable—*īr-rēv'-ō-kā-bl*, *not* *īr-rē-vō'-kā-bl*.

See *revocable*.

Isabey—*ē-zā-bā'*.

Isaiah—*ī-zā'-yā* or *ī-zī'-ā*.

isatis—*ī'-sā-tīs* or *ī-sā'-tīs*.

Ischia—*ēs'-kyā*.

ischiatric—*īs-kī-āt'-īk*.

Iselin—*īz'-līn*.

Iser—*ē'-zēr*.

"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Iseult—*īs-ōolt'*.

See *Isolde*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Isham—ī'-shām.

Ishmael—īsh'-mā-ēl.

Ishmaelite—īsh'-mā-ēl-it.

Isiac—ī'-sī-āk.

"The *Isiac* Table."

Isiacal—ī-sī'-ā-kāl.

isinglass—ī'-zīng-glās, *not* ī'-zīn-glās.

Isis—ī'-sīs.

See *Osiris*.

Isla de Pinos—ēs'-lā dā pē'-nōs.

Islam—īs'-lām or īz'-lām.

"The Arabic accentuation īs-lām' is preferred by some."—*Web*.

Islamic—īs-lām'-īk or īz-lām'-īk.

Islamism—īs'-lām-īzm or īz'-lām-īzm.

Islamite—īs'-lām-īt or īz'-lām-īt.

Islas Filipinas—ēs'-lās fē-lē-pē'-nās.

Islay (Scotland)—ī'-lā or īs'-lā.

Also written *Isla*, but pronounced ī'-lā or īs'-lā.

isle—īl.

islet—ī'-lēt.

Islip—īs'-līp.

Ismaelism—īs'-mā-ēl-īzm.

Ismaīlia—ēs-mā-ēl'-yā.

Ismaīl Pasha—īs-mā-ēl' pā-shā' or īs-mā-ēl'
pā'-shā.

isochronal—ī-sōk'-rō-nāl.

isochronism—ī-sōk'-rō-nīzm.

isochronous—ī-sōk'-rō-nūs.

Isocrates—ī-sōk'-rà-tēz.

Isola Bella—ē'-zō-lā bēl'-lā.

isolable—ī'-sō-lā-bl or īs'-ō-lā-bl.

isolate—ī'-sō-lāt or īs'-ō-lāt.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries prefer
īs'-ō-lāt.

Worcester, Walker, and Smart say īz'-ō-lāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

isolation—ī-sō-lā'-shŭn or īs-ō-lā'-shŭn or īz-ō-lā'-shŭn.

See note under *isolate*.

Isolde—īs-ōld'; Ger. pron., ē-zōl'-dē.

"Tristan und *Isolde*."

isomeric—ī-sō-mēr'-īk.

isomerism—ī-sōm'-ēr-īzm.

isosceles—ī-sōs'-ēl-ēz.

isotherm—ī'-sō-thērm, *not* īz'-ō-thērm.

isothermal—ī'-sō-thēr-māl, *not* īz'-ō-thēr-māl.

Ispahan—īs-pā-hān' or īs-fā-hān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Israel—īz'-rā-ēl.

Israelite—īz'-rā-ēl-īt.

Israelitic—īz-rā-ēl-īt'-īk.

Israelitish—īz'-rā-ēl-ī-tīsh.

Israelitism—īz'-rā-ēl-ī-tīzm.

Israels, Josef—yō'-sēf ēs-rā-ēls'.

Israfil—īz'-rā-fēl.

Also written *Israfeel*, but pronounced as above.

Issachar—īs'-ā-kār.

issue—īsh'-ū.

Istambul—ē-stām-bōol'.

See *Stamboul*.

isthmian—īs'-mī-ăn or īsth'-mī-ăn or īst'-mī-ăn.

"The *Isthmian* Games."

See note under *isthmus*.

isthmus—īs'-mūs or īsth'-mūs or īst'-mūs.

"The first pronunciation decidedly prevails in actual present good usage."—*Web*.

Italian—īt-āl'-yăn, *not* ī-tāl'-yăn.

Italianize—īt-āl'-yăn-īz.

italic (type)—īt-āl'-īk, *not* ī-tāl'-īk.

Italic—īt-āl'-īk, *not* ī-tāl'-īk.

"The *Italic* Languages."

italicization—īt-āl-īs-īz-ā'-shŭn or īt-āl-īs-ī-zā'-shŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

italicize—ĩt-ăl'-ĩs-ĩz.

Italo (prefix)—ĩt'-ă-lō.

"*Italo-Celt.*"

itch—ĩch, *not* ěch.

ite (chemical termination)—ĩt.

"In composition, often pronounced ět."—*Wor.*

iter—ĩ'-tēr or ět'-ēr.

iteration—ĩt-ēr-ă'-shŭn.

iterative—ĩt'-ēr-ă-tīv.

Ithamar—ĩth'-ă-mār.

Ithuriel—ĩ-thŭ'-rĩ-ěl.

"*Ithuriel's* Spear."

itinerancy—ĩ-tĩn'-er-ăn-sĩ.

itinerant—ĩ-tĩn'-ēr-ănt.

itinerary—ĩ-tĩn'-ēr-ă-rĩ.

itis (termination)—ĩ'-tĩs.

"This pronunciation follows the rules of English-Latin pronunciation almost universally followed in scientific terminology (whether from the Latin or the Greek) by English-speaking scientists: The pronunciation ě'-tĩs, often heard, is perhaps due to German influence."—*Web.*

See *bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis*, etc.

Ito (Prince)—ě'-tō.

Ituræa—ĩt-ŭ-rĕ'-ă, *not* ě-tŭ'-rĕ-ă.

Also written *Iturea*, but pronounced as above

Iturbide, de—dă ě-tōōr-bĕ'-thă.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Itys—ĩ'-tĩs.

Iulus—ĩ-ŭ'-lŭs.

Ivan—ě-văn' or ě'-văn.

The first is the Russian pronunciation.

"*Ivan* the Terrible."

Ivanhoe—ĩ'-văn-hō.

"Sir Wilfred of *Ivanhoe*."

Iveagh—ĩ'-vă.

Iviça—ě-vĕ'-să; Sp. pron., ě-bĕ'-thă.

ivory—ĩ'-vō-rĩ, *not* ě'-vrĩ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ivry (Battle of)—ē-vrē'.

Ixion—īk-sī'-ōn, *not* īk'-sī'-ōn.

See *Arion*.

Ixtlilxochitl—ēsh-tlīl-shō'-chēt-l.

Iyar—ē'-ār.

izard (chamois)—īz'-ārd.

Izdubar (Epic of)—īz-dōō-bār'.

Iztaccihuatl—ēs-tāk-sē'-hwāt-l.

See *Popocatepetl*.

izzard—īz'-ārd.

J

Jachimo—yā'-kē-mō.

jacinth—jā'-sīnth or jās'-īnth.

jackal—jāk'-ōl; formerly jāk'-ōl'.

Jacob—jā'-kūb.

Jacob (Fr.)—zhā-kōb'.

Jacobean—jāk-ō-bē'-ān or jā-kō'-bē-ān.

Jacobi—yā-kō'-bē.

See *Jacoby*.

Jacobian—jā-kō'-bī-ān.

Jacobin—jāk'-ō-bīn.

Jacobinism—jāk'-ō-bīn-īzm.

Jacobite—jāk'-ō-bīt.

Jacobitism—jāk'-ō-bīt-īzm.

Jacobo (Sp.)—hā-kō'-bō.

See *Jorullo*.

Jacoby—yā-kō'-bē.

See *Jacobi*.

Jacopo (It.)—yā'-kō-pō.

Jacquard—zhā-kār'.

"The *Jacquard* Loom."

Jacquerie—zhāk-rē'.

Jacques—zhāk.

Jacques Bonhomme—zhāk bōn-ōm'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jael—jā'-ēl.

jager (diamond)—yā'-gēr.

jäger (hunter)—yā'-gēr.

See *yager*.

jaguar—jāg'-wār or jā-gwār'.

Jah—jā.

Jahn—yān.

Jahveh—yā'-vē.

Also written *Jahve*, but pronounced as above.

Jaime, Don—dōn hā-ē'-mā.

See *Jorullo*.

Jaipur—jī'-pōor.

See *Jeypoor*.

Jaïrus—jā-ī'-rūs in New Testament; jā'-īr-ūs in Apocrypha.

Jakutsk—yā-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakutsk*, the preferred spelling.

jalap—jāl'-āp.

Sheridan and Knowles say jōl'-ūp.

jealousie—zhā-lōō-zē'.

Jamaican—jā-mā'-kān.

Jamblichus—jām'-blik-ūs.

See *Iamblichus*.

jamesonite—jām'-sūn-īt.

Jamshid—jām-shēd'; Persian pron., jēm-shēd'.

Also written *Jamshyd*, but pronounced as above.

Janaushek—yā'-now-shēk.

Janet—jā-nēt' or jān'-ēt.

Janet (Paul)—zhā-nā'.

Janette—jān-ēt'.

Janiculum (Hill)—jā-nīk'-ū-lūm.

Janiculus, Mons—mōnz jān-īk'-ū-lūs.

Janin, Jules—zhūl zhā-nān'.

For ū, ān, see p. 26.

janizary—jān'-īz-ā-rī.

Jansen—jān'-sēn; Dutch pron., yān'-sēn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jansenist—jăn'-sën-ist.

janty—jăn'-tĭ.

See *jaunty*, the preferred spelling.

January—jăn'-ū-ā-rĭ.

Janus—jā'-nūs.

Janvier (Thomas A.)—zhăn-vyā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Japanese—jăp-â-nēz' or jăp-â-nēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Japanize—jăp'-â-nĭz.

Japheth—jā'-fĕth, *not* jā'-fĕt.

A common error.

Jaques—jā'-kwēz or jăk'-wēs or zhāk.

"As You Like It."

"The first pronunciation, as if modern Latin, is heard on the stage oftener than the others; the second is perhaps nearer the actual Shakespearean pronunciation; the third, as French, is preferred by many."—*Web*.

"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book*.

Jardin des Plantes—zhâr-dăn' dā plânt.

For ān, ăn, see p. 26.

jardinière—zhâr-dē-nyâr'.

Jardinière, La Belle—lā bĕl zhâr-dē-nyâr'.

Jardin Mabilie—zhâr-dăn' mǎ-bĕl' or zhâr-dăn mǎ-bē'-yŭ.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Jared—jā'-rĕd, *not* jār'-ĕd *nor* jĕr'-ĕd.

jargon—jār'-gŏn.

jarl—yārl.

Jarndyce (John)—jār'n'-dĭs.

"Black House."

jarosite—jār'-ō-sīt or jâ-rō'-sīt; Sp. pron., jâ-rō'-sīt.

See *Jorullo*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

jasmine—jäs'-mĭn or jǎz'-mĭn.

Also written *jasmin*, but pronounced as above.

Jason—jā'-sŭn.

jasponyx—jäs'-pō-nĭks.

jaundice—jān'-dīs or jōn'-dīs.

See *craunch*.

jaunt—jänt or jōnt.

See *craunch*.

jaunty—jänt'-ĭ or jōnt'-ĭ.

See *craunch*.

Java—jä'-vâ, *not* jǎv'-â.

Javan—jā'-văn.

See *Javan* (*adj.*).

Javan (*adj.*)—jā'-văn.

See *Javan*.

Javanese—jǎv-â-nēz' or jǎv-â-nēs'.

See *Chinese*.

javelin—jǎv'-lĭn or jǎv'-ĕl-ĭn.

Javert—zhâ-vâr'.

"Les Misérables."

jean (cotton cloth)—jĕn or jān.

"The pronunciation *jān* is preferred in most dictionaries, but *jĕn* has become more usual in actual good usage."—*Web*.

Jean—jĕn; Fr. pron., zhăn.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Jean Jacques—zhăn zhăk'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Jeanne—jĕn; Fr. pron., zhăn.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhăn dărk'.

See *Joan of Arc*.

Jean Paul—zhăn powl' or zhăn pŏl'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhăn vâl-zhăn'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Generally pronounced, by persons unfamiliar with French, jĕn vâl-jĕn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Jeddo—yěd'-ō.

See *Yeddo*.

Jehoshaphat—jē-hōsh'-à-făt, *not* jē-hōs'-à-făt.

Jehu—jē'-hū.

jejunum—jē-jūn'.

jejunum—jē-jū'-nūm.

Jekyll (Dr.)—jē'-kīl, *not* jěk'-īl.

"The family in England so pronounce it."—
Robert Louis Stevenson.

"*Dr. Jekyll* and Mr. Hyde."

Jemappes (Battle of)—zhē-máp'.

Jemima—jē-mī'-mā.

Also written *Jemimah*, but pronounced as above.

Jena (Battle of)—jēn'-à; Ger. pron., yā'-nā.

jeopard—jēp'-ård.

jeopardize—jēp'-ård-īz.

jeopardy—jēp'-ård-ī.

Jephthah—jēf'-thà, *not* jēp'-thà.

"'O *Jephthah*, judge of Israel,' what a treasure
hadst thou!"—*Shakespeare*.

jerboa—jēr-bō'-à or jēr'-bō-à.

jeremiad—jēr-ē-mī'-ăd.

Also written *jeremiade*, but pronounced as above.

Jeremiah—jēr-ē-mī'-à.

Jeremias—jēr-ē-mī'-ăs.

Jeremy—jēr'-ē-mī.

jerfalcon—jēr'-fôk-n.

See *gyrfalcon*.

Jerome (Jerome K.)—jē-rôm' or jēr'-ūm.

In England generally pronounced jēr'-ūm.

Jérôme—zhā-rôm'.

"*Jérôme Bonaparte*."

Jerrold (Douglas)—jēr'-ūld.

Jerusalem—jē-rōō'-sà-lēm.

jessamine—jēs'-à-mīn.

Jessica—jēs'-īk-à.

Jesu—jē'-sū or yā'-sōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jesuit—jěz'-ū-īt, *not* jězh'-ū-īt.

Jesuitism—jěz'-ū-īt-izm, *not* jězh'-ū-īt-izm.

jet d'eau—zhě-dō'.

Jethro—jěth'-rō or jě'-thrō.

jetsam—jět'-sām.

See *flotsam*.

jettison—jět'-ĭ-sūn.

jeu d'esprit—zhû dēs-prē'; Fr. pron., zhō dēs-prē'.

For ō, see p. 25.

jeunesse dorée—zhû-nēs' dō-rā'; Fr. pron., zhō-nēs' dō-rā'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Jevons—jěv'-ŭnz, *not* jě'-vŭnz.

Jew—jū or jōō.

jewel—jū'-ěl or jōō'-ěl.

jeweler—jū'-ěl-ēr or jōō'-ěl-ēr.

jewelry—jū'-ěl-rĭ or jōō'-ěl-rĭ.

Also written *jewellery*, but pronounced jū'-ěl-ēr-ĭ or jōō'-ěl-ēr-ĭ.

jew's-harp—jüz'-härp or jōōz'-härp, *not* jūs'-härp *nor* jōōs'-härp.

Jeypoor—jĭ'-pōor.

Also written *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

See *Jaipur*, the preferred spelling.

Jezreel—jěz'-rē-ěl or jěz'-rēl.

jibe (n.)—jĭb.

jibe (vb.)—jĭb.

jigameree—jĭg-à-mà-rē'.

jīnrikisha—jĭn-rĭk'-ĭ-shā.

jiujitsu—jōō'-jĭt-sōō.

See *jujutsu*.

jiujutsu—jōō'-jōōt-sōō.

See *jujitsu*.

Joachim—jō'-à-kĭm; Ger. pron., yō'-ä-kĭm.

For k, see p. 28.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Joan (Pope)—jōn.

Joan of Arc—jōn ūv ārk' or jō-ān' ūv ārk.

See *Jeanne d'Arc*.

Joaquin—wā-kēn'.

"*Joaquin Miller*."

Jocasta—jō-kās'-tā.

jocose—jō-kōs'.

jocosity—jō-kōs'-īt-ī.

jocular—jōk'-ū-lār.

jocund—jōk'-ūnd.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives jō'-kūnd as an alternative pronunciation.

Johann—yō'-hān or yō-hān'.

johannes (coin)—jō-hān'-ēz.

Also written *joannes*, but pronounced jō-ān'-ēz.

Johannes—jō-hān'-ēz or jō-hān'-ēs; Ger. pron., yō-hān'-nēs.

Johannisberg—jō-hān'-nīs-bērg; Ger. pron., yō-hān'-nīs-bērg.

For G, see p. 28.

John o' Groat's—jōn ō grōts.

Joinville, de—dū join'-vīl; Fr. pron., dū zhwan-vēl'.

For āN, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

Joliet (U. S.)—jō'-lī-ēt.

Joliet (Louis)—jō'-lī-ēt; Fr. pron., zhō-lyā'.

Jomini—zhō-mē-nē'.

jonquil—jōn'-kwīl or jūng'-kwīl.

See *jonquille*.

jonquille—jōn'-kwīl; Fr. pron., zhōn-kē'-yū.

For ōN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Jordaens—yōr'-dāns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Jorullo—hō-rōōl'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō."—*Gaz.*

In Spanish, *j* before every vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *k*. (See p. 28.)

See *Xorullo*, an old spelling.

José (Sp.)—hō-zā'.

See *Jorullo*, *José* (Port.).

José (Port.)—zhō-zā'.

See *José* (Sp.).

Joseffy—yō-zěf'-ī.

Joseph (Fr.)—zhō-zěf'.

Josephine—jō'-zěf-ēn.

See *Joséphine*.

Joséphine—zhō-zā-fēn'.

See *Josephine*.

Josephus—jō-sē'-fūs.

Jost—yōst.

jostle—jōs'-l, *not* jōst'-l.

jostling—jōs'-līng, *not* jōst'-līng.

Jotham—jō'-thām.

Joubert (Fr.)—zhōō-bâr'.

Joubert (Dutch)—yow'-bērt.

Jouffroy—zhōō-frwā'.

joule (unit)—jowl; commonly jōōl.

See note under *Joule*.

Joule—jowl, *not* jōōl.

"*Joule's Law*."

"The proper name is pronounced *joul* (*ou* as in *out*), and this is the correct pronunciation for the unit; but the incorrect *jōōl* is very common, especially in the United States."—*Web*.

jounce—jowns.

Jourdain, M.—mē-syō' zhōōr-dān'.

"*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*."

For *ō*, *ān*, see p. 26.

Jourdan—zhōōr-dān'.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Journal des Débats—zhōōr-nál' dā dā-bā'.
joust—jüst or jōost.

"Tourney and Joust."

See *just* (tilt).

jovial—jō'-vī-äl, *not* jōv'-yäl.

joviality—jō-vī-äl'-īt-ī.

Jowett—jow'-ět, *not* jō'-ět.

jowl—jōl or jowl.

"Cheek by Jowl."

jowler—jō'-lēr or jow'-lēr.

Juan Fernandez—jōō'-än fēr-nän'-dēz; Sp. pron.,
hwän fēr-nän'-dāth.

See *Jorullo*, *Zamacois*.

Juárez—jōō-ä'-rēz; Sp. pron., hōō-ä'-rās.

In Spanish-America, *z* is pronounced like English
s in *sun*.

See *Jorullo*.

jubilate—jū'-bīl-āt.

Jubilate—jū-bīl-ā'-tē or yōō-bē-lä'-tā.

jubilee—jū'-bīl-ē.

Juch (Emma)—yōōk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Judaic—jū-dā'-īk.

Judaism—jū'-dā-īzm.

Judaize—jū'-dā-īz.

judgment—jūj'-mēnt, *not* jūj'-münt.

See *damage*.

Judic—zhū-dēk'.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

judicative—jū'-dīk-ā-tīv.

judicatory—jū'-dīk-ā-tō-rī.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives jū-dīk'-ā-
tēr-ī as an alternative pronunciation.

judicature—jū'-dīk-ā-tūr.

judiciary—jū-dīsh'-ī-ā-rī.

Worcester says jōō-dīsh'-ā-rī.

jugger—jūg'-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Juggernaut—jŭg'-ĕr-nôt.

jugular—jŭ'-gŭ-lâr, *not* jŭg'-ŭ-lâr.

"The *Jugular Veins*."

Jugurtha—jŭ-gŭr'-thâ.

juice—jŭs, *not* jŏos.

Juif Errant, Le—lŭ zhŭ-ĕf' ĕr-rân'.

For ŭ, ân, see p. 26.

Juillard—jŏol'-yârd; Fr. pron., zhŭ-ĕ-yâr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Juive, La—là zhŭ-ĕv'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

jujitsu—jŏo'-jŭt-sŏo.

See *jiujitsu*.

jujube—jŭ'-jŭb; jŏo'-jŏob (Stor.).

jujutsu—jŏo'-jŏot-sŏo.

See *jiujitsu*, another spelling.

julep—jŭ'-lĕp, *not* jŭ'-lĭp.

See *damage*.

Jules—zhŭl.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Julia—jŭ'-lĭ-à or jŭl'-yâ.

Julian—jŭ'-lĭ-ân or jŭl'-yân.

Juliana—jŭ-lĭ-ân'-à.

Julie—zhŭ-lĕ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Julien—zhŭ-lyân'.

For ŭ, ân, see p. 26.

Julienne (soup)—jŏo-lĭ-ĕn'; Fr. pron., zhŭl-yĕn'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Juliet—jŭ'-lĭ-ĕt.

July—jŭ-lĭ'.

Formerly accented on the first syllable, as in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

Jumel (Madame)—zhŭ-mĕl'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

June—jŭn, *not* jŏon.

Jungfrau—yŏong'-frow.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Juniata—jōō-nĩ-ăt'-à.

junior—jūn'-yēr or jū'-nĩ-ēr.

Juno—jū'-nō, *not* jōō'-nō.

Junot—zhū-nō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

junta—jūn'-tā; Sp. pron., hōōn'-tā.

See *Jorullo*.

junto—jūn'-tō.

Jupiter—jū'-pīt-ēr, *not* jōō'-bīt-ēr.

jupon—jōō'-pōn or jōō-pōn'; Fr. pron., zhū-pōn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Jurassic—jū-rās'-īk.

Jurgensen—jūr'-gĕn-sĕn; Danish pron. yōōr'-gĕn-sĕn.

In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.

jurisconsult—jū-rīs-kōn'-sūlt or jū-rīs-kōn-sūlt'.

jurist—jū'-rīst, *not* jōō'-rīst.

juror—jū'-rēr, *not* jū'-rōr.

jury—jū'-rĭ, *not* jōō'-rĭ.

jus (law)—jūs.

Jusserand—zhūs-rāN'.

For ū, āN, see p. 26.

Jussieu, de—dŭ zhūs-yō'.

For ō, ū, see pp. 25, 26.

jussive—jūs'-īv.

just (tilt)—jŭst.

See *joust*.

just (adv.)—jŭst, *not* jĕst.

juste-milieu—zhŭst mē-yō'.

For ō, ū, see pp. 25, 26.

justiciable—jŭs-tĭsh'-ī-ā-bl.

justiciary—jŭs-tĭsh'-ī-ā-rĭ.

justifiable—jŭs'-tĭf-ī-ā-bl.

See *unjustifiable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

justificative—jūs'-tīf-īk-ā-tīv or jūs-tīf'-īk-ā-tīv.
 justificatory—jūs'-tīf-īk-ā-tō-rī or jūs-tīf'-īk-ā-tō-rī.

Justine—zhūs-tēn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

jute—jūt, *not* jōōt.

juvenile—jū'-vē-nīl or jū'-vē-nīl.

"The latter is usual in British usage."—*Web.*

K

Kaaba—kā'-ā-bā or kā'-bā.

See *Caaba*, the preferred spelling.

Kaaterskill—kā'-tērz-kīl, *not* kō'-tērz-kīl.

See *Cauterskill*.

kabala—kāb'-ā-lā.

See *cabala*, the preferred spelling.

Kabul—kā'-bōōl or kā-bōōl'.

Kabyle—kā-bīl'.

Kadesh Barnea—kā'-dēsh bār'-nē-ā.

kadi—kā'-dī or kā'-dī; Turkish pron., kā'-dē.

See *cadi*, the preferred spelling.

Kafir—kā'-fēr.

See *Kaffir*.

Kaffir—kāf'-ēr.

See *Kafir*.

Kaiser—kī'-zēr.

Kaiser-blume—kī'-zēr blōō'-mē.

Kaiserin—kī'-zēr-īn.

Kalakaua—kā-lā-kow'-ā.

kaleidoscope—kā-lī'-dō-skōp.

Kalends—kāl'-ēndz.

See *Calends*, the preferred spelling.

Kalevala—kā'-lā-vā-lā.

kalsomine (n. and vb.)—kāl'-sō-mīn.

See *calcimine* (n. and vb.), the preferred spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Kamchatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

See *Kamtchatka*, *Kamtschatka*.

Kamehameha—kā-mā-hā-mā'-hā.

Kamerun—kā-mā-rōon'.

Also written *Cameroon*, but pronounced as above.

Kamtchatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

See *Kamchatka*, *Kamtschatka*.

Kamtschatka—kām-chāt'-kā.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Kām-chāt'-kā*.
—*Gaz*.

Kām-skāt'-kā is a very frequent mispronunciation.

See *Kamchatka*, *Kamtchatka*.

Kanaka—kăn'-à-kā or kā-nāk'-à.

Kanawha—kā-nô'-wā.

Kanchanjanga—kăn-chün-jüng'-gā.

See *Kinchinjanga*.

kangaroo—käng-gā-rōo'.

Kansas—kăn'-zās, *not* kăn'-sās.

Kant—kânt; Ger. pron., kânt.

Kantian—kânt'-i-ăn.

kaolin—kā'-ō-lin or kā'-ō-lîn.

Kapelmeister—kā-pěl'-mī-stēr, *not* kăp'-ěl-mī-stēr.

Kashmir—kăsh-mēr'.

See *Cashmere*.

Katahdin (Mount)—kā-tă'-dîn.

Kaulbach, von—fön kowl'-bāk.

For *k*, see p. 28.

Kavanagh (Julia)—kăv'-à-nā, *not* kā-văn'-à.

kayak—kī'-ăk.

Kazan—kā-zăn'-yŭ.

Pronounce the final syllable very lightly.
kazi—kā'-zē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Kearney—kär'-nĭ.

Also written *Kearny*, but pronounced as above.

Kearsarge (Mount)—kēr'-särj.

Kearsarge (vessel)—kēr'-särj.

"The *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*."

Keble—kē'-bl, *not* kēb'-l.

keelson—kēl'-sūn or kēl'-sūn.

Also written *kelson*, but pronounced as above.

Kehama—kē-hä'-mä.

Southey's "The Curse of *Kehama*."

Kekewich—kēk'-wĭch.

Kekrops—kē'-krōps.

See *Cecrops*.

Kellermann, de—dü kēl'-ēr-män; Fr. pron., dü
kēl'-ēr-män'.

Kelt—kēlt. See *Celt*.

Keltic—kēl'-tĭk. See *Celtic*.

Kempis, à (Thomas)—à kēm'-pĭs.

Kenelm—kēn'-ēlm, *not* kēn'-ēlm'.

Kenilworth—kēn'-ĭl-wŭrth.

Kennebec—kēn-ē-bēk', *not* kēn'-ē-bēk.

Kennebunk—kēn-ē-bŭngk'.

Kensington—kēn'-zĭng-tŭn, *not* kēn'-sĭng-tŭn.

Keokuk—kē'-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō'-kŭk.

kepi—kēp'-ē.

kept—kēpt, *not* kēp.

keramic—kē-rām'-ĭk.

See *ceramic*.

keramics—kē-rām'-ĭks.

See *ceramics*.

kerchief—kēr'-chĭf.

See *handkerchief*.

Kerguelen—kŭr'-gē-lēn; Fr. pron., kēr-gā-lōn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

kermess—kēr'-mēs.

See *kermis*, another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

kermis—kēr'-mīs.

See *kermess*, another spelling.

Keswick—kčz'-īk or kčz'-wīk.

See *Alnwick*.

ketchup—kěch'-ūp.

See *catchup*, *catsup*.

kettle—kět'-l, *not* kīt'-l.

khaki—kā'-kē.

khan (chief)—kān or kǎn.

Worcester says kōn or kǎn.

khan (inn)—kān or kǎn.

Worcester says kōn or kǎn.

Khartum—kār-tōom'.

For к, see p. 28.

khedive—kěd-ēv'.

Khiva—kē'-vā.

For к, see p. 28.

Khorassan—kō-rās-sān'.

For к, see p. 28.

Khorsabad—kōr-sā-bād'.

For к, see p. 28.

Kiansi—kyān'-sē.

Kiansu—kyān'-sōō.

Kibroth hattaavah—kīb'-rōth hăt-ā'-ā-vā or
kīb'-rōth hăt-ā'-ā-vā.

Kieff—kē'-ěf or kē-ěf'.

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē'-yěf.

Kilauea—kē-low-ā'-ā.

Kilimanjaro—kīl-ē-mān-jā'-rō.

kiln—kīl or kīln.

kilogram—kīl'-ō-ğrām.

Also written *kilogramme*, but pronounced as above.

kiloliter—kīl'-ō-lē-tēr.

Also written *kilolitre*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

kilometer—kīl'-ō-mē-tēr.

Also written *kilometre*, but pronounced as above.

kilowatt—kīl'-ō-wōt.

kimono—kīm-ō'-nō; Japanese pron., kīm'-ō-nō.

Kincardine—kīn-kār'-dīn.

Kinchinjinga—kīn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

See *Kanchanjanga*, *Kunchainjunga*, *Kunching-
inga*, *Kunchinjunga*.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.

See *card*, *unkind*.

kindergarten—kīn'-dēr-gār-tēn.

kindness—kīnd'-nēs, *not* kyīnd'-nēs.

See *card*, *unkindness*.

kind of—kīnd ōv, *not* kīnd ū.

See *sort of*.

kinemacolor—kīn'-ē-mā-kūl-ēr.

kinematic—kīn-ē-māt'-īk or kī-nē-māt'-īk.

kinematics—kīn-ē-māt'-īks or kī-nē-māt'-īks.

kinematograph—kīn-ē-māt'-ō-gráf or kī-nē-māt'-
ō-gráf.

kinesiatics—kīn-ē-sī-āt'-rīks or kī-nē-sī-āt'-rīks.

kinetic—kīn-ēt'-īk or kī-nēt'-īk.

kinetics—kīn-ēt'-īks or kī-nēt'-īks.

kinetoscope—kīn-ē'-tō-skōp or kī-nē'-tō-skōp.

kinic—kīn'-īk or kī'-nīk.

kinnikinnick—kīn-ī-kīn-īk'.

Also written *kinnikinnic*, but pronounced as
above.

kino—kē'-nō or kī'-nō.

kiosk—kē-ōsk'.

Kioto—kyō'-tō.

See *Kyoto*, the preferred spelling.

Kirchhoff—kīrk'-hōf.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Kirchner—kīrk'-nēr.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

kirschwasser—kērsh'-vās-ēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

kismet—kĭs'-mět, *not* kĭz'-mět.

Kissingen—kĭs'-ĭng-ĕn.

Commonly pronounced kĭs'-ĕn-jĕn.

kitchen—kĭch'-ĕn or kĭch'-ĭn.

See *damage*.

Klamath—klä'-măt.

Klaus (Peter)—klows.

Kléber—klā-bâr'.

kleptomania—klĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ä.

Klingemann—klĭng'-ĕ-mär.

Klopstock—klöp'-shtöck.

knebelite—nā'-bĕl-ĭt.

knoll—nöl, *not* nöl.

Knollys—nölz.

knout—nowt or nōot.

knowledge—nöl'-ĕj or nöl'-ĭj.

"By some, especially in British usage, nō'-lĕj or nō'-ĭj."—*Web*.

"Though Walker, in deference to the opinion of a few orthoëpists, allows nō'-lĕj, he remarks upon the greater consistency of the first pronunciation (nöl'-ĕj) with analogy."—*S. & W*.

Koch—kök.

For *к*, see p. 28.

Koerner—kör'-nĕr.

Also written *Körner*, but pronounced as above.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Koh-i-noor—kō'-hĭ-nōör or kō'-ĭ-nōör.

Also written *Koh-i-nur*, but pronounced as above

Kohler—kō'-lĕr.

Köln—köln.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Königgratz (Battle of)—kö-nĭg-ġrâts'.

For *ö*, *g*, see pp. 25, 28.

Königsberg—kö'-nĭgz-bĕrg.

For *ö*, *g*, see pp. 25, 28.

kool-slaa—köl' slä.

See *cole-slaw*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

kopje—kǒp'-ĭ.

"The colloquial Dutch pronunciation as here given is the usual one in South Africa."—*Web.*

Koran—kō-rān' or kō'-rān; Arabic pron., kōor'-ān.

Koranic—kō-rān'-ĭk or kō-rān'-ĭk.

Kordofan—kōr-dō-fān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Korea—kō-rē'-ā.

See *Corea*.

Korean—kō-rē'-ān.

See *Corean*.

Kosciusko—kōs-ĭ-ūs'-kō.

See *Kosciuszko*, the Polish spelling.

Kosciuszko—kōsh-chyōōsh'-kō.

See *Kosciusko*.

kosher—kō'-shēr.

Kossuth—kōsh'-ōōt or kō-sōōth'.

kótow—kō-tow'.

Kotzebue, von—fōn kōt'-sě-bōō.

Kountze—kōōnt'-sě.

Koutouzof—kōō-tōō'-zōf.

See *Kutuzov*, another spelling.

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kōō'-ūn-jĭk.

kraal—krāl or krôl.

"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krag-Jørgensen—kräḡ yör'-ḡĕn-sĕn.

For ö, see p. 25.

Krakau—krä'-kow.

See *Cracow*, *Kraków*.

Kraków—krà'-kōōf.

See *Cracow*, *Krakau*.

Krapotkin—krä-pōt'-kĭn.

Krasnoi—kräs-nōi'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Krause—krow'-zē.

Kremlin—krēm'-lĭn.

kreutzer—kroit'-sēr.

Kriss Kringle—krĭs krĭng'-ġl.

Kristiania—krĭs-tē-ä'-nē-ä.

Kronstadt—krōn'-shtāt.

Kropotkin—krā-pôt'-kĕn.

Krupp—krōp.

Kubelik—kōō'-bĕl-ĭk.

Kublai Khan—kōōb'-lĭ kĕn.

See *Xanadu*.

Ku-Klux—kū'-klŭks.

Kulturkampf—kōōl-tōōr'-kāmpf.

kumiss—kōō'-mĭs.

Also written *koomiss*, *koumiss*, *koumys*, *kumys*, *kumyss*, but pronounced as above.

kummel—kū'-mĕl.

For ū, see p. 26.

Kunchainjunga—kŭn-chĭn-jŭng'-ġā.

See *Kinchinjinga*.

Kunchinginga—kōōn-chĭn-jĭng'-ġā.

See *Kinchinjinga*.

Kunchinjunga—kōōn-chĭn-jōōng'-ġā.

See *Kinchinjinga*.

Kunersdorf (Battle of)—kōō'-nĕrs-dōrf.

Kurd—kōōrd.

Kurdistan—kōōr-dĭs-tĕn'.

Also written *Koordistan*, but pronounced as above.

Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the *final* syllable, as *Hindustan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Kurdistan*, *Teheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurfürst—kōōr'-fŭrst.

For ū, see p. 26

Kuril (Islands)—kōō'-rĭl.

Also written *Koorile*, *Kurile*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rutuzov—kōō-tōō'-zōf.

See *Koutouzof*, another spelling.

Kyoto—kyō'-tō.

See *Kioto*, another spelling.

Kyrie eleison — kīr'-ī-ē ē-lī'-sōn or kē'-rī-ā
ē-lā'-ī-sōn.

L

laager—lā'-gēr or lô'-gēr.

Labédoyère, de—dū lā-bā-dwā-yâr'.

label—lā'-bēl, *not* lā'-bl.

See *damage*.

Labienus—lā-bī-ē'-nūs.

labile—lā'-bīl or lăb'-īl.

labiodental—lā-bī-ō-dēn'-tāl.

Lablache—lā blāsh'.

laboratory—lăb'-ō-rā-tō-rī, *not* lăb'-rā-tō-rī.

laborer—lā'-bēr-ēr, *not* lā'-brēr.

Labouchère—lăb-ōō-shâr'.

Laboulaye, de—dū lā-bōō-lā'.

Labrador—lăb-rā-dôr' or lăb'-rā-dôr.

La Bruyère, de—dū lā brü-yâr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

labyrinthine—lăb-ī-rīn'-thīn.

The Oxford English Dictionary prefers lăb-ī-rīn
thīn.

Laccadive (Islands)—lăk'-à-dīv.

Lacedæmon—lăs-ē-dē'-mōn.

Lacerda e Almeida—lă-sēr'-dā ā āl-mā'-dā.

Lachesis—lăk'-ē-sīs, *not* lăk-ē'-sīs.

Lachine (Rapids)—lā-shēn'.

lachrymal—lăk'-rīm-ăl.

Also written *lacrymal*, but pronounced as above.

"The *Lachrymal Gland*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

lachrymose—lăk'-rîm-ôs.

Also written *lacrymose*, but pronounced as above.

lackadaisical—lăk-â-dă'-zîk-ăl.

Laconia—lâ-kô'-nî-â.

laconic—lâ-kôn'-îk.

laconism—lăk'-ô-nîzm.

laconize—lăk'-ô-nîz.

lacquer—lăk'-êr.

Lac qui Parle—lăk kē pār'l'.

lactein—lăk'-tē-în, *not* lăk-tē'-în.

lactometer—lăk-tôm'-ē-tēr.

lacuna—lâ-kû'-nâ.

lacunose—lâ-kû'-nôs or lăk'-û-nôs.

lacustrine—lâ-kûs'-trîn.

Ladislas—lăd'-îs-lâs.

Ladoga (Lake)—lâ-dô'-gâ.

Ladrones (The)—lâ-drônz'; Sp. pron., lâ-drô'-nâs.

Laënnec—lâ-â-něk'.

Laertes—lâ-êr'-tēz.

La Farge—lâ-fărj'; Fr. pron., lâ-fărzh'.

Lafayette, de—dŭ lâ-fâ-yět'.

Lafitte—lâ-fēt'.

La Follette—lâ fôl'-ět.

Lafontaine, de—dŭ lâ fôn-tân'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

La Fourche—lâ fôorsh'.

Lagado—lâ-gâ'-dô or lăg'-â-dô.

"Gulliver's Travels."

La Gazza Ladra—lâ gäd'-zâ lâ'-drâ.

See *Abruzzi*.

La Gloire—lâ glwâr.

Lagos (Africa)—lâ'-gôs or lâ'-gôs.

Lagos (Portugal)—lâ'-gôosh.

Lagos (Mexico)—lâ'-gôs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lagrange, de—dũ là-ḡrānzh'.

For ān, see p. 26.

La Guayra—là ḡwī'-rā.

Laharpe, de—dũ là-ārp'.

Lahore—là-hōr'.

laic—lā'-īk.

Laing—lāng.

Lais—lā'-īs.

laissez faire—lā'-sā fār.

Lajeunesse, Gabriel—ḡā-brē-ěl' là-zhōn-ēs'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Lakme—lāk'-mē.

Also written *Lachme*, but pronounced as above.

Lakmé—lāk-mā'.

La Liberté, l' Égalité, la Fraternité—là lē-bēr-tā',
lā-ḡāl-ē-tā', là frā-tēr-nē-tā'.

Lalla Rookh—lā'-là rōok, *not* là-lā rōok'.

L'Allegro—lāl-lā'-ḡrō.

lama—lā'-mā.

lamantin—là-măn'-tīn; Fr. pron., là-măn-tăn'.

For ān, ăn, see p. 26.

Lamarck, de—dũ là-märk'.

Lamartine, de—dũ là-mār-tēn'.

Lamballe, de—dũ lān-bāl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Lambert—lām'-bērt; Fr. pron., lān-bār'.

For ān, see p. 26.

lambrequin—lām'-brē-kīn or lām'-bēr-kīn.

Lamech—lā'-mēk, *not* lām'-ēk.

lamellar—là-mēl'-ār or lām'-ēl-ār.

lamellose—lām'-ēl-ōs or lām'-ēl'-ōs.

lamentable—lām'-ēn-tā-bl, *not* là-mēn'-tā-bī.

Frequently mispronounced.

Lameth, de—dũ là-mē'.

Lamia—lā'-mī-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lamoricière, de—dũ là-mō-rē-syâr'.

La Motte-Fouqué, de—dũ là-mõt' fōō-kā'.

Lánark—lăn'-árk.

Lancaster—lăng'-kàs-těr, *not* lăn'-kàs-těr.

Lancastrian—lăng-kàs'-trĩ-ăn, *not* lăn-kàs'-trĩ-ăn.

Lancelot du Lac—lăn'-sē-lõt dü lăk.

For ũ, see p. 26.

lanceolate—lăn'-sē-ō-lăt.

Lanciani—lăn-chă'-nē.

See *Cialdini*.

lanciers (dance)—lăn'-sērz.

Landamman—lănd'-ăm-ăn.

landau—lăn'-dô or lăn'-dow, *not* lăn'-dō.

Landgraf—lănt'-gřăf.

Landgrave—lănd'-gřăv.

Landgravine—lănd'-gřà-vēn.

landlord—lănd'-lôrd, *not* lăn'-lôrd.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

Landsturm—lănt'-stôorm or lănt'-shtôorm.

Landwehr—lănt'-văr.

Lanfrey—lăn-fră'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Lange—lăng'-ē.

lang syne—lăng sîn'.

•See *Auld Lang Syne*.

language—lăng'-gřwāj, *not* lăn'-gřwāj.

Languedoc—lănġ-dôk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

langue d'oc—lănġ-dôk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

langue d'oïl—lănġ-dô-ēl'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

languet—lăng'-gřwět.

Also written *languette*, but pronounced as above.

languid—lăng'-gřwíd, *not* lăn'-gřwíd.

languish—lăng'-gřwış, *not* lăn'-gřwış.

languor—lăng'-gřēr or lăng'-gřwēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

languorous—läng'-gēr-ūs or läng'-gwer-ūs.

laniate—lā'-nī-ăt or län'-ī-ăt.

Lanier (Sidney)—lā-nēr'.

Lanjuinais—lān-zhwē-nā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Lannes—lān.

lansquenēt—lāns'-kēn-ēt.

Laocoön—lā-ōk'-ō-ōn.

Laodamia—lā-ōd-ā-mī'-ā.

Laodicea—lā-ōd-īs-ē'-ā.

Laodicean—lā-ōd-īs-ē'-ān.

Laomedon—lā-ōm'-ē-dōn.

Laos—lā'-ōs.

Lao-tse—lā'-ōt-sū.

Also written *Lao-Tseu*, but pronounced as above.

La Patrie—lā pā-trē'.

lapel—lā-pěl'.

La Pérouse, de—dū lā pā-rōōz'.

Lapham—lăp'-ăm.

lapis—lā'-pīs or lăp'-īs.

lapis lazuli—lā'-pīs lăz'-ū-lī or lăp'-īs lăz'-ū-lī.

Lapithæ—lăp'-ith-ē.

Laplace, de—dū lā-plăs'.

Laputa—lā-pū'-tā.

"Gulliver's Travels."

Lara—lā'-rā.

Laramie—lăr'-ā-mī.

Lares—lā'-rēz.

"*Lares* and *Penates*."

See *Penates*.

largess—lăr'-jēs.

Also written *largesse*, but pronounced as above.

larghetto—lăr-gēt'-tō.

larghissimo—lăr-gē'-sē-mō.

lariat—lăr'-ī-ăt.

larine—lăr'-in or lā'-rīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

La Rochefoucauld, de—dŭ là rŏsh-fŏo-kŏ'.

La Rochelle—là rŏsh-ěl'.

Larrey (Baron)—lăr'-rē or lă-rā'.

larum—lăr'-ŭm or lă-rŭm.

laryngeal—lă-rĭn'-jē-ăl or lăr-in-jē'-ăl.

laryngean—lă-rĭn'-jē-ăn or lăr-in-jē'-ăn.

laryngismus—lăr-in-jĭz'-mŭs.

The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth say
lăr-in-jĭs'-mŭs.

laryngitis—lăr-in-jĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

laryngologist—lăr-ĭng-gŏl'-ŏ-jĭst.

laryngoscope—lă-rĭng'-gŏ-skŏp.

laryngotomy—lăr-ĭng-gŏt'-ŏ-mĭ.

larynx—lăr'-ĭngks.

Stormonth says lă'-rĭngks, and Worcester gives
it as an alternative pronunciation.

La Salle, de—dŭ là-săl'.

lascar—lăs'-kăr or lăs-kăr'.

Las Casas, de—dā lăs kă'-săs.

Las Cases, de—dŭ lăs kăz'.

lass—lăs, *not* lăs.

See *ask*.

Lassa—lă'-să.

Also written *Lhasa*, but pronounced as above

lasso (n. and vb.)—lăs'-ŏ.

last—lăst, *not* lăst.

See *ask*.

Latakia—lă-tă-kē'-ă.

Modern name for *Laodicea*.

lateen—lăt-ēn'.

latent—lă'-tĕnt.

Lateran—lăt'-ēr-ăn.

"The Church of St. John *Lateran*."

lath—lăth.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lathe—lāth.

laths—lāthz.

Latin—lăt'-in, *not* lăt'-ün.

Do not obscure the *i* sound in the *final* syllable.
See *damage*.

Latinus—là-tī'-nūs.

Latium—lā'-shī-ŭm.

Latmus—lăt'-mūs.

Latona—là-tō'-nà.

Latour d'Auvergne, de—dŭ là-tōōr' dō-věrn'-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

La Trappe—là trāp'.

latria—là-trī'-à.

latrine—là-trēn'.

lattice—lăt'-īs, *not* lăt'-ūs.

See *damage*.

laudanum—lô'-dà-nŭm or lōd'-n-ŭm.

laugh—lāf, *not* lăf.

laughable—lāf'-à-bl, *not* lăf'-à-bl.

laughter—lāf'-těr, *not* lăf'-těr.

Laughlin—lāf'-lĭn.

launch—lānch or lônch.

See *craunch*.

launder—lăn'-dēr or lôn'-dēr.

See *craunch*.

laundress—lăn'-drēs or lôn'-drēs.

See *craunch*.

laundry—lăn'-drĭ or lôn'-drĭ.

See *craunch*.

Launfal (Sir)—lăn'-făl or lôn'-făl.

"The Vision of Sir *Launfal*."

laureate—lô'-rē-āt.

"Poet *Laureate*."

laurel—lôr'-ěl or lōr'-ěl.

Laurentian—lô-rěn'-shĭ-ăn or lô-rěn'-shăn.

Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)—lō'-rĭ-ā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lauriston, de—dũ lō-rēs-tôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Lausanne—lō-zàn'.

Lauterbrunnen—low-tēr-bröön'-ën.

lava—lă'-vâ, not lăv'-â.

Lavalette, de—dũ là-vâ-lět'.

La Vallière, de—dũ là-vâl-yâr'.

Lavater—lă'-vâ-těr or là-vâ-târ'.

laver—lă'-vēr.

Lavigerie—là-vēzh-rē'.

Lavinia—là-vĩn'-ĩ-à, not là-vĩn'-yâ.

Lavoisier—là-vwâ-zyā'.

law—lô.

Layamon—lă'-yâ-mõn or lă'-â-mõn.

"The Brut of *Layamon*."

Layard—lă'-ârd.

layette—lă-ět'.

lazar—lă'-zâr.

lazzarone—lăz-â-rō'-nā; It. pron., lăd-zā-rō'-nā.

See *Abruzzi*.

lazzaroni—lăz-â-rō'-nē; It. pron., lăd-zā-rō'-nē.

See *Abruzzi*.

Leah—lē'-â.

Leamington—lēm'-ĩng-tũn.

Leander—lē-ăn'-dēr.

leant (preterit of lean)—lěnt.

leaped (preterit of leap)—lēpt.

See *leapt* (preterit of *leap*).

leapt (preterit of leap)—lēpt.

See *leaped* (preterit of *leap*).

learned (adj.)—lēr'-něd.

"A *learned* scholar."

See *unlearned* (adj.).

learned (part.)—lērnd.

Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *crooked*,

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cursed, deuced, dogged, learned, rugged, wicked, wretched, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit, committed; found, founded*.

Webster says: "Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel. . . . This usage . . . is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

See *unlearned (part.)*.

lease (to let)—lēś.

lease (to glean)—lēz or lāz.

leash—lēsh.

Lebbeus—lēb-ē'-ūs.

Le Bœuf—lŭ böf'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Lebrun—lŭ-brŭn'.

For ũN, see p. 27.

lecanomancy—lēk'-à-nō-măn-sĭ.

lecher—lēch'-ēr.

lecherous—lēch'-ēr-ūs.

lechery—lēch'-ēr-ĭ.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr'.

Lecocq—lŭ-kŏk'.

Leconte de Lisle—lŭ-kônt' dŭ lēl'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

lectern—lēk'-tĕrn.

Leda—lē'-dā.

Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drŭ' rŏ-lăN'.

For ũ, ăN, see p. 26.

leeward—lē'-wĕrd or lŭ'-ĕrd.

The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fĕvr'.

Lefevre—lē-fē'-vĕr.

Lefèvre—lŭ-fĕvr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Legaré—lŭ-ġrē'.

legate—lĕġ'-āt, *not* lē'-ġāt.

legato—lā-ġā'-tō.

legator—lē-ġā'-tōr or lĕġ-ā-tōr'.

legend—lĕj'-ĕnd or lē'-jĕnd.

legendary—lĕj'-ĕn-dā-rĭ.

Legendre—lŭ-zhān'-drŭ.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

legerdemain—lĕj-ĕr-dē-mān', *not* lĕj'-ĕr-dē-mān.

Observe the place of the accent.

legged—lĕgd.

"In combination, lĕġ'-ĕd or lĕgd."—*Web*.

leggings—lĕġ'-ingz, *not* lĕġ'-inz, unless written
leggings.

leghorn—lĕġ'-hōrn, *not* lāk'-hōrn.

The Oxford English Dictionary prefers lĕġ'-ōrn.

Leghorn—lĕġ'-hōrn.

See *Newfoundland*.

legislative—lĕj'-is-lā-tĭv, *not* lē-jis'-lā-tĭv.

legislator—lĕj'-is-lā-tĕr.

legislature—lĕj'-is-lā-tŭr.

"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis'-lature (also *legislative*, legis' lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor*.

legitimatize—lē-jĭt'-ĭm-ā-tĭz.

legitimize—lē-jĭt'-ĭm-ĭz.

legume—lĕġ'-ūm or lē-ġūm'.

leguminose—lē-ġū'-mĭn-ōs.

Leibnitz, von—fōn lĭp'-nĭts.

Also written *Leibniz*, but pronounced as above.

Leicester—lĕs'-tĕr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leigh, Aurora—ō-rō'-rā lē.

Leighton (Frederic)—lā'-tŭn.

Leila—lē'-là, *not* lĭ'-là.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Leilah—lā-lā'.

"Mejnoun and *Leilah*."

Leinster—lěn'-stēr or līn'-stēr or lēn'-stēr.

Leipsic (Germany)—līp'-sīk; Ger. pron., līp'-tsīk.

For K, see p. 28.

Leipsic (U. S.)—līp'-sīk.

Leipzig (Germany)—līp'-tsīg.

For G, see p. 28.

leisure—lē'-zhūr or lēzh'-ūr.

"Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lēzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."—*Smart*.

Leith—lēth.

Le'y (Sir Peter)—lē'-lī.

leman—lēm'-ăn or lē'-măn.

Leman (Lake)—lē'-măn.

Le Moine—lū-moin'.

Lemoine—lū mwān'.

Also written *Lemoinne*, but pronounced as above.

Le Moyne—lū mwān'.

Lemprière—lēm-prēr'; Fr. pron., lān-prē-âr'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Lemuel—lēm'-ū-ěl, *not* lē'-mū-ěl.

lemur—lē'-mūr.

lemures—lēm'-ū-rēz.

Lemuria—lē-mū'-rī-ā.

Lena (river)—lyēn'-ā.

Lenape—lěn'-ăp-ē.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "*The Lenape Stone*."

L'Enclos, de; Ninon—nē-nôn' dū lān-klō'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

length—lēngth, *not* lēnth.

leniency—lē'-nī-ēn-sī or lēn'-yēn-sī.

See *lenient*.

lenient—lē'-nī-ēnt or lēn'-yēnt.

See *leniency*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lenitive—lën'-ýt-ýv.

Le Nôtre—lũ nō'-trũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

l'envoi—lën-voi'; Fr. pron., län-vwä'.

For äN, see p. 27.

Leominster (Eng.)—lëm'-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leominster (U. S.)—lëm'-in-stēr, *not* lē'-ō-mĩn-stēr.

León (Spain)—lā-ōn'.

Leon (U. S.)—lē'-ōn.

Leonardo da Vinci—lā-ō-nār'-dō dā vën'-chē.

See *Cialdini*; *Vinci, da*.

Leonato—lā-ō-nā'-tō.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Leoncavallo—lā-ōn-kā-väl'-lō.

Leonese—lē-ō-nēz' or lē-ō-nēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Leonid—lē'-ō-nĩd.

See *Leonides*.

Leonidas—lē-ōn'-ĩd-ās.

Leonides—lē-ōn'-ĩd-ēz.

leonine—lē'-ō-nĩn or lē'-ō-nĩn.

Leonora d'Este—lā-ō-nō'-rā dēs'-tā.

leopard—lěp'-ērd.

Leopardi—lā-ō-pār'-dē

Leopold—lē'-ō-pōld, formerly lěp'-ōld.

Lepanto—lā-pān'-tō.

leper—lěp'-ēr.

lepidolite—lěp'-ĩ-dō-līt.

leporine—lěp'-ō-rĩn or lěp'-ō-rĩn.

leprosy—lěp'-rō-sĩ.

leprous—lěp'-rũs.

Lernæa—lēr-nē'-ā.

Lernæan—lēr-nē'-ān.

"The Lernæan Hydra."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Leroux—lŭ-rōō'.

Le Sage—lŭ-sāzh'.

Lesbian—lĕz'-bī-ăn or lĕs'-bī-ăn.

"*Lesbian Love.*"

Lesdiguières, de—dŭ lā-dē-gyâr'.

Webster says dē-lĕs-dē-gyâr'.

lèse majesté—lāz mā-zhĕs-tā'.

lese majesty—lĕz māj'-ĕs-tĭ.

Also written *leze majesty*, but pronounced as above.

lesion—lē'-zhŭn.

Lespinasse, de—dŭ lā-pē-nās'.

Webster says dē lĕs-pē-nās'.

Lesseps, de—dŭ lĕs-ĕps'.

lessor—lĕs'-ōr or lĕs-ōr'.

L'Estrange (Sir Roger)—lĕs-trānj'.

Le Sueur—lŭ sŭ-ōr'.

For ō, ũ, see pp. 25, 26.

Lesueur—lŭ sŭ-ōr'.

For ō, ũ, see pp. 25, 26.

Leszczynski—lĕsh-chĭn'-skĕ.

lethal—lē'-thāl.

lethargic—lē-thār'-jĭk, *not* lĕth'-ār-jĭk.

lethargy—lĕth'-ār-jĭ.

Lethe—lē'-thē.

Lethean—lē-thē'-ăn, *not* lē'-thē-ăn.

Letitia—lē-tĭsh'-ĭ-à or lē-tĭsh'-à.

Leto—lē'-tō.

lettuce—lĕt'-ĭs, *not* lĕt'-ŭs.

Leucophryne—lŭ-kō-fri'-nē, *not* lŭ-kōf'-rĭn-ē.

leucorrhea—lŭ-kōr-ē'-à.

Also written *leucorrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

Leucosia—lŭ-kō'-shĭ-à.

Leucothea—lŭ-kōth'-ē-à.

Leucothoë—lŭ-kōth'-ō-ē.

Leuctra (Battle of)—lŭk'-trà.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Leuk—loik.

"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leuthen (Battle of)—loi'-tĕn.

See *Neumann, Luther*.

Leutze—loit'-sĕ.

Leuwenhoeck, van—vān lā'-vĕn-hōōk.

Also written *van Leeuwenhoeck*, but pronounced as above.

levant—lĕv'-ănt.

"Couchant and *Levant*."

See *couchant*.

levant (morocco)—lē-vănt'.

Levant—lē-vănt'.

Levantine—lē-văn'-tĭn or lĕv'-ăn-tĭn.

levator—lē-vā'-tōr.

levee (embankment)—lĕv'-ē or lĕv'-ē'.

levee (reception)—lĕv'-ē' or lĕv'-ē.

"The first prevails in the United States; the second in England, where it is the court pronunciation."—*Web*.

level—lĕv'-ĕl, *not* lĕv'-l.

See *damage*.

lever—lē'-vĕr or lĕv'-ĕr.

This is Webster's marking.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Encyclopædic Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say lē'-vĕr.

The Century Dictionary and the Standard Dictionary prefer lĕv'-ĕr.

Lever (Charles)—lē'-vĕr, *not* lĕv'-ĕr.

leverage—lē'-vĕr-āj or lĕv'-ĕr-āj.

The preference of the leading authorities is in favor of lē'-vĕr-āj.

Leverrier—lŭ-vĕr-yā'.

Levite—lē'-vĭt.

Levitic—lē-vĭt'-ĭk.

Leviticus—lē-vĭt'-ĭk-ŭs.

Lewes (George Henry)—lū'-ĭs, *not* lōōz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

leyden (jar)—lī'-dĕn.

Stormoñth says lā[^]-dn.

Leyden—lī'-dĕn.

liaison—lē-ā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

liana—lē-ā'-ná or lĭ-ān'-ā.

liard (coin)—lyār.

Liassic—lī-ās'-ĭk.

Libanus—lĭb'-ā-nūs.

See *Anti-Libanus*.

libel—lī'-bĕl, *not* lī'-bl.

See *damage*.

libelant—lī'-bĕl-ānt.

Also written *libellant*, but pronounced as above.

liber—lī'-bĕr.

liberticide—lĭb-ĕr'-tĭs-ĭd or lĭb'-ĕr-tĭs-ĭd.

libertine—lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn; lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn (Stor.).

Do not say lĭb'-ĕr-tĕn.

Libra—lī'-brā.

library—lī'-brā-rĭ, *not* lī'-brĭ.

A word of *three* syllables.

libretto—lĭ-brĕt'-ō.

licentiate—lī-sĕn'-shĭ-āt.

lichen—lī'-kĕn or lĭch'-ĕn.

"The pronunciation of lī'-kĕn appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Wor.*

Lichtenstein—lĭk'-tĕn-shtĭn.

For K, see p. 28.

Licinian—lī-sĭn'-ĭ-ān.

"The *Licinian* Laws."

Licinus—lĭs'-ĭn-ūs.

licorice—lĭk'-ō-rĭs, *not* lĭk'-ō-rĭsh.

Also written *liquorice*, but pronounced as above.

Liddell—lĭd'-ĕl, *not* lĭd-ĕl'.

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

(as *Lyell*, *Parnell*, etc.), with the accent upon the *final* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—lē'-bēr.

Liebig, von—fōn lē'-bīg.

For G, see p. 28.

Liederkranz—lē'-dēr-krānts.

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.

Almost always mispronounced.

Liége—lē-āzh'.

lien—lē'-ēn or lēn.

lieu—lū or lōō.

lieutenancy—lū-tēn'-ān-sī or lēf-tēn'-ān-sī or
lēv-tēn'-ān-sī.

See *lieutenant*.

lieutenant—lū-tēn'-ānt or lēf-tēn'-ānt or lēv-
tēn'-ānt.

"In British usage usually, in the United States occasionally, lēf-tēn'-ānt."—*Web*.

lifelong—līf'-lōng, *not* līv'-lōng.

See *livelong*.

lighten—lī'-tēn.

lightening—lī'-tēn-īng.

See *lightning*.

lightning—līt'-nīng.

See *lightening*.

lign-aloes—līn-āl'-ōz or līg-nāl'-ōz.

lignin—līg'-nīn.

lignum—līg'-nūm.

lignum-vitæ—līg'-nūm vī'-tē.

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn-yē'.

ligure—līg'-ūr.

Li Hung Chang—lē' hōng' chāng'.

likable—lī'-kā-bl.

Also written *likeable*, but pronounced as above.

lilac—lī'-lāk, *not* lī'-lōk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Lilis—lil'-īs or li'-lis.

See *Lilith*.

Lilith—lil'-īth or li'-līth.

See *Lilis*.

Liliuokalani—lē-lē-ōō-ō-kā-lā'-nē.

Lille—lēl.

See *Lisle*, the former spelling.

Lillibullero—lil-li-bōōl-lā'-rō.

Lilliput—lil'-ī-pūt.

Lilliputian—lil'-ī-pū'-shān.

lima (bean)—li'-mā.

Lima (Peru)—lē'-mā or li'-mā.

Lima (U. S.)—li'-mā.

Limburger (cheese)—līm'-būr-gēr.

limn—līm.

limner—līm'-nēr.

limning—līm'-ning or līm'-ing.

Limoges—lē-mōzh'.

limonin—līm'-ō-nīn.

limousine—lē-mōō-zēn', *not* līm'-ōō-zēn.

Lincoln—līng'-kūn, *not* līn'-kūn.

Lind (Jenny)—līnd, *not* līn.

Linda di Chamonix—līn'-dā dē shā-mō-nē'.

lineament—līn'-ē-ā-mēnt.

See *liniment*.

lingerie—lānz̄h-rē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

lingual—līng'-ḡwāl.

linguist—līn'-ḡwīst.

Stormonth's pronunciation, līng'-ḡwīst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—līng-ḡwīs'-tīks.

liniment—līn'-īm-ēnt.

See *lineament*.

Linlithgow—līn-līth'-gō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Linnæan—lĭn-ē'-ăn, *not* lĭn'-ē-ăn.

Also written *Linnean*, but pronounced as above.

Linnæus—lĭn-ē'-ūs, *not* lĭn'-ē-ūs.

Linné, von—fö̃n lĭn'-nā.

The *ā* in the final syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (*von Linné*) is the Swedish spelling and pronunciation.

linoleum—lĭn-ō'-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē'-ŭm.

linotype—lĭ'-nō-tĭp or lĭn'-ō-tĭp.

linsey-woolsey—lĭn'-zĭ wööl'-zĭ or lĭn'-sĭ wööl'-sĭ.

Linus—lĭ'-nŭs.

Liotard—lē-ō-tār'.

Lipari (Islands)—lĭp'-ā-rē or lē'-pā-rē.

lipogram—lĭp'-ō-ġrām or lĭ'-pō-ġrām.

liqueur—lē-kŭr' or lĭk-ŭr'; Fr. pron., lē-kör'.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

liquor—lĭk'-ēr.

liquor amnii—lĭ'-kwör äm'-nĭ-ĭ.

lira (coin)—lē'-rā; *pl.*, lire (lē'-rā).

lis (lily)—lēs, *not* lē.

See *fleur-de-lis*.

Lisbon—lĭz'-bö̃n.

lisle (thread)—lĭl.

Lisle—lēl.

See *Lille*.

lis pendens—lĭs pĕn'-dĕnz.

listen—lĭs'-n, *not* lĭst'-n.

listerine—lĭs'-tēr-ĕn.

Liszt, Franz—fränts lĭst.

liter (measure)—lē'-tēr.

See *litre* (measure).

literati—lĭt-ē-rā'-tĭ.

Often pronounced lē-tā-rā'-tē.

literatim—lĭt-ē-rā'-tĭm.

literature—lĭt'-ēr-ā-tŭr.

litharge—lĭth'-ärj.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lithe—līth, *not* līth.

lithesome—līth'-sūm.

lithographer—līth-ōg'-rā-fēr, *not* līth'-ō-grāf-ēr.

lithography—līth-ōg'-rā-fī, *not* līth'-ō-grāf-ī.

lithotomy—līth-ōt'-ō-mī.

lithotrity—līth-ōt'-rīt-ī.

Worcester and the Standard give līth'-ō-trī-tī as an alternative pronunciation.

lithy (pliable)—lī'-thī or līth'-ī.

litigious—līt-īj'-ūs.

litotes—lī'-tō-tēz.

The Century and the Standard say līt'-ō-tēz.

litre (measure)—lē'-tēr.

See *liter* (measure).

Littell—līt'-l, *not* līt-ěl'.

See *Liddell*.

littérateur—lē-tā-rā-tūr'; Fr. pron., lē-tā-rā-tōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

little—līt'-l, *never* lē'-tl.

littoral—līt'-ō-rāl.

Littré—lē-trā'.

liturgic—līt-ūr'-jīk.

liturgical—līt-ūr'-jīk-āl.

liturgist—līt'-ūr-jīst.

liturgy—līt'-ūr-jī.

livelong—līv'-lōng, *not* līv'-lōng.

See *lifelong*.

livery—līv'-ēr-ī, *not* līv'-rī.

Livingstone (David)—līv'-īng-stūn.

livre—lē'-vēr; Fr. pron., lē'-vrŷ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

llama—lā'-mā; Sp. pron., lyā'-mā.

Ll in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

llano (prairie)—lā'-nō; Sp. pron., lyā'-nō.

See note under *llama*.

Llewellyn—lōō-ěl'-īn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Llywelyn—lē-wěl'-in; Welsh pron., klōō-ěl'-in.
For κ, see p. 28.

loath—lōth.

Also written *loth*, but pronounced as above.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth'-sūm, *not* lōth'-sūm.

Lobau, de—dū lō-bō'.

lobelia—lō-bē'-lī-à or lō-bēl'-yá.

locale—lō-kál'.

locative—lōk'-à-tīv, *not* lō'-kà-tīv.

loch—lōk.

For κ, see p. 28.

Lochaber—lōk-ā'-bēr.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Eil—lōk ēl'.

For κ, see p. 28.

loch^{ia}—lō'-kī-à or lōk'-ī-à.

Lochinvar—lōk-īn-vār'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lōk kăt'-rīn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Leven—lōk lē'-vēr or lōk lēv'-ēr.

For κ, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lōk lō'-mūnd.

For κ, see p. 28.

Locle—lōk'-l.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō'-bīl; Fr. pron., lō-kō-mō-bēl'.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō'-bīl-īst.

See *locomobiliste*.

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See *locomobilist*.

locomotive—lō-kō-mō'-tīv.

locomotor—lō-kō-mō'-tōr.

locomotor ataxia—lō-kō-mō'-tōr à-tāk'-sī-à.

Locrine—lō-krīn' or lō'-krīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

locutory—lŏk'-ū-tō-rĭ.

Lodi (Battle of)—lŏ'-dē.

Lodi (U. S.)—lŏ'-dī.

Lodore—lŏ-dŏr'.

"The Cataract of *Lodore*."

Lodovico—lŏ-dŏ-vē'-kō.

Loeb—lŏb.

loess—lŏ'-ēs or lūs.

Loew—lŏv; Anglicized lŏ.

For ō, see p. 25.

Loffoden (Islands)—lŏf-fŏ'-dēn.

logædic—lŏg-ā-ē'-dĭk.

logarithm—lŏg'-ā-rĭthm or lŏg'-ā-rĭthm.

loggia—lŏj'-ā or lŏ'-jĭ-ā; It. pron., lŏd'-jā.

logomachy—lŏ-gŏm'-ā-kĭ.

Logos—lŏg'-ŏs.

Logue (Cardinal)—lŏg.

logy—lŏ'-gĭ.

Lohengrin—lŏ'-ēn-gŕĭn.

Loire—lwār.

Loki—lŏ'-kē.

Lokman—lŏk-mān'.

"The Fables of *Lokman*."

Lola—lŏ'-lā, *not* lŏl'-ā.

Lola Montez—lŏ'-lā mŏn'-tēz or lŏ'-lā mŏn'-tāth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Lombard—lŏm'-bārd or lŭm'-bārd.

Lombardy—lŏm'-bārd-ĭ or lŭm'-bārd-ĭ.

Lombroso—lŏm-brŏ'-zō.

Lonato (Battle of)—lŏ-nā'-tō.

Longchamp—lŏn-shān'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

longevity—lŏn-jēv'-ĭt-ĭ.

Longimanus—lŏn-jĭm-ā'-nŭs.

Longinus—lŏn-jĭ'-nŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Longjumeau—lôn-zhū-mō'.

"Le Postillon de *Longjumeau*."

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

long-lived—lông'-līvd, *not* lông-līvd'.

See *short-lived*.

Lope de Vega Carpio—lō'-pā dā vā'-gā kār'-pyō.

López—lō'-pās; Sp. pron., lō'-pāth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

loquacious—lō-kwā'-shūs.

loquacity—lō-kwās'-īt-ī.

lord—lôrd.

Lorelei—lō'-rēl-ī or lör'-ēl-ī.

See *Lurlei*, another spelling.

lorette—lō-rēt'.

lorgnette—lôrn-yēt'.

L'Orient—lō-rē-ân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Lorrain, Claude—klôd lō-rān'; Fr. pron., klôd
lō-rān'.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *Gelée, Claude*; the real name of this artist.

Lorraine—lör-ân'.

"Alsace-Lorraine."

losable—lōō'-zà-bl.

Los Angeles—lōs āng'-gēl-ēs or lōs ān'-jēl-ēs;

Sp. pron., lōs ān'-hā-lās.

losel—lō'-zēl or lōō'-zēl or, dialectically, lōz'-ēl.

loth—lōth.

See *loath*, the preferred spelling.

Lothario—lō-thā'-rī-ō, *not* lō-thā'-rī-ō.

Lothians (The)—lō'-thī-ānz.

Lothrop—lō'-thrūp.

"John *Lothrop* Motley."

Loti, Pierre—pyâr lō-tē'.

Lotophagi—lō-tōf'-ā-jī.

lotto—lōt'-ō.

lotus—lō'-tūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Lotze, Hermann—hěr'-män lōt'-sē.

Loubet—lōō-bā'.

Loudon—low'-dŭn.

lough—lōk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Louis—lōō'-īs or lōō'-ī; Fr. pron., lōō-ē'.

Louisburg—lōō'-īs-bŭrg.

Louis Dix-Huit—lōō-ē' dēz-wēt'.

louis d'or (coin)—lōō-ē-dôr'.

Louis Douze—lōō-ē-dōoz'.

Louisiana—lōō-ē-zē-ăn'-â.

Louis Philippe—lōō-ē' fē-lēp'.

Louis Quatorze—lōō-ē' kâ-tôrz'.

Louis Quinze—lōō-ē-kănz'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Louis Seize—lōō-ē-sâz'.

Louis Treize—lōō-ē-trâz'.

Louisville—lōō'-īs-vīl or lōō'-ī-vīl.

lour (to threaten)—lowr.

See *lower* (to look threatening), the preferred spelling.

Lourdes—lōōrd.

Louvain—lōō-văn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

louver—lōō'-vēr.

Louvois, de—dŭ lōō-vwă'.

Louvre—lōō'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

low (vb.)—lō.

"The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea."
Gray.

Lowe (Sir Hudson)—lō, *not* low.

lower (to let down)—lō'-wēr.

See *lower* (to look threatening).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lower (to look threatening)—low'-ēr.

"All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house."
Shakespeare.

See *lower* (to let down).

lowering (threatening)—low'-ēr-ing.

loyal—loi'-äl.

Loyola, de—dü loi-ō'-là; Sp. pron., dā lō-yō'-lä.

Loyson—lwā-zôn'.

For òn, see p. 27.

lozenge—löz'-ěnj or löz'-inj.

Lübeck—lü'-bëk.

For ü, see p. 26.

Lübke—lüp'-kë.

For ü, see p. 26.

Lucan—lū'-kăn.

Lucania—lū-kā'-nĭ-à, *not* lū-kā'-nĭ-à.

Lucca—lōok'-kà.

Lucerne—lū-sŭrn'; Fr. pron., lū-sěrn'.

See *Luzern*, the German spelling of the word.

For ü, see p. 26.

Lucia—lū'-shĭ-à or lū'-shá; It. pron., lōo-chē'-ä.

See *Cialdini*.

Lucia di Lammermoor—lōo-chē'-ä dē lām-mër-mōor'.

See *Cialdini*.

lucid—lū'-sĭd, *not* lōo'-sĭd.

Lucifer—lū'-sĭf-ēr, *not* lōo'-sĭf-ēr.

Lucina—lū-sĭ'-nà, *not* lōo-sĭ'-nà.

Lucius—lū'-shĭ-ŭs or lū'-shŭs.

Lucknow—lŭk'-now.

lucre—lū'-kēr or lōo'-kēr.

Lucrece—lū-krēs' or lū'-krēs.

"The Rape of *Lucrece*."

Lucrezia Borgia—lōo-krāt'-sē-ä bôr'-jä.

See *Abruzzi*, *Giorgio*.

Lucullan—lū-kŭl'-ăn.

"*Lucullan* marble."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Lucullean—lū-kŭl-ē'-ăn.

Lucullian—lū-kŭl'-i-ăn.

Lucullus—lū-kŭl'-ūs.

Lucy—lū'-sĭ, *not* lōō'-sĭ.

ludicrous—lū'-dĭ-krŭs.

Ludwig—lōōt'-vĭg or lōōd'-vĭg.

For g, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lōō-gā'-nō.

lugubrious—lū-gŭ'-brĭ-ūs.

Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē.

Luini—lōō-ē'-nē.

Luis (Sp.)—lōō-ēs'.

Luiz (Port.)—lōō-ēs' or lōō-ēsh'.

lukewarm—lŭk'-wōrm; lōōk'-wōrm (Stor.).

lullaby—lŭl'-à-bĭ, *not* lŭl'-à-bĭ.

lunch—lŭnch; lŭnsh (Stor.).

"After *n*, as in *bench*, *finch*, *lunch*, *munch*, *wench*, etc., most English orthoëpists treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, writing phonetically *bensh*, *finsh*, etc., while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation."—*Web*.

luncheon—lŭn'-chŭn; lŭn'-shŭn (Stor.).

See note under *lunch*.

Lunéville (Peace of)—lū-nā-vēl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

lupanar—lū-pā'-nār.

Lupercal—lū'-pēr-kāl or lū-pēr'-kāl.

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu'-per-cal*."
—*Web*.

See *Andronicus*, *Dunsinane*.

Lupercalia—lū-pēr-kā'-lĭ-à.

Lupercus—lū-pēr'-kŭs.

lupine (wolfish)—lū'-pĭn or lū'-pĭn.

Luray—lū-rā'.

lure—lŭr, *not* lōōr.

lurid—lū'-rĭd, *not* lōō'-rĭd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Lurlei—lōōr'-lī.

See *Lorelei*.

Lurline—lūr-lēn'.

Lusiad—lū'-sī-ăd.

Lusitania—lū-sī-tā'-nī-ă, *not* lū-sī-tā'-nī-ă.

Lussan, Julie de—zhū-lē' dū lū-sān'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

lute—lūt, *not* lōōt.

Lutetia Parisiorum — lū-tē'-shī-ă pā-rīzh-ī-ō'-rūm.

Luther—lōō'-thēr; Ger. pron., lōō'-tēr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Lutheran—lū'-thēr-ăn, *not* lōō'-thēr-ăn.

Lützen (Battle of)—lūt'-sēn.

For ū, see p. 26.

Lützow—lūt'-sō.

For ū, see p. 26.

Luxembourg, de—dū lūk-sān-bōōr'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

Luxemburg—lūk'-sēm-bûrg; Dutch pron., lūk'-sēm-bûrg.

For ū, g, see pp. 26, 28.

Luxor—lūk'-sôr or lōōk'-sôr.

"The Temple of *Luxor*."

luxuriance—lüks-ū'-rī-ăns or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-ăns.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say lŭg-zū'-rī-ăns.

luxuriant—lüks-ū'-rī-ănt or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-ănt.

See note under *luxuriance*.

luxuriate—lüks-ū'-rī-ăt or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-ăt.

See note under *luxuriance*.

luxurious—lüks-ū'-rī-ūs or lŭg-zhōō'-rī-ūs.

See note under *luxuriance*.

luxury—lūk'-shōōr-ī.

This is Webster's marking, and Worcester's also.

The pronunciations lūk'-sū-rī, lūk'-shū-rī, and lŭg'-zōōr-ī have the sanction of eminent authorities.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Luynes, de—dŭ lŭ-ēn'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Luzern—lōōt-sĕrn'.

See *Lucerne*.

Luzerne (U. S.)—lŭ-zĕrn'.

Luzerne, de la—dŭ lá lŭ-zârn'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Luzón—lōō-zōn'.

Lyall (Edna)—lī'-ăl.

Lycæus—lī-sē'-ŭs.

lycanthroe—lī'-kăn-thrōp or lī-kăn'-thrōp.

lycanthropy—lī-kăn'-thrō-pī.

Lycaon—lī-kā'-ōn.

lycée—lē-sā'.

lyceum—lī-sē'-ŭm, *not* lī'-sē-ŭm.

Very frequently mispronounced.

Lycidas—līs'-īd-ăs.

Lycomedes—līk-ō-mē'-dēz.

Lycurgus—lī-kŭr'-gŭs.

Lydgate—līd'-gāt.

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī'-ĕl, *not* lī-ĕl'.

See *Liddell*.

Lyly (John)—līl'-ī, *not* lī'-lī.

Lynde—līnd, *not* līnd.

Lyon (France)—lē-ōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

See *Lyons* (*France*), the preferred spelling.

Lyonnaise—lī-ōn-āz'; Fr. pron., lē-ō-nâz'.

Lyons (France)—lē-ōN'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

See *Lyon* (*France*).

lyricism—līr'-īs-īzm.

lyrism—lī'-rīzm.

lyrist—līr'-īst or lī'-rīst.

Lys—lēs.

Lysias—līs'-ī-ăs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lysimachia—lī-sīm-ā'-kī-ā or lī-sīm-āk'-ī-ā or
līs-ī-mā'-kī-ā.

Lysippus—lī-sīp'-ūs.

Lyte—lit.

lythrum—līth'-rūm or lī'-thrūm.

M

ma—mā.

A colloquialism for *mamma*.

ma'am—mām or mām.

"When unaccented, usually mām or 'm."—*Web*.

Maas—mās.

Also written *Maes*, but pronounced as above.

Mabel—mā'-bl, *not* mǎb'-l.

Mably, de—dū mā-blē'.

macadamize—măk-ăd'-ăm-īz.

Macao—mā-kā'-ō or mā-kow'.

macaroni—măk-ā-rō'-nī.

macaw—mā-kō'.

Macbeth—măk-bēth'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Maccabæus (Judas)—măk-ā-bē'-ūs.

Also written *Maccabeus*, but pronounced as above.

Maccabean—măk-ā-bē'-ăn.

"The *Maccabean* Princes."

Maccabees—măk'-ā-bēz.

Macdonald (Marshal)—măk-dōn'-ăld; Fr. pron.,
măk-dō-năl'.

macédoine—mā-sā-dwān'.

Machaon—mā-kā'-ōn.

machete—mā-chā'-tā.

Machias—mā-kī'-ăs.

Machiavel—măk'-ī-ă-vēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Machiavelian—mäk-ĭ-ä-věl'-ĭ-än or mäk-ĭ-ä-věl'-yän.

Also written *Machiavellian*, but pronounced as above.

Machiavelism—mäk-ĭ-ä-věl'-ĭzm.

Also written *Machiavellism*, but pronounced as above.

Machiavelli, de—dā mä-kyä-věl'-lē.

machicolation—mä-chĭk-ō-lā'-shŭn.

machinal—mä-shē'-nāl or mäk'-ĭn-āl.

machination—mäk'-ĭn-ā'-shŭn.

machine—mä-shēn'.

In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, this word was sometimes accented on the *first* syllable.

Machpelah—mäk-pē'-lā.

Perry accents the *first* syllable.

"The Cave of *Machpelah*."

Mackay (Charles)—mäk-ĭ' or mäk-ā' or mäk'-ĭ.

Mackaye (James Steele)—mäk-ĭ'.

mackerel—mäk'-ēr-ěl, *not* mäk'-rěl.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Mackinac—mäk'-ĭn-ō, *not* mäk'-ĭn-āk.

Maclaren, Ian—ē'-än mä-klä'-rēn or ĭ'-än mä-klär'-ēn.

Macleod—mäk-lowd'.

Maclise—mäk-lēs', *not* mäk-liz'.

MacMahon, de—dü mäk-mä-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

MacMonnies—mäk-mŭn'-ĭz.

Macomb—mä-kōom' or mä-kōm'.

mâcon (wine)—mä-kôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mâcon (Fr.)—mä-kôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Macon* (U. S.).

(For *Kéy of Signs*, see p. 37)

Macon (U. S.)—mā'-kūn.

See *Mâcon* (Fr.).

macramé—măk'-râ-mā; Fr. pron., mā-krâ-mā'.

Macready—măk-rē'-dī, *not* măk-rā'-dī.

macrocosm—măk'-rō-kōzm.

maçron—mā'-krōn or măk'-rōn.

madam—măd'-ăm.

See *madame*.

madama—mă-dă'-mă.

"*Madama* Butterfly."

madame—mă-dâm' or mă-dām'.

"Often anglicized, măd'-ăm."—*Web*.

See *madam*, *mesdames*.

maddening—măd'-ën-ĭng.

See *madding*.

madding—măd'-ĭng.

"Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife."

Gray.

See *maddening*.

madeira (wine)—mă-dē'-râ or mă-dā'-râ.

The second form is the pronunciation generally heard.

See *Madeira* (Islands).

Madeira (Islands)—mă-dē'-râ; Port. pron.,
mă-dā'-râ.

See *madeira* (wine).

Madeleine, La—lă măd-lĕn'.

mademoiselle—măd-mwâ-zĕl' or măd-ĕ-mō-zĕl';
coll., măm-zĕl'.

See *mesdemoiselles*.

madras—mă-drăs'.

See *Madras*.

Madras—mă-drăs'.

See *madras*.

madre—mă'-dră.

See *padre*.

Madrid—mă-drĭd'; Sp. pron., mătĥ-rĕth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

madrier—mäđ'-rĭ-ēr.

maelstrom—māl'-ström.

Maelstrom—māl'-ström.

The Norwegian *Malström* is pronounced māl-strüm'.

maestoso—mä-ēs-tō'-sō; It. pron., mä-ēs-tō'-zō.

Maestricht—mäš'-trĭkt.

For k, see p. 28.

Also written *Maustricht*, but pronounced as above.

maestro—mä-ēs'-trō.

Maeterlinck—mēt'-ēr-lĭngk; Dutch pron., mä'-tēr-lĭngk; Fr. pron., mä-tēr-lăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Mafeking—mä'-fě-kĭng.

maffia—mäf'-fě-ă.

Also written *mafia*, but pronounced mä'-fě-ă.

ma foi—mă fwă'.

magazine—măġ-ă-zēn'; not măġ'-ă-zēn.

Magdala—măġ'-dă-lă.

magdalen—măġ'-dă-lĕn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môđ'-lĭn.

"The pronunciation môđ'-lĭn is current in England for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge."—*Web*.

See *Alnwick, Magdalene* (College at Cambridge).

Magdalen (The)—măġ'-dă-lĕn.

Magdalene (College at Cambridge)—môđ'-lĭn.

See *Alnwick, Magdalen* (College at Oxford).

Magdalene (Mary)—măġ'-dă-lĕn or măġ'-dă-lĕ-nĕ.

Magdeburg—măġ'-dĕ-bûrg; Ger. pron., măġ'-dĕ-böörġ.

"The *Magdeburg* Hemispheres."

For g, see p. 28.

Magellan—mä-jĕl'-ăn.

"The name *Magellan* is commonly pronounced mă-jĕl'-ăn in U. S., mă-ġĕl'-ăn in Eng."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Magellanic—mäj-ěl-ăn'-ĭk or măg-ěl-ăn'-ĭk.

"The *Magellanic* Clouds."

See note under *Magellan*.

Magendie—mă-zhăn-dē'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Magenta (Battle of)—mă-jěn'-tá; Fr. pron.,
mă-zhăn-tă'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Maggiore (Lake)—măd-jō'-rā.

Magi—mā'-jī.

"The Three *Magi*."

Magian—mā'-jī-ăn.

Magianism—mā'-jī-ăn-ĭzm.

majistral—mäj'-ĭs-träl.

Magna Charta—mäg'-nà kär'-tă.

The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.

Also written *Magna Carta*, but pronounced as above.

magnesia—mäg-nē'-zhĭ-à or măg-nē'-zhà or măg-nē'-shĭ-à or măg-nē'-shá.

The first and third pronunciations are the forms preferred.

See *Magnesia*, *magnesium*.

Magnesia—mäg-nē'-zhĭ-à.

See *magnesia*.

magnesium—mäg-nē'-zhĭ-ŭm or măg-nē'-shĭ-ŭm
or măg-nē'-sĭ-ŭm or măg-nē'-shŭm.

See *magnesia*.

magnetization—mäg-nět-ĭz-ā'-shŭn or măg-nět-ĭ-zā'-shŭn.

magnetize—mäg'-nět-ĭz.

magneto (n.)—mäg'-nět-ō or măg-nē'-tō.

magneto (prefix)—mäg'-nět-ō or măg-nē'-tō.

"*Magneto-Dynamo*."

magnetograph—mäg-nē'-tō-ğrăf or măg-nět'-ō-ğrăf.

magnifico—mäg-nĭf'-ĭk-ō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

magnolia—mäḡ-nō'-lī-à, *not* mäḡ-nōl'-yà.

Magog—mä'-ḡōḡ.

maguey—mäḡ'-wā; Sp. pron., mā-gā'-ē.

Magyar—möd'-yör; Hungarian pron., möd-yör'.

The Century Dictionary says māj-är', and the Standard māj'-är.

Mahabharata—mä-hä-bä'-rà-tà.

Mahableschwur—mä-hä-blësh-wür'.

Mahaleel—mä-hä'-lē-él.

Mahan—mä-hän'.

maharaja—mä-hä-rä'-jä.

Also written *maharajah*, but pronounced as above.

mahatma—mä-hät'-mä.

Mahdi, El—āi mä'-dē.

Mahdism—mä'-dīzm.

Mahdist—mä'-dīst.

mahlstick—mä'-stīk or mōl'-stīk.

Mahmoud—mä-mōōd', *not* mä'-mōōd.

Also written *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahomet—mä-hōm'-ēt.

"Formerly also, and still occasionally, mā'-hō-mēt or mā'-ō-mēt."—*Web*.

"Mā'-hōm'-ēt is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Biog*.

See *Mohammed*.

Mahony—mä'-ō-nī or mä'-nī.

Mahopac (Lake)—mä-hō'-pāk, *not* mā'-ō-pāk.

Mahound—mä-hownd' or mä'-hownd.

Mahratta—mä-rät'-à.

"The *Mahratta* States."

Maia—mä'-yà or mī'-à.

Maillard—mä-yär'.

Maimonides—mī-mōn'-īd-ēz.

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron., mīn.

"Frankfort-on-the-*Main*."

The word *Main*, when used to denote a river in Ireland, is pronounced mān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

maintain—mān-tān' or mēn-tān'.

maintenance—mān'-tē-nāns.

Maintenon, de—dũ mǎn-tē-nôn'.

For ǎn, ôñ, see pp. 26, 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence*.

maiolica—mī-öl'-ik-à.

See *majolica*, the preferred spelling.

Maistre, de—dũ mâ'-trũ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

maize—māz.

majolica—mǎ-jöl'-ik-à or mǎ-yöl'-ik-à; It. pron.,
mǎ-yō'-lē-kä.

See *maiolica*.

majuscule—mǎ-jūs'-kũl; Fr. pron., mǎ-zhūs-kũl'.

For ũ, see p. 25.

See *minuscule*.

Malabar—mǎl'-à-bār.

Malacca—mǎ-lǎk'-à.

The spelling *Malakka* is preferred.

Malachi—mǎl'-à-kī.

malachite—mǎl'-à-kīt.

maladroit—mǎl-à-droit'.

Webster, Worcester, the Century, and the Standard accent the *last* syllable; the Oxford English Dictionary and the Encyclopædic Dictionary accent the *first* syllable.

malaga (wine and grape)—mǎl'-à-gā.

Málaga—mǎl'-à-gā; Sp. pron., mǎ'-lā-gā.

malaise—mǎ-lāz' or mǎl'-āz.

Malakoff (Fr.)—mǎ-là-köff'.

See *Malakhov* (*Russia*).

Malakhov (*Russia*)—mǎ-lā'-köff.

See *Malakoff* (*Fr.*).

Malaprop (Mrs.)—mǎl'-à-pröpp.

Sheridan's "The Rivals."

malapropos—mǎl-ǎp-rō-pō'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

malar—mā'-lār.

The *malar* bone.

malaria—mā-lā'-rĭ-à, *not* mā-lār'-ĭ-à.

Malay—mā-lā' or mā'-lā.

Malayan—mā-lā'-ăn.

Malaysia—mā-iā'-shĭ-à.

Malaysian—mā-lā'-shăn or mā-lā'-sĭ-ăn.

Malchus—māl'-kūs.

Malcolm—māl'-kūm.

malcontent—māl'-kŏn-tĕnt.

mal de mer—māl dŭ mār'.

Maldiv (Islands)—māl'-dĭv.

Malebranche, de—dŭ māl-brānsh'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

malefactor—māl-ē-făk'-tĕr or māl'-ē-făk-tĕr.

maleficent—mā-lĕf'-ĭs-ĕnt.

See *beneficent*.

Malesherbes, de—dŭ māl-zĕrb'.

malevolent—mā-lĕv'-ŏ-lĕnt.

See *benevolent*.

malfeasance—māl-fĕ'-zăns.

Stormonth and Smart say māl-fā'-zăns.

Malibran—māl'-ĭ-brăn; Fr. pron., mā-lĕ-brăn'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

malic (acid)—mā'-lĭk or māl'-ĭk.

malice—māl'-ĭs, *not* māl'-ĭs.

See *damage*.

malign—mā-lĭn'.

maligner—mā-lĭ'-nĕr.

Malines—mā-lĕn'.

See *Mechlin*.

malingering—mā-lĭng'-gĕr, *not* mā-lĭn'-jĕr.

malingeringer—mā-lĭng'-gĕr-ĕr, *not* mā-lĭn'-jĕr-ĕr.

malkin—mô'-kĭn.

The Century and the Standard say môl'-kĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

mall (mallet)—môl.

Stormonth says môl or mäl or mël. Walker and Smart say mäl.

"This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. It has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where formerly they played with malls and balls, and whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall* and pronounced *pell mell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pêle mêle*."—*Walker*.

See *mall* (*public walk*).

mall (public walk)—môl or mäl or mël.

Webster says môl; the Century, mël or mäl; Stormonth, môl or mäl or mël.

See *mall* (*mallet*).

mallard (duck)—mäl'-ård.

malleable—mäl'-ē-ā-bl.

mallecho—mäl'-ē-chō, *not* mäl'-ē'-chō.

"Miching *Mallecho*."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *malicho*, but pronounced as above.

See *micling*.

malleolar—mäl'-ē'-ō-lār or mäl'-ē-ō-lār.

malleolus—mäl'-ē'-ō-lūs.

mallow (plant)—mäl'-ō, *not* mël'-ō.

Almost universally mispronounced in the compound *marshmallow*, which see.

Malmaison—mäl-mā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Malmesbury—mämz'-bēr-ĭ, *not* mômz'-bēr-ĭ.

"The Philosopher of *Malmesbury*."

malmsey (wine)—mäm'-zĭ, *not* môm'-zĭ.

malodor—mäl-ō'-dēr.

malodorous—mäl-ō'-dēr-ūs.

Malpighi—mäl-pē'-gē.

Malpighian—mäl-pĭg'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Malpighian* Layer."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Malplaquet (Battle of)—mál-plà-kě'.
 malpractice—mäl-präk'-tīs, *not* mäl'-präk-tīs.
 malt—môlt; more properly, mōlt.

See *accost*.

Malta—môl'-tâ; It. pron., mäl'-tâ.
 Malte-Brun—mäl-tě-brōon'; Fr. pron., mält-brūn'.

For ūN, see p. 27.

Maltese—môl-tēz' or môl-tēs'.
 The *first* syllable is more properly pronounced mōl.

See *accost*, *Chinese*.

Malthus—mäl'-thūs, *not* môl'-thūs.
 Malthusian—mäl-thū'-zhăn or mäl-thū'-zī-ăn.
 "The *Malthusian* Theory."

maltose—môlt'-ōs; more properly, mōlt'-ōs.
 See *accost*.

maltster—môlt'-stēr; more properly, mōlt'-stēr.
 Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.
 See *accost*.

Malvern (Eng.)—môl'-vērn.
 See *Malvern* (U. S.).

Malvern (U. S.)—mäl'-vērn.
 See *Malvern* (Eng.).

Malvolio—mäl-vō'-lī-ō, *not* mäl-vōl'-yō.
 "Twelfth Night."

mama—mâ-mâ' or mǎ'-mâ.
 See *mamma*, the preferred spelling.
 See *papa*.

Mambrino—mām-brē'-nō.

Mameluke—mām'-ē-lūk.

Mamertine (Prison)—mām'-ēr-tīn or mām'-ēr-tēn.

mamma—mâ-mâ' or mǎ'-mâ.

"The second pronunciation, common in the United States, is not recognized in recent British dictionaries."—*Web*.

See *mama*, *papa*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

mammalian—măm-ā'-lǐ-ăn, *not* măm-āl'-yăn.
mammary—măm'-â-rǐ.

"The *Mammary Glands*."

mammillary—măm'-îl-â-rǐ.

See *capillary* (*adj.*).

Mamre—măm'-rē.

"The Plain of *Mamre*."

mamsell—măm-zěl'.

manageable—măn'-âj-â-bl.

managerial—măn-â-jē'-rǐ-ăl.

manakin—măn'-â-kĭn.

See *manikin*, the preferred spelling.

Manasseh—mâ-năs'-ě.

Manchu—măn-chōō'.

"The *Manchu* Dynasty."

Manchuria—măn-chōō'-rǐ-â.

Mandæan—măn-dē'-ăn.

Mandalay—măn'-dâ-lā.

mandamus—măn-dā'-mŭs, *not* măn-dăm'-ŭs.

mandarin (fruit)—măn'-dâ-rĭn or măn-dâ-rĕn'.

See *mandarin* (*Chinese officer*).

mandarin (*Chinese officer*)—măn'-dâ-rĭn or măn-dâ-rĕn'.

See *mandarin* (*fruit*).

mandat—măN-dâ'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

mandator—măn-dā'-tōr.

mandatory—măn'-dâ-tō-rǐ.

mandragora—măn-drăg'-ō-râ.

"Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,

Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou ow'dst yesterday."—*Shakespeare*.

mandrel—măn'-drĕl.

mandrill—măn'-drĭl.

manège—mâ-nězh'.

See *manège*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

manège—má-nězh'.

See *manege*.

manes—mā'-nēz.

Manetho—măn'-ē-thō.

manganese—măng-gâ-nēs' or mǎng'-gâ-nēz.

mange—mānj.

mangel-wurzel—mǎng'-gĭ wûr'-zl.

manger—mān'-jēr.

manginess—mān'-jĭn-ēs.

mango—mǎng'-gō.

mangrove—mǎng'-grōv.

Stormonth says măn'-grōv.

mangy—mān'-jĭ.

mania—mā'-nĭ-â, *not* măn'-yâ.

maniac—mā'-nĭ-ăk, *not* măn'-yăk.

maniacal—mâ-nĭ'-â-kăl, *not* mǎ'-nĭ-â-kăl.

Manichæan—măn-ĭk-ē'-ăn.

Also written *Manichean*, but pronounced as above.

Manichæism—măn'-ĭ-kē-ĭzm.

Also written *Manicheism*, but pronounced as above.

manikin—măn'-ĭk-ĭn.

See *manakin*.

Manila—mâ-nĭl'-â; Sp. pron., mā-nē'-lâ.

Also written *Manilla*, but pronounced as above.

manioc—măn'-ĭ-ōk or mā'-nĭ-ōk.

Manitoba—măn-ĭ-tō'-bâ or măn-ĭ-tō-bă'.

Manitou—măn'-ĭ-tōō.

Männerchor—mĕn'-ēr-kōr.

Mannlicher—măn'-lĭk-ēr.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

manœuvre—mâ-nōō'-vĕr or mâ-nū'-vĕr.

manœuvrer—mâ-nōō'-vrĕr or mâ-nū'-vrĕr.

Manon Lescaut—mâ-nôn' lĕs-kō'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

manor—măn'-ēr, *not* măn'-ôr.

mansard (roof)—măn'-sărd.

Mansard—măN-săr'.

Also written *Mansart*, but pronounced as above.
For ăn, see p. 26.

mansuetude—măn'-swē-tūd.

mantelet—măn'-tl-ět or măn't'-lět.

Manteuffel, von—föN măn'-toi-fěl.

Mantineia (Battle of)—măn-tin-ē'-à.

mantissa—măn-tis'-à.

mantua—măn'-tū-à.

manufactory—măn-ū-făk'-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-ū-făk'-tū-rĭ.

manumit—măn-ū-mĭt'.

Maori—mä'-ō-rĭ; coll., mow'-rĭ.

marabou—măr'-à-bōō.

Maracaibo—mä-rä-kĭ'-bō.

Marah—mä'-rà or mār'-à, *not* măr'-à.

"The Waters of *Marah*."

Maranatha—măr-à-năth'-à.

The Standard Dictionary prefers măr-à-nă'-thà;
Stormonth says măr-à-nă'-thà.

"Anathema *Maranatha*."

maraschino—măr-à-skē'-nō.

marasmus—mă-răz'-mŭs, *not* mă-răs'-mŭs.

Marat—mă-rà', *not* mă-răt'.

marbleize—măr'-bl-iz.

marchande de modes—măr-shăn'-dŭ dŭ mōd.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

marchesa—măr-kā'-zā.

See *Antommarchi* (Dr.).

marchese—măr-kā'-zā.

See *Antommarchi* (Dr.).

marchioness—măr'-shŭn-ēs.

Marcke, von—föN măr'-kē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37).

Marconi—mār-kō'-nē.

Mardi gras—mār'-dē grā.

mare clausum—mā'-rē klô'-sūm.

Marengo (Battle of)—mā-rěng'-gō; Fr. pron.,
mā-rāN-gō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Mareotis (Lake)—mār-ē-ō'-tīs.

margarine—mār'-gār-ēn or mār'-gār-īn.

See *oleomargarine*.

Margarita—mār-gā-rē'-tā.

Margherita—mār-gā-rē'-tā.

Margot, La Reine—lā rān mār-gō'.

marguerite (daisy)—mār'-gē-rēt or mār-gē-rēt'.

Marguerite—mār-gē-rēt'.

Maria Theresa—mā-rī'-ā tēr-ē'-sā.

The German form, *Maria Theresia*, is pronounced
mā-rē'-ā tā-rā'-zē-ā.

Marian (Maid)—mār'-ī-ān.

Marie Amélie—mā-rē' ā-mā-lē'.

Marie Antoinette—mā-rē' āN-twā-nět'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Marie de Médicis—mā-rē' dū mā-dē-sēs'.

Marie Louise—mā-rē' lōō-ēz'.

Marie Thérèse—mā-rē' tā-rāz'.

Mariette—mā-rē-ēt'.

marigold—mār'-ī-gōld.

Knowles says mā'-rī-gōld.

Marino Falieri—mā-rē'-nō fāl-yēr'-ē.

Mariolatry—mār-ī-ōl'-ā-trī.

Marion—mār'-ī-ōn or mār'-ī-ōn.

Mariotte—mā-rē-ōt'.

"*Mariotte's Law*."

Marist—mā'-rīst.

marital—mār'-īt-āl.

Smart says mā-rī'-tāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

maritime—măr'-it-īm or măr'-it-īm, *not* măr'-it-ēm.

Marius—mā'-rĭ-ūs; more properly, mār'-ĭ-ūs.

Marius (Fr.)—mā-rē-ūs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

"Les Misérables."

Maritana—mā-rē-tā'-nā.

marjoram—mār'-jō-rām, *not* mār-jō'-rām.

Marjoribanks—mārsh'-bāngks.

See *Alnwick*.

market—mār'-kēt or mār'-kīt.

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—môl'-brŭ or mār'l'-bō-rŭ.

Marlborough (Duke)—môl'-brŭ or mār'l'-bō-rŭ.

marmalade—mār'-mā-lād.

Marmora (Sea of)—mār'-mō-rā, *not* mār-mō'-rā.

marmoreal—mār-mō'-rē-āl.

marmoset—mār'-mō-zēt.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

marmot—mār'-mōt.

Worcester gives mār-mōt' as an alternative pronunciation.

Marochetti—mā-rō-kēt'-tē.

• See *Petruchio*.

Marquand (H. G.)—mār-kwānd'.

marque—mār-k.

"Letters of *Marque*."

marquee—mār-kē'.

Marquesas (Islands)—mār-kā'-sās.

marquess—mār'-kwēs.

marquetry—mār'-kēt-rĭ.

Marquette—mār-kēt'.

marquis—mār'-kwĭs; Fr. pron., mār-kē'.

marquise—mār-kēz'.

Marryat—mār'-ĭ-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Marseillaise (Hymn)—mār-sěl-āz'; Fr. pron.,
mār-sě-yâz'.

Marseille—mār-sâ'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer, Marseilles*.

marseilles—mār-sālz'.

Marseilles—mār-sālz'.

See *Marseille*.

Marshalsea—mār'-shăl-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

marshmallow—mārsh'-măl-ō, *not* mārsh'-měl-ō.

See *mallow (plant)*.

Mars-la-Tour—mārs-là-tōor.

Marsyas—mār'-sī-ās.

Martha—mār'-thà.

Martin, Henri—ān-rē' mār-tān'.

For ān, ăn, see p. 26.

martinet—mār-tīn-ēt' or mār'-tīn-ēt.

This is Webster's marking; the Century and
Standard Dictionaries accent the *final* syllable.

Martínez Campos—mār-tē'-nāth kām'-pōs.

See *Zamacois*.

Martini-Henry—mār-tē'-nē hēn'-rī.

Martinique—mār-tīn-ēk'.

Marullus—mā-rŭl'-ŭs.

marvel—mār'-vēl, *not* mār'-vŭl.

See *damage*.

Marylebone—mār'-ī-lē-bōn; coll., mār'-īl-bōn or
mār'-ī-bŭn.

See *Alnwick*.

Masaccio—mā-zā'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Masaniello—mā-zā-nyěl'-lō.

Masbate—mās-bā'-tā.

Mascagni—mās-kān'-yē.

See *Agnesi*.

Mascarille—mās-kā-rē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

masculine—mäs'-kū-līn, *not* mäs'-kū-līn.

mask—māsk, *not* mǎsk.

See *ask*, *unmask*.

Maskelyne—mäs'-kēl-īn.

masque—māsk, *not* mǎsk.

See *ask*.

massacre—mäs'-à-kēr.

massacred—mäs'-à-kērd.

massacring—mäs'-à-křing.

massage—mā-sāzh'.

The Standard Dictionary *prefers* mäs'-āj.

See *garage*.

Massasoit—mäs'-à-soit, *not* mäs-à-soit'.

Accent the *first* syllable.

Masséna—mā-sā-nā', *not* mā-sē'-nā.

Massenet—mā-sē-ně'.

masseter (muscle)—mäs-sē'-tēr.

masseur—mā-sūr'; Fr. pron., mā-sör'.

For *ô*, see p. 25.

masseuse—mā-sûz'; Fr. pron., mā-söz'.

For *ô*, see p. 25.

Massillon—mäs'-īl-ōn; Fr. pron., mā-sē-yôn'.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Massinger—mäs'-īn-jēr.

master—mäs'-tēr or, especially in British usage, mäs'-tēr.

masticatory—mäs'-tīk-à-tō-rī, *not* mäs-tīk'-à-tō-rī.

mastoiditis—mäs-toid-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

Matabele—măt-à-bē'-lē.

matador—măt'-à-dōr or măt'-à-dôr.

Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard say măt-à-dōr'.

See *matadore*.

matadore—măt'-à-dōr or măt-à-dōr'.

See *matador*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Matapan (Cape)—mä-tä-pän'.

maté—mä'-tā or mät'-ā.

Also written *mate*, but pronounced as above.

matelassé—mät-là-sā'.

Mater Dolorosa—mä'-tēr dō-lō-rō'-sà or mä'-tēr
dō-lō-rō'-zä.

materfamilias—mä'-tēr fà-mīl'-ī-ās.

See *paterfamilias*.

matériel—mä-tā-rē-čl'.

See *personnel*.

Mather (Cotton)—măth'-ēr.

mathesis—mä-thē'-sīs.

Formerly sometimes măth'-ē-sīs.

Mathilde—mä-tēld'.

matin—măt'-īn.

matinée—măt'-īn-ā' or, especially in British usage,
măt'-īn-ā.

matrices—măt'-rīs-ēz.

"As Latin, properly mä-trī'-sēz."—*Web*.

matricide—măt'-rīs-īd or mā'-trīs-īd.

matrix—mä'-trīks or măt'-rīks.

matron—mä'-trūn, *not* măt'-rūn.

matronage—mä'-trūn-āj or măt'-rūn-āj.

matronal—mä'-trūn-āl or măt'-rūn-āl.

matronize—mä'-trūn-īz or măt'-rūn-īz.

matronly—mä'-trūn-lī or măt'-rūn-lī.

Matsys (Quentin)—mät-sīs'.

Also written *Massys* (mä-sīs'), *Metsys* (mēt-sīs'),
Messis (mēs-sīs').

Matthew—măth'-yū; Bib., măth'-ū.

Matthias—mä-thī'-ās, *not* măth'-ī-ās.

mattress—măt'-rēs.

"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced măt-
räs'."—*Wor*.

maturative—mä-tū'-rà-tīv or măt'-ū-rà-tīv.

matutinal—mä-tū'-tīn-āl or măt'-ū-tī-nāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

matutine—măt'-ū-tin.

Mauch Chunk—môk-chũngk', *not* mők-chũngk'.

mauger—mô'-gēr.

Also written *maugre*, but pronounced as above.

Mauna Loa—mow'-nā lō'-ā.

maunder—môn'-dēr or măn'-dēr.

See *craunch*.

Maundy (Thursday)—môn'-dī.

Maupassant, Guy de—gē dũ mō-pà-săn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Maupertuis, de—dũ mō-pěr-twē'.

Mauprat, de—dũ mō-prā'.

Mauretania—mô-rē-tā'-nĩ-à, *not* mô-rē-tā'-nĩ-à.

Mauritius—mô-rish'-ĩ-ūs.

Mauser (rifle)—mow'-zēr.

mausoleum—mô-sō-lē'-ũm.

"The *Mausoleum* of Halicarnassus."

Mausolus—mô-sō'-lūs.

mauvaise honte—mǒ-vāz' ônt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mauvaises Terres—mǒ-vāz' târ.

mauvais goût—mǒ-vā' gōō.

Mauvais Pas—mǒ-vā' pā.

mauvais quart-d'heure—mǒ-vā' kár-dör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

mauve—mōv.

mavis—mā'-vīs.

mavournin—mā-vōōr'-nēn.

"Erin *Mavournin*."

Also written *mavourneen*, but pronounced as above.

maxilla—măks'-ĩl'-à.

maxillar—măks'-ĩl'-ār.

maxillary—măks'-ĩl'-ā-rĩ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Maximilian (Emperor)—mäks-ï-mïl'-yăn or
mäks-ï-mïl'-ï-ăn; Ger. pron., mäks-ē-
mē'-lē-ăn.

As a Christian name, it is pronounced mäks-ï-mïl'-
ï-ăn.

Maya—mä'-yă.

Mayence—mä-yäns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Mainz*.

Mayer—mä'-ēr; Ger. pron., mī'-ēr.

mayonnaise—mä-ön-āz'; Fr. pron., mä-yō-nāz'.

mayor—mä'-ēr or mâr.

mayoral—mä'-ör-äl.

mayoralty—mä'-ör-äl-tī.

Mazarin—mäz-à-rēn'; Fr. pron., mä-zà-răn'.

For äN, see p. 26.

mazarine—mäz-à-rēn'.

mazurka—mä-zûr'-kà or mä-zōōr'-kà.

Also written *mazourka*, but pronounced mä-
zōōr'-kà.

Mazzaroth—mäz'-à-röth.

"Canst thou bring forth *Mazzaroth* in his sea-
son?"—*Job* xxxviii., 32.

Mazzini—mät-sē'-nē.

See *Abruzzi*.

McCrea (Jane)—mä-krā', *not* mä-krē'.

Meagher—mä'-hēr.

The *h* is slightly aspirated.

measles—mēz'-lz.

measure—mězh'-ūr, *not* mẽzh'-ūr.

meatus—mē-ā'-tūs.

"*Meatus Auditorius*."

Meaux—mō.

"The Eagle of *Meaux*."

meaw—mū, *not* mī-ow'.

See *miaow*.

mechanician—mĕk-à-nĭsh'-ăn

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

mécanicien—mā-kā-nē-syǎN'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

mechanist—mĕk'-ā-nĭst.

mechanize—mĕk'-ā-nĭz.

Mechlin (lace)—mĕk'-lĭn.

Mechlin—mĕk'-lĭn; Dutch pron., mĕk'-lĭn.

For k, see p. 28.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin—mĕk'-lĕn-böörG shvā-rĕn'.

For G, see p. 28.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz—mĕk'-lĕn-böörG shtrā'-lĭts.

For G, see p. 28.

medal—mĕd'-āl, *not* mĕd'-l.

Medea—mē-dē'-ā.

mediastinum—mē-dī-ās-tī'-nūm.

medicament—mē-dĭk'-ā-mĕnt or mĕd'-ĭk-ā-mĕnt.

Medicean—mĕd-ĭ-sē'-ǎn.

Medici, de'—dā mĕd'-ē-chē or dā mā'-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de' Medici*."

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical Venus*."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

medicinal—mē-dīs'-ĭn-ā-bl or mĕd'-sĭn-ā-bl.

"The second is the older pronunciation, as in Shakespeare."—*Web*.

medicinal—mē-dīs'-ĭn-āl.

"Formerly mĕd'-sĭ-nāl, as in Milton and Shakespeare, or mĕd-ĭ-sĭ'-nāl, also in Shakespeare."—*Web*.

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees

Their *medicinal* gum."—*Shakespeare*.

medicine—mĕd'-ĭ-sĭn or mĕd'-ĭ-sn.

"In British usage, except in Scotland, usually mĕd'-sn."—*Web*.

Médicis, de—dū mā-dē-sēs'.

medieval—mē-dī-ē'-vāl or mĕd-ĭ-ē'-vāl.

Also written *mediæval*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

medievalize—mē-dī-ē'-vāl-īz or mēd-ī-ē'-vāl-īz.

Also written *mediævalize*, but pronounced as above.

Medina (Arabia)—mā-dē'-nā.

See *Medina* (U. S.).

Medina (U. S.)—mē-dī'-nā.

See *Medina* (Arabia).

mediocre—mē'-dī-ō-kēr, *not* mēd'-ī-ō-kēr.

mediocrity—mē-dī-ōk'-rīt-ī.

medium—mē'-dī-ŭm, *not* mē'-jŭm.

médoc (wine)—mā-dōk'.

medulla—mē-dŭl'-ā.

medullar—mē-dŭl'-ār.

medullary—mēd'-ŭl-ā-rī or mē-dŭl'-ā-rī.

Medusa—mē-dū'-sā.

meerschau—mēr'-shôm or mēr'-shŭm; Ger.
pron., mār'-showm.

Mefistofele—mā-fēs-tō'-fā-lā, *not* mēf-īs-tōf'-ē-lē.

See *Mephistopheles*.

megrin—mē'-grīm.

Mehemet Ali—mā'-hēm-ēt ā'-lē.

Méhul—mā-ŭl'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Meilhac—mě-yāk'.

Meissonier—mě-sō-nyā'.

meistersinger—mī'-stēr-sing-ēr or mī'-stēr-zing-ēr.

See *minnesinger*.

Meistersinger, Die—dē mī'-stēr-zing-ēr.

Mejnoun—měj-nōōn'.

"*Mejnoun* and *Leila*."

Melanchthon—mē-längk'-thŭn or mē-längk'-tŭn;

Ger. pron., mẽ-längk'-tōn.

Also less correctly written *Melanthon*, but pronounced mē-lăn'-thōn.

For k, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Melanesia—mĕl-â-nĕ'-shĭ-â or mĕl-â-nĕ'-shâ.

mélange—mā-lānzĥ'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Melchizedek—mĕl-kĭz'-ĕ-dĕk.

Also written *Melchisedec*, but pronounced as above.

Meleager—mĕl-ĕ-ā'-jĕr or mĕ-lĕ'-â-jĕr.

mêlée—mā-lā'.

meliorate—mĕl'-yō-rāt, *not* mĕ'-lĭ-ō-rāt.

Melita—mĕl'-ĭt-â, *not* mĕl-ĕ'-tâ.

See *Malta*.

mellow—mĕl'-ō, *not* mĕl'-ŭ.

See *damage*.

melodeon—mĕ-lō'-dĕ-ŭn.

melodic—mĕ-lōd'-ĭk.

melodious—mĕ-lō'-dĭ-ŭs, *not* mĕ-lō'-jŭs.

melodrama—mĕl-ō-drā'-mâ or mĕl'-ō-drā-mâ.

Worcester says mĕl-ō-drā'-mâ, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

melcdy—mĕl'-ō-dĭ, *not* mĕl'-ŭd-ĭ.

Melos—mĕ'-lōs.

"The Venus of *Melos*."

Melpomene—mĕl-pōm'-ĕ-nĕ.

Melton Mowbray—mĕl'-tŭn mō'-brā.

Melusina—mĕl-ŭ-sĕ'-nâ.

Mélusine—mā-lŭ-zĕn'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

membraneous—mĕm-brā'-nĕ-ŭs.

membranous—mĕm'-brā-nŭs.

Memnon—mĕm'-nōn.

memoir—mĕm'-wōr or mĕm'-wār.

This is the marking of Webster, who also makes the first syllable long (mĕ).

The following are the pronunciations of this word as given by several of the leading dictionaries: mĕm'-wōr or mĕm'-oir (Oxford English Dictionary); mĕm'-wōr or mĕ'-mōr (C.); mĕm'-wōr (Stand.); mĕm'-wōr (Stor.); mĕ-moir' or mĕm'-wōr (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

memory—mēm'-ō-rĭ, *not* mēm'-rĭ.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ménage—mā-nāzh'.

Also written *menage*, but pronounced mē-nāzh'.

menageric—mē-nāj'-ēr-ĭ or mēn-āzh'-ēr-ĭ.

Menai (Strait)—mēn'-ī.

Mencius—mēn'-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mēn'-dēl-sōn bār-tōl-dē'.

Mendelyeev—mēn-dyē-lyā'-yēf.

Mendès—māN-dēs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Mendes—mēn'-dēs.

Mendocino (Cape)—mēn-dō-sē'-nō.

Mendoza, de—dā mēn-dō'-zà; Sp. pron., dā mēn-dō'-thā.

See *Zamacois*.

Menelaüs—mēn-ē-lā'-ŭs.

menhaden—mēn-hā'-dn.

menhir—mēn'-hēr.

Stormonth says mē'-nēr.

menial—mē'-nĭ-āl or mēn'-yāl.

meningitis—mēn-ĭn-jĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

mensuration—mēn-shōōr-ā'-shŭn.

Mentone—mēn-tō'-nā.

menu—mēn'-ū; Fr. pron., mē-nū'.

"The pronunciation mā'-nū is common in the United States, as if the French spelling were *ménu*; mē'-nū is also heard."—*Web*.

For ū, see p. 26.

Mephisto—mē-fĭs'-tō.

Mephistofelian—mēf-ĭs-tō-fē'-lĭ-ăn or mēf-ĭs-tō-fēl'-yăn.

See *Mephistophelean*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Mephistophelean—mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē'-lē-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tōf-ē'-lē-ăn.

See *Mephistofelian*.

Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tōf'-ē-lēz.

See *Mefistofele*.

Merak—mē'-răk.

See *Mirak*, another spelling.

mercantile—mēr'-kăn-tĭl or mēr'-kăn-tĭl.

"This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mēr-kăn'-tĭl* and *mēr'-kăn-tĕl'*; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."—*Wor*.

Mercator—mēr-kă'-tēr or mēr-kă'-tōr.

"*Mercator's Projection*."

Mercedes (city)—mēr-să'-thās.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Mercedes (Queen)—mēr'-sā-dēs.

mercurous—mēr'-kū-rūs or mēr-kū'-rūs.

"The second accentuation is common in such phrases as *mer-cu'-rous ox'-ide*."—*Web*.

mere (lake)—mēr.

Mérimée (Prosper)—mā-rē-mā'.

meringue—mē-răng'; Fr. pron., mē-răN'-gū.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

merismatic—mĕr-ĭz-măt'-ĭk or mĕr-ĭs-măt'-ĭk.

Merle d'Aubigné—mĕrl dō-bĕn'-yā.

Merlin—mēr'-lĭn.

Meroë (Isle of)—mĕr'-ō-ē or mā'-rō-ā.

Merom (Lake)—mē'-rôm.

Merope—mĕr'-ō-pē.

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn'-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn'-ĭ-ăn.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr'-ĭl-ēz.

Scott's "*Guy Mannering*."

Merry del Val—mĕr'-rĭ dĕl vāl'.

Mersey—mĕr'-zĭ, *not* mĕr'-sĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Merveilleuse—mër-vě-yöz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Merveilleux—mër-vě-yö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

mésalliance—mā-zāl-yāns'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *misalliance*.

mesdames—mā-dām'.

See *madame*.

mesdemoiselles—mā-dē-mwà-zěl'.

See *mademoiselle*.

mesencephalic—mës-ën-sē-fäl'-ik or mës-ën-sëf'-
â-lîk.

mesencephalon—mës-ën-sëf'-â-lön.

mesentery—mës'-ën-tër-î.

Worcester and Stormonth say mëz'-ën-tër-î, and
the Standard gives it as an alternative pronuncia-
tion.

Meshach—më'-shăk,

mesial—më'-zî-ăl or mës'-î-ăl.

Mesmer (Dr.)—mës'-mër.

"The name *Mesmer* is properly pronounced
mës'-mër."—*Web*.

mesmerism—mëz'-mër-îzm.

"All the dictionaries agree in giving z in the
pronunciation of the first syllable of this word
and its derivatives, like the French."—*Web*.

mesmerize—mëz'-mër-îz.

See *mesmerism*.

mesne—mën.

mesoderm—mës'-ō-dërm.

mesolite—mës'-ō-lit.

Mesopotamia—mës-ō-pō-tā'-mî-â.

Mesozoic—mës-ō-zō'-îk.

Messalina—mës-â-lî'-nâ.

Messaline—mā-sâ-lën'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

messeigneurs—mēs-ēn'-yēr̥z; Fr. pron., mā-sēn-yōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *monseigneur*.

Messianic—mēs-ī-ān'-īk.

Messidor—mēs-ē-dōr'.

messieurs—mēs'-yēr̥z; Fr. pron., mā-syō'.

See *monsieur*.

For ō, see p. 25.

Messina—mēs-ē'-nā.

Messrs (abbreviation of messieurs)—mēs'-yēr̥z;

Fr. pron., mā-syō'.

See *messieurs*.

For ō, see p. 25.

message—mēs'-wāj.

metabolic—mēt-ā-bōl'-īk.

metabolism—mē-tāb'-ō-līzm.

metalline—mēt'-āl-īn or mēt'-āl-īn.

metalographist—mēt-āl-ōg'-rā-fīst.

metalography—mēt-āl-ōg'-rā-fī.

metallurgic—mēt-āl-ūr'-jīk.

metallurgist—mēt'-āl-ūr-jīst.

metallurgy—mēt'-āl-ūr-jī.

metamerism—mē-tām'-ēr-īzm.

Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard say
mēt'-ā-mēr-īzm.

metamorphic—mēt-ā-mōr'-fīk.

metamorphism—mēt-ā-mōr'-fīzm.

metamorphose—mēt-ā-mōr'-fōz or mēt-ā-mōr'-fōs.

metamorphosis—mēt-ā-mōr'-fō-sīs, *not* mēt-ā-mōr-fō'-sīs.

Metastasio—mā-tās-tāz'-yō.

metastasis—mēt-ās'-tā-sīs.

métayage—mēt-ā'-yāj; Fr. pron., mā-tē-yāzh'.

métayer—mēt-ā'-yēr; Fr. pron., mā-tē-yā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

metempsychosis—mē-těmp-sī-kō'-sīs.

meteorograph—mē'-tē-ōr-ō-ġrāf or mē-tē-ōr'-ō-
ġrāf.

meteorolite—mē'-tē-ōr-ō-līt or mē-tē-ōr'-ō-līt.

meteoroscope—mē'-tē-ōr-ō-skōp or mē-tē-ōr'-ō-
skōp.

methol—mēth'-ōl or mēth'-ōl.

Methuselah—mē-thū'-sē-lā, *not* mē-thū'-zē-lā.

methyl—mēth'-īl.

methylic—mē-thīl'-īk.

metic—mēt'-īk.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says mē'-tīk.

meticulous—mē-tīk'-ū-lūs.

metonymy—mē-tōn'-īm-ī.

metope—mēt'-ō-pē.

metric—mēt'-rīk.

"The *Metric* System."

metrist—mē'-trīst or mēt'-rīst.

metronymic—mē-trō-nīm'-īk or mēt-rō-nīm'-īk.

See *patronymic*.

metropolitan—mēt-rō-pōl'-īt-ān, *not* mē-trō-pōl'-
īt-ān.

Metternich, von—fōn mēt'-ēr-nīk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Meudon—mō-dōN'.

For *ō*, *ôN*, see pp. 25, 27.

Meuse—mūz; Fr. pron., mōz.

For *ō*, see p. 25.

Meyer—mī'-ēr.

Meyerbeer—mī'-ēr-bār.

mezza majolica—mēd'-zā mā-yōl'-īk-ā.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzanine—mēz'-ā-nīn or mēz'-ā-nēn.

mezza voce—mēd'-zā vō'-chā.

See *Abruzzi*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

mezzo—měd'-zō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Mezzofanti—měd-zō-fän'-tē.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzo-relievo—měd'-zō rē-lē'-vō.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzo-rilievo—měd'-zō rē-lyā'-vō.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzo-soprano—měd'-zō sō-prä'-nō.

See *Abruzzi*.

mezzotint—měd'-zō-tint or mēz'-ō-tint.

See *Abruzzi*.

mho—mō.

mhor—môr.

Miami—mī-ä'-mī or mī-äm'-ī.

miaow—mī-ow'.

Also written *miaou*, but pronounced as above.

miasma—mī-äz'-mä.

Stormonth says mī-äs'-mä.

micaceous—mī-kā'-shē-ūs.

Micah—mī'-kā.

mi-carême—mē-kā-râm'.

Michael—mī'-kā-čl; coll., mī'-kěl.

Michael Angelo—mī'-kā-čl än'-jē-lō.

See *Buonarotti*.

Michaelmas—mīk'-ěl-mäs.

Michel (Fr.)—mē-shěl'.

Michelagnolo—mē-kěl-än'-yō-lō.

See *Agnesi*, *Petruchio*.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kěl' änz.

For än, see p. 26.

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kěl-än'-jā-lō.

See *Petruchio*.

Michelet—mēsh-lě'.

miching—mīch'-īng or mēch'-īng.

See *mallecho*.

Mickiewicz—mīts-kyā'-vīch.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

microbe—mī'-krōb or mīk'-rōb

microcosm—mī'-krō-kōzm or mīk'-rō-kōzm.

micron—mī'-krōn or mīk'-rōn.

Micronesia—mī-krō-nē'-shī-à or mī-krō-nē'-shà

Micronesian—mī-krō-nē'-shān or mī-krō-nē'-zhān.

microscope—mī'-krō-skōp.

microscopic—mī-krō-skōp'-ik.

microscopist—mī-krōs'-kō-pīst or mī'-krō-skō-pīst.

microscopy—mī-krōs'-kō-pī or mī'-krō-skō-pī.

Midas—mī'-dās.

middle-aged—mīd'-l-ājd, *not* mīd'-l-ā-jēd.

midsummer—mīd'-sūm-ēr or mīd-sūm'-ēr.

midwife—mīd'-wīf.

midwifery—mīd'-wīf-rī or mīd'-wīf-rī.

midwinter—mīd'-wīn-tēr or mīd-wīn'-tēr.

mien—mēn.

Nierevelt—mē'-rēv-ēlt.

Nignon—mēn-yōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

mignonette—mīn-yūn-ēt'.

migraine—mī-ġrān' or mī'-ġrān.

Miguel—mē-ġēl'.

Mikado—mī-kā'-dō.

milady—mī-lā'-dī.

Milan—mīl'-ān or mīl-ān', *not* mī-lān'.

"The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."—*Web*.

"All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."—*Gaz*.

See *Milano*.

milan d'or (coin)—mē'-lān dôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Milanese—mĭl'-ăn-ēz' or mĭl'-ăn-ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Milano—mē-lā'-nō.

See *Milan*.

milch—mĭlch, *not* mĭlk.

Milesian—mĭl'-ē'-shăn or mĭl'-ē'-zhăn.

miliary—mĭl'-ĭ-à-rĭ or mĭl'-yà-rĭ.

milieu—mē-lyû'; Fr. pron., mē-yö'.

For ô, see p. 25.

militarism—mĭl'-ĭ-tā-rĭzm.

militia—mĭl'-ĭsh'-à, *not* mĭl'-ĭsh'-ĭ-à.

Millais—mĭl'-ā'.

millet—mĭl'-ēt or mĭl'-ĭt.

Millet (Jean François)—mē-yā'; pop., mē-lā'.

Millet (Francis Davis)—mĭl'-ēt.

milligram—mĭl'-ĭ-ġrām.

Also written *milligramme*, but pronounced as above.

milliliter—mĭl'-ĭ-lē-tēr.

Also written *millilitre*, but pronounced as above.

millimeter—mĭl'-ĭ-mē-tēr.

Also written *millimetre*, but pronounced as above.

millionaire—mĭl'-yŭn-âr'.

Also written *millionnaire*, but pronounced as above.

millipede—mĭl'-ĭ-pēd.

Also written *miliepede* (the preferred spelling), but pronounced mĭl'-ē-pēd.

Millöcker—mĭl'-ö-kēr.

For ô, see p. 25.

Milne-Edwards—mĭln-ēd'-wērdz; Fr. pron., mēl-nā-dwärs'.

Milnes (Richard Moncton)—mĭlnz.

See *Houghton (Lord)*.

Milo (island)—mē'-lō.

"Venus of *Milo*."

Milo (athlete)—mī'-lō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Miloradovitch—mē-lō-rā'-dō-vich.

milord—mī-lôrd'.

milreis (coin)—mīl'-rās or mīl'-rēs; Port. pron.,
mēl-rā'-ēs.

Miltiades—mīl-tī'-à-dēz.

mime—mīm.

mimeograph—mīm'-ē-ō-gráf.

mimetic—mīm-ět'-ik or mī-mět'-ik.

mimetite—mīm'-ē-tīt or mī'-mē-tīt.

minar—mē-nār', *not* mī'-nār.

minaret—mīn'-à-rět, *not* mīn-à-rět'.

minatory—mīn'-à-tō-rī.

Mincio—mēn'-chō.

See *Cialdini*.

Mindanao—mīn-dā-nā'-ō.

mineralogy—mīn-ēr-āl'-ō-jī, *not* mīn-ēr-ōl'-ō-jī.

Almost always mispronounced.

miniature—mīn'-ī-à-tūr.

The pronunciation mīn'-ī-tūr is authorized also.

The Standard Dictionary prefers mīn'-ī-à-chōōr.

minié (ball)—mīn'-ī-ā; pop., mīn'-ī.

See *Minié*.

Minié—mēn-yā'.

See *minié* (ball).

minium—mīn'-ī-ūm.

minnesinger—mīn'-ē-sīng-ēr.

See *meistersinger*.

Minos—mī'-nōs.

Minotaur—mīn'-ō-tôr.

minuet—mīn-ū-ět' or mīn'-ū-ět.

Minuit (Peter)—mīn'-ū-īt.

Also written *Minnewit*, but pronounced mīn'-ē-wīt.

minus—mī'-nūs.

minuscule—mīn-ūs'-kūl; Fr. pron., mē-nūs-kūl'

For ū, see p. 26.

See *majuscule*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

minute (n.)—mĭn'-ĭt.

See *minute* (adj.).

minute (adj.)—mĭn-ūt' or mī-nūt'.

See *minute* (n.).

minutely (precisely)—mĭn-ūt'-lĭ or mī-nūt'-lĭ.

See *minutely* (unceasingly).

minutely (unceasingly)—mĭn'-ĭt-lĭ.

See *minutely* (precisely).

minuteness—mĭn-ūt'-nĕs or mī-nūt'-nĕs.

minutia—mĭ-nū'-shĭ-à, *not* mĭ-nū'-shà.

minutiæ—mĭ-nū'-shĭ-ē, *not* mĭ-nū'-shē.

Miocene—mī'-ō-sĕn.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō' dŭ mĕl'-ē-tō.

Mira—mī'-rà.

Mirabeau, de—dŭ mĭr'-à-bō; Fr. pron., dŭ mē-rà-bō'.

miraculous—mĭr-āk'-ū-lŭs, *not* mĭr-āk'-lŭs.

Miraflores (Lock)—mē-rā-flō'-rās.

mirage—mē-rāzh'.

Mirak—mī'-rāk.

See *Merak*, another spelling.

Mirandola—mē-rān'-dō-lā, *not* mē-rān-dō'-lā.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

Mirecourt—mēr-kōōr'.

Mirza—mēr'-zā.

misalliance—mĭs-āl'-ī-āns.

See *mésalliance*.

misanthrope—mĭs'-ān-thrōp, *not* mĭz'-ān-thrōp.

See *philanthrope*.

Misanthrope, Le—lŭ mē-zāN-trōp'.

For āN, see p. 26.

misanthropic—mĭs-ān-thrōp'-ĭk.

See *philanthropic*.

misanthropist—mĭs-ān'-thrō-pĭst.

See *philanthropist*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

misanthropize—mīs-ăn'-thrō-pīz.

See *philanthropize*.

misanthropy—mīs-ăn'-thrō-pī.

See *philanthropy*.

miscegenation—mīs-ē-jē-nā'-shŭn.

miscellanist—mīs'-ĕl-ā-nĭst or mīs-ĕl'-ā-nĭst.

mischievous—mīs'-chĭv-ŭs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs.

"The accentuation *mis-chie'-vous*, formerly in good usage, has since about 1700 been generally regarded as vulgar, dialectal, or humorous."—*Web*.

"Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."—*Smart*.

mischievously—mīs'-chĭv-ŭs-lĭ, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-lĭ.

See *mischievous*.

mischievousness—mīs'-chĭv-ŭs-nĕs, *not* mīs-chē'-vŭs-nĕs.

See *mischievous*.

misconstrue—mīs-kŏn'-strōō or mīs-kŏn-strōō'.

"Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on final syllable than in the case of *construe*."—*Web*.

See *construe*.

mise—mēz or mīz.

mise-en-scène—mēz-ăn-sân'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

miserable—mĭz'-ĕr-ā-bl, *not* mĭz'-rā-bl.

Misérables, Les—lā mē-zā-rā'-bl.

Miserere—mĭz-ĕr-ē'-rè; It. pron., mē-zā-rā'-rā.

misfeasance—mīs-fē'-zāns.

misfeasor—mīs-fē'-zŏr.

misnomer—mīs-nō'-mēr.

misogamist—mīs-ŏg'-ā-mĭst or mī-sŏg'-ā-mĭst.

misogamy—mīs-ŏg'-ā-mĭ or mī-sŏg'-ā-mĭ.

misogynist—mīs-ŏj'-ĭn-ĭst or mī-sŏj'-ĭn-ĭst.

misogyny—mīs-ŏj'-ĭn-ĭ or mī-sŏj'-ĭn-ĭ.

misses—mīs'-ĕz or mīs'-ĭz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

missis—mīs'-īs or mīs'-īz.

See *Mrs.*

Mississippi—mīs-īs-īp'-ī.

Missolonghi—mīs-ō-lōng'-gē.

Missouri—mīs-ōō'-rī or mīz-ōō'-rī.

"Locally often mīz-ōō'-rà."—*Web.*

mister—mīs'-tēr.

"Usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*, of which it is the spoken equivalent."—*Web.*

See *Mr.*

mistletoe—mīs'-l-tō or mīz'-l-tō.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard prefer mīz'-l-tō.

mistral—mīs'-trāl or mīs-trāl'.

Mistral, Frédéric—frā-dā-rēk' mēs-trāl'.

mistrial—mīs-trī'-āl, *not* mīs'-trī-āl.

mistura—mīs-tū'-rà.

Mithridates—mīth-rīd-ā'-tēz.

mitrailleuse—mē-trā-yūz'; Fr. pron., mē-trā-yōz'.

For *ō*, see p. 25.

mitral (valve)—mī'-trāl.

mitriform—mī'-trī-fōrm or mīt'-rī-fōrm.

mitten—mīt'-n, *not* mīt'-ēn.

Mivart (St. George)—mī'-vart or mīv'-ärt.

Mizar—mī'-zār or mē'-zār.

Mizraim—mīz'-rā-īm or mīz-rā'-īm.

mnemonic—nē-mōn'-īk.

M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

mnemonics—nē-mōn'-īks.

See *mnemonic*.

Mnemosyne—nē-mōs'-īn-ē.

See *mnemonic*.

mobile—mō'-bīl or mō'-bēl.

The Century Dictionary says mō'-bīl or mōb'-īl.

See *immobile*.

Mobile—mō-bēl'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

mobilization—mō-bīl-ī-zā'-shŭn or möb-īl-ī-zā'-shŭn.

Webster, in addition to the above pronunciations, authorizes ī in the *third* syllable of this word.

mobilize—mō'-bīl-īz or möb'-īl-īz.

mobled—mōb'-ld.

"The *mobled* queen."—*Shakespeare*.

Mocha—mō'-kā, *not* mök'-ā; Arabic pron., mō'-kā.

For k, see p. 28.

Also written *Mokha*, the preferred spelling.

mock—mök, *not* môk.

modal—mō'-dl.

model—möd'-l, *not* möd'-ël.

Modena—mô'-dā-nā.

See *Mirandola*.

moderato—möd'-ě-rā'-tō.

modest—möd'-ěst, *not* möd'-üst.

See *damage*.

modicum—möd'-ī-kŭm.

modiolar—mō-dī'-ō-lār.

modiolus—mō-dī'-ō-lŭs.

modiste—mō-dēst'.

Modjeska—mōj-ēs'-kā.

modus operandi—mō'-dŭs ɔp-ē-rān'-dī.

modus vivendi—mō'-dŭs vīv-ēn'-dī.

Mœra—mē'-rā; pl. Mœræ (mē'-rē).

Mœris (Lake)—mē'-rīs.

Moeso-Goth—mē'-sō-gōth.

Mohammed—mō-hām'-ēd.

Also written *Muhammad* (mōō-hām'-māt).

See *Mahomet*.

Mohave—mō-hā'-vā.

Mohegan—mō-hē'-gān.

See *Mohican*.

Mohican—mō-hē'-kān.

See *Mohegan*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

moidore (coin)—moi'-dōr.

moiety—moi'-ē-tī.

Moir (David M.)—moir.

moire—mwār or mōr.

moiré—mwā-rā' or mō'-rā.

moire antique—mwār ān-tēk' or mōr ān-tēk'.

For ān, see p. 26.

moiré antique—mwā-rā' ān-tēk' or mō'-rā ān-tēk'.

For ān, see p. 26.

moisten—mois'-n, *not* moist'-n.

Moki—mō'-kē.

Also written *Moqui*, but pronounced as above.

molecular—mō-lēk'-ū-lār.

molecule—mōl'-ē-kūl or mō'-lē-kūl.

molestation—mō-lēs-tā'-shūn or mōl-ēs-tā'-shūn.

Molière—mōl-yār'.

moline—mō'-līn or mō-līn'.

Molinism—mō'-līn-īzm or mōl'-īn-īzm.

Molino del Rey—mō-lē'-nō dēl rā.

mollient—mōl'-ī-ēnt or mōl'-yēnt.

See *emollient*.

Moloch—mō'-lōk.

Molokai—mō-lō-kā'-ē.

Moltke, von—fōn mōlt'-kē.

Moluccas—mō-lūk'-āz, *not* mō-lōō'-kāz.

molybdenite—mō-līb'-dē-nīt or mōl-īb-dē'-nīt.

molybdenum—mō-līb'-dē-nūm or mōl-īb-dē'-nūm.

Molyneux—mūl'-īn-ōōks or mūl'-īn-ū.

momentary—mō'-mēn-tā-rī.

Momus—mō'-mūs.

monachal—mōn'-ā-kāl.

Monaco—mōn'-ā-kō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

monad—mǒn'-ăd or mō'-năd.

"The leading dictionaries all give the first, but the second is common in actual good usage."—*Web.*

monadic—mō-năd'-îk or mǒn-ăd'-îk.

Mona Lisa—mō'-nă lē'-ză.

monarchic—mō-năr'-kîk.

monastery—mǒn'-ăs-tēr-î; coll., mǒn'-ăs-trî.

Moncey, de—dũ mōN-să'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

moner—mō'-nēr.

monera—mō-nē'-ră, *not* mǒn'-ēr-ă.

moneron—mō-nē'-rôn, *not* mǒn'-ēr-ôn.

monetary—mǒn'-ē-tă-rî or mũn'-ē-tă-rî.

monetization—mǒn-ē-tîz-ă'-shũn or mũn-ē-tîz-ă'-shũn.

This word may also be pronounced with the long i (î) in the third syllable.

monetize—mǒn'-ē-tîz or mũn'-ē-tîz.

moneyed—mũn'-îd.

"*Moneyed Men.*"

Monge—mōNzh.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mongol—mǒng'-gǒl or mǒn'-gǒl.

Mongolian—mǒng-gō'-lî-ăn or mǒn-gō'-lî-ăn.

Mongolize—mǒng'-gō-lîz or mǒn'-gō-lîz.

mongrel—mũng'-grêl or mǒng'-grêl.

Monier-Williams—mō'-nî-ēr wîl'-yũmz.

monism—mǒn'-îzm or mō'-nîzm.

monist—mǒn'-îst or mō'-nîst.

Monmartre—mōN-măr'-trũ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

monocle—mǒn'-ō-kl.

monoclinical—mǒn-ō-klî'-năl.

monocotyledon—mǒn-ō-kôt-îl-ē'-dũn.

See *dicotyledon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

monocotyledonous—mǒn-ō-kǒt-il-ē'-dūn-ūs or
mǒn-ō-kǒt-il-ēd'-ūn-ūs.

See *dicotyledonous*.

monocular—mō-nǒk'-ū-lār or mǒn-ǒk'-ū-lār.

monody—mǒn'-ō-dī.

monogamist—mō-nǒg'-ā-mīst.

See *polygamist*.

monogamous—mō-nǒg'-ā-mūs.

See *polygamous*.

monogamy—mō-nǒg'-ā-mī.

See *polygamy*.

monogram—mǒn'-ō-ġrām, *not* mō'-nō-ġrām.

monograph—mǒn'-ō-ġráf.

monologist—mō-nǒl'-ō-jīst.

When used in the sense of a "performer of monologues," this word is pronounced mǒn'-ō-lǒg-īst.

monologue—mǒn'-ō-lǒg, *not* mǒn'-ō-lōg.

monomania—mǒn-ō-mā'-nī-ā, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nī-ā.

monomaniac—mǒn-ō-mā'-nī-āk, *not* mō-nō-mā'-nī-āk.

monomaniacal—mǒn-ō-mā-nī'-ā-kāl.

monophthong—mǒn'-ōf-thǒng.

monoplane—mǒn'-ō-plān.

monopolization—mō-nǒp-ō-līz-ā'-shūn or mō-nǒp-ō-lī-zā'-shūn.

monoptote—mǒn'-ōp-tōt.

monostrophe—mō-nǒs'-trō-fē or mǒn'-ō-strōf.

monosyllabic—mǒn-ō-sīl-āb'-īk.

monosyllable—mǒn'-ō-sīl-ā-bl.

monotheism—mǒn'-ō-thē-īzm.

monotheist—mǒn'-ō-thē-īst.

Monroe (James)—mūn-rō', *not* mǒn-rō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

monseigneur—mǒn-sěn'-yēr; Fr. pron., mōN-sěn-yōr'.

For ǒ, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

See *messeigneurs*.

monsieur—mē-syû'; Fr. pron., mē-syō'.

For ǒ, see p. 25.

See *messieurs*.

monsignor—mǒn-sē'-nyôr; It. pron., mōn-sē-nyôr'.

monsignore—mōn-sē-nyō'-rā.

monsignori—mōn-sē-nyō'-rē.

monsoon—mǒn-sōōn'.

Montague—mǒn'-tā-gū.

Montaigne, de—dũ mǒn-tān'; Fr. pron., dũ mōN-tān'-yũ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Montana—mǒn-tā'-ná, *not* mǒn-tān'-á.

Montauk (Point)—mǒn-tôk', *not* mǒn'-tôk.

Mont Blanc—mōN blān'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Often anglicized mǒnt-blāngk'.

Montcalm, de—dũ mǒnt-kām'; Fr. pron., dũ mōN-kālm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont Cenis—mōN sē-nē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont Cervin—mōN sēr-vān'.

For āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Monte Cristo—mōn'-tā krēs'-tō.

Montecuccoli, de—dā mōn-tě-kōō'-kō-lē.

mont-de-piété—mōN-dũ-pyā-tā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montefiore—mǒn-tě-fē-ō'-rē.

Montenegrin—mǒn-tě-nē'-grīn or mǒn-tě-něg'-rīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- Montenegro—mǒn-tē-nē'-grō; It. pron., mǒn-tā-nā'-grō.
- Monterebau—mōN-trō'.
- For ōN, see p. 27.
- Monterey (Mexico)—mǒn-tā-rā'.
- See *Monterey (U. S.)*.
- Monterey (U. S.)—mǒn-tēr-ā'.
- See *Monterey (Mexico)*.
- Montespan, de—dǔ mǒn-tēs-pān'; Fr. pron., dǔ mōN-tēs-pāN'.
- For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.
- Montesquieu, de—dǔ mǒn-tēs-kū'; Fr. pron., dǔ mōN-tēs-kyō'.
- For ō, ōN, see pp. 25, 27.
- Montessori—mǒn-tēs-sō'-rē.
- Montevideo—mǒn-tē-vid'-ē-ō; Sp. pron., mǒn-tā-vē-thā'-ō.
- See *Guadalquivir*.
- Montfort, Simon de—sī'-mǒn dǔ mǒnt-fōrt', Fr. pron., sē-mōN' dǔ mōN-fōr'.
- For ōN, see p. 27.
- Montgolfier—mǒnt-ğöl'-fī-ēr; Fr. pron., mōN-ğöl-fyā'.
- For ōN, see p. 27.
- Montholon, de—dǔ mōN-tō-lōN'.
- For ōN, see p. 27.
- Monticello (Italy)—mǒn-tē-chěl'-lō.
- See *Beatrice Cenci*.
- Montijo (Spain)—mǒn-tē'-hō.
- See *Jorullo*.
- Montmirail—mōN-mē-rā'-yǔ.
- For ōN, see p. 27.
- See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
- Montmorency, de—dǔ mǒnt-mō-rēn'-sī; Fr. pron., dǔ mōN-mō-rāN-sē'.
- For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.
- (For *Kèy of Signs*, see p. 37)

Montpensier, de—dũ môn-păn-syã'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Mont Saint Jean—môn sãn zhãn'.

For ăN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Mont Valérien—môn vá-lă-rē-ăN'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

moor—mōor.

"In British usage, also mōr."—*Web.*

Moore (Thomas)—mōor or mōr.

Moqui—mō'-kē.

See *Moki*.

moraine—mō-răn'.

morale—mō-răl' or mō-răl'.

Moray—mŭr'-ă.

morceau—mōr-sō'.

mordant—môr'-dănt.

Mordaunt—môr'-dănt.

Mordecai—môr'-dē-kī or môr-dē-kă'-ī.

Morea—mō-rē'-ă.

Moresque—mō-rěsk'.

morganatic—môr-gă-năt'-ĭk.

Morgante—mōr-găn'-tă.

"*Morgante Maggiore.*"

Morgarten (Battle of)—mōr-gărt'-n.

Morghen—môr'-gĕn.

moribund—mōr'-ĭ-bŭnd, *not* mō'-rĭ-bŭnd.

morion—mō'-rĭ-ŏn.

Mornay, de—dũ mōr-nă'.

Morny, de—dũ mōr-nĕ'.

Moroecan—mō-rōk'-ăn.

Morosini—mō-rō-zĕ'-nĕ.

Morpheus—môr'-fŭs; commonly môr'-fĕ-ŭs.

"The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in *eus*, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. Walker, following Labbe, generally separates the vowels in pronunciation. But the diphthong

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

is never resolved in Greek; and very rarely, if ever, in Latin poetry of the golden or silver age. . . . The usage of the English poets, of modern classical scholars, and of the best speakers generally, also favors, it is believed, the pronunciation which the analogy of the original languages requires, and which is supported by the authority of the best Latin grammarians from Priscian to the present time."—*Wor.*

morphine—môr'-fîn or môr'-fên.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Morrisania—môr'-is-â'-nî-â, *not* môr'-is-ê'-nî-â.

Mors—môrz.

morsel—môrs'-l.

mortal—môrt'-l.

Mortemar, Julie de—zhü-lê' dü môr-tê-mär'.

For ü, see p. 26.

mortgagor—môr'-gā-jôr' or môr'-gā-jēr.

"Although the letter *e* is required by analogy after the second *g* to make it soft, the common spelling is *mortgagor*."—*Web.*

Also written *mortgageor*, but pronounced as above.

Mortier (Marshal)—môr'-tyā'.

mortise—môr'-tîs, *not* môr'-tûs.

Also written *mortice*, but pronounced as above.

See *damage*.

morula—môr'-ool-â, *not* mō-rōō'-là.

mosaic—mō-zā'-îk.

Mosaic—mō-zā'-îk.

mosasaurus—mō-sâ-sôr'-ûs.

Mosby—mōz'-bî.

Moscheles—mōsh'-ê-lās.

Moscow—mōs'-kō.

Mosenthal, von—fōn mō'-zên-täl.

See *Luther*.

Moses—mō'-zêz.

Mosheim, von—fōn mōs'-hîm.

Moskowa—mōs'-kō-vâ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Moskva—màs-kvá'.

moslem—möz'-lëm or mös'-lëm.

mosquito—mös-kē'-tō.

Mosquito (Territory)—mös-kē'-tō.

moss—môs.

See *accos*'.

mot (witty saying)—mō.

motet—mō-tět'.

moth—môth.

See *accost*, *moths*.

moths—môthz.

See *accost*, *moth*.

motif—mō-tēf'.

motile—mō'-tīl.

motor-cycle—mō'-tôr sī'-kl.

Also written *moto-cycle*, but pronounced mō'-tō
sī'-kl.

Moulin Rouge—mōō-lăn' rōōzh.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Moultrie—möl'-trī or mōl'-trī or mōō'-trī.

Mounet-Sully—mōō-ně' sü-lē'.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

mountain—mown'-tīn.

See *captain*.

mountainous—mown'-tīn-ūs.

Pronounce the second syllable distinctly.

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zért' or mownt dēz'-
ért.

"Every one now seems to say *Mount Desert*
(dē-zért')."—*Boston Globe*.

mousquetaire—mōōs-kē-târ'.

mousseline de soie—mōōs-lēn' dü swä.

mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.

mouthed (adj.)—mowthēd or mowtht.

"Foul-mouthed."

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 3f.)

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mow or mō.

"A Hay-Mow."

mow (mouth)—mō or mow.

"—those that would make *mows* at him. . . ."
Shakespeare.

Mozambique—mō-zām-bēk'.

Mozart—mō'-zārt; Ger. pron., mōt'-särt.

Mr.—mīs'-tēr.

This is an abbreviated form of *mister*, which see.

Mrs.—mīs'-īs or mīs'-īz.

This is an abbreviated form of *missis*, which see.

Msta—mstā.

Mtesa—mtā'-sä.

muccēdin—mū'-sē-dīn or mū-sē'-dīn.

Mudie—mū'-dē; Scotch pron., mōō'-dē.

Muette de Portici, La—lā mū-ēt' dū pōr'-tē-chē.

For ū, see p. 26.

muezzin—mū-ēz'-īn.

Mühlbach, Luise—lōō-ē'-zē mül'-bāk.

For ū, k, see pp. 26, 28.

Mühlenberg—mū'-lēn-bērg.

Muir—mūr.

mulct—mülkt.

muleteer—mū-lē-tēr'.

muley (cow)—mōōl'-ī.

muley (saw)—mōōl'-ī.

mullein—mül'-īn.

Müller, Max—mäks mū'-lēr; Anglicized, mül'-ēr.

For ū, see p. 26.

mulligatawny—mül-ī-gā-tō'-nī.

multijugous—mül-tī-jū'-gūs.

multiparous—mül-tīp'-ā-rūs.

multipartite—mül-tī-pār'-tīt.

multiplicand—mül-tī-plīk-ānd'.

multiply—mül'-tī-plīk-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

multiplication—mül-tĩ-plĩk-ā'-shŭn.

multitude—mül'-tĩ-tūd, *not* mül'-tĩ-tōōd.

multivalent—mül-tĩ-vā'-lěnt or mül-tiv'-ā-lěnt.

See *bivalent*, *univalent*.

Munchausen (Baron)—mŭn-chô'-sěn.

See *Münchhausen*, *von*.

München—mŭn'-kěn.

For ŭ, k, see pp. 26, 28.

See *Munich*.

Münchhausen, von—fŏn mŭnk'-how-zěn.

For ŭ, k, see pp. 26, 28.

See *Munchausen* (*Baron*).

Munich—mŭ'-nĩk.

See *München*.

municipal—mŭ-nĩs'-ĩp-ăl *not* mŭ-nĩs-ĩp'-ăl.

Munkácsy—mŏōn'-kă-chē.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Murat—mŭ-ră'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Murchison—mŭr'-chĩs-ŭn.

Murcia—mŭr'-shĩ-ă; Sp. pron., mŏōr'-thē-ă.

See *Cervantes*, *de*.

murderer—mŭr'-dēr-ēr.

Murfreesborough—mŭr'-frēz-bŭr-ō, *not* mŭr'-fēz-bŭr-ō.

Murillo—mŭ-rĩl'-ō; Sp. pron., mŏō-rēl'-yō.

See *llano*.

murrain—mŭr'-ĩn.

See *captain*.

muscadine—mŭs'-kă-dĩn or mŭs'-kă-dĩn.

muscat (grape)—mŭs'-kăt.

muscatel (wine)—mŭs-kă-těl' or mŭs'-kă-těl.

Muschelkalk—mŏōsh'-ěl-kălk or mŏōsh'-ěl-kălk.

muscovado—mŭs-kō-vă'-dō, *not* mŭs-kō-vă'-dō.

Muscovite—mŭs'-kō-vĩt.

muscovy (duck)—mŭs'-kō-vĩ.

Muscovy—mŭs'-kō-vĩ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Muse—mūz.

Musée des Thermes—mū-zā' dā târm.

For ū, see p. 26.

Museo Nazionale—mōō-zā'-ō nāt-sē-ō-nā'-lā.

See *Abruzzi*.

museum—mū-zē'-ŭm, *not* mū'-zē'-ŭm.

"Erroneously mū'-zē'-ŭm."—*Wor.*

mushroom—mūsh'-rōom, *not* mūsh'-rōon.

musicale—mū-zī-kāl'.

muskellunge—mūs'-kēl-ŭnj or mūs-kēl-ŭnj'.

Also written *muskallunge* (mūs'-kāl-ŭnj or mūs-kāl-ŭnj') or *muskallonge* (mūs'-kāl-ŏnj or mūs-kāl-ŏnj') or *muskalonge* (mūs'-kāl-ŏnj or mūs-kāl-ŏnj').

Muskingum—mūs-kīng'-gŭm.

muskmelon—mūsk'-mēl-ŭn, *not* mūsh'-mēl-ŭn.

Musset, de—dŭ mū-sē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Mussulman—mūs'-ŭl-măn, *not* mūz'-ŭl-măn.

mustache—mūs-tāsh' or, especially in British usage, mōos-tāsh'.

Also written *moustache*, but pronounced as above.

mustachio—mūs-tā'-shō.

The Century Dictionary says mūs-tā'-shī-ō.

Mustafa—mōos'-tā-fā.

Also written *Mustapha*, but pronounced as above.

muzhik—mōō-zhīk' or mōō'-zhīk.

my—mī.

"When unemphatic often, especially in British usage, mī."—*Web.*

Mycale—mīk'-ā-lē.

Mycenæ—mī-sē'-nē.

Mynderse—mīn'-dērs.

myope—mī'-ōp.

See *presbyope*.

myopia—mī-ō'-pī-ā.

See *presbyopia*.

myopic—mī-ōp'-īk.

See *presbyopic*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

myopy—mī'-ō-pī.

See *presbyopy*.

myosin—mī'-ō-sīn.

myrmidon—mēr'-mīd-ōn.

myrrhic (acid)—mīr'-īk or mēr'-īk.

myrrhine—mīr'-īn or mēr'-īn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Mysia—mīsh'-ī-ā.

Mysore—mī-sōr'.

mystery—mīs'-tēr-ī, *not* mīs'-trī.

mythologic—mīth-ō-lōj'-īk.

mythological—mīth-ō-lōj'-īk-āl.

mythology—mīth-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* mī-thōl'-ō-jī

mythoplasm—mīth'-ō-plāzm.

Mytilene—mīt-īl-ē'-nē or mīt-īl-yē'-nyē.

mytiloid—mīt'-īl-oid.

N

Naaman—nā'-ā-mān.

Nablus—nā-blōōs'.

nabob—nā'-bob.

nabobery—nā'-bōb-ēr-ī or nā-bōb'-ēr-ī.

nacreous—nā'-krē-ūs.

Nadab—nā'-dāb.

nadir—nā'-dēr.

Naegeli, von—fōn nā'-gēl-ē or nā'-gēl-ē.

Nagasaki—nā-gā-sā'-kē.

Nahant—nā-hānt'.

Nahum—nā'-hūm.

naiad—nā'-yād or nī'-ād.

naiades—nā'-yā-dēz or nī'-ā-dēz.

naïf—nā-ēf'.

naissant—nā'-sānt; Fr. pron., nā-sān'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

naïve—nā-ēv'.

naïvely—nā-ēv'-lī.

naïveté—nā-ēv-tā'.

naked—nā'-kēd or nā'-kīd.

Nana Sahib—nā'-nā sā'-īb.

Nancy (Fr.)—nān'-sī; Fr. pron., nān-sē'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Nankin—nān-kīn' or nān-kēn'.

See *Nanking*.

Nānking—nān-kīng'.

See *Nankin*.

Nanon—nā-nôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Nansen—nān'-sēn, *not* nān'-sēn.

Nantes—nānts; Fr. pron., nānt.

For ān, see p. 27.

Naomi—nā'-ō-mī or nā-ō'-mī.

nape—nāp.

"The pronunciation *năp*, very common in the United States, is generally regarded as colloquial or dialectal."—*Web*.

napery—nā'-pēr-ī, *not* năp'-ēr-ī.

Naphtali—năf'-tā-lī.

naphtha—năf'-thā or năp'-thā.

naphthalene—năf'-thā-lēn.

naphthaline—năf'-thā-līn or năf'-thā-lēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

naphthalize—năf'-thā-līz or năf'-tā-līz.

Napier (Sir Charles)—nā'-pyēr or nā-pēr'.

Napier (John)—nā'-pēr.

"*Napier's Logarithms.*"

napiform—nā'-pī-fōrm.

Napoleon—nā-pō'-lē-ŭn, *not* nā-pōl'-yŭn.

Napoléon—nā-pō-lā-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Napoleone—nā-pō-lā-ō'-nā.

Napoli—nā'-pō-lē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Narcissus—när-sis'-ūs.

nargile—när'-gīl-ě.

Also written *nargileh*, *narghile*, but pronounced as above.

narrate—när-āt' or när'-āt.

narrow—när'-ō, *not* när'-ū.

See *damage*.

Narváez, de—dā när-vä'-āth.

See *Zamacois*.

narwhal—när'-hwāl.

nasal—nā'-zāl.

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—nāz'-bī, *not* nāz'-bī.

See *Naseby* (*Battle of*).

nascent—nās'-ěnt, *not* nā'-sěnt.

Naseby (Battle of)—nāz'-bī.

See *Nasby* (*Petroleum V.*).

Nasmyth—nā'-smith, *not* nāz'-mīth.

Nasr-ed-Din—nās-r-ěd-dēn'.

Also written *Nassr-ed-Din*, but pronounced as above.

Nassau—nās'-ô; Ger. pron., nā'-sow; Fr. pron., nā-sō'.

nasturtium—nās-tūr'-shŭm or nās-tūr'-shī-ŭm.

nasute—nā'-sūt or nā-sūt'.

natal—nā'-tāl.

See *Natal*.

Natal—nā-tāl'.

See *natal*.

natatorial—nā-tā-tō'-rī-āl, *not* nāt-à-tō'-rī-āl.

See *door*.

natatorium—nā-tā-tō'-rī-ŭm, *not* nāt-à-tō'-rī-ŭm.

natatory—nā'-tā-tō-rī, *not* nāt'-à-tō-rī.

Natchitoches—nāk-ī-tōsh' or nāch-ī-tōch'-ěz.

Nathanael—nā-thăn'-ā-ěl.

See *Nathaniel*.

Nathaniel—nā-thăn'-ī-ěl.

See *Nathanael*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

natheless—nāth'-lēs.

See *nathless*.

nathless—nāth'-lēs.

See *natheless*.

Natick—nā'-tīk, *not* nāt'-īk.

national—nāsh'-ūn-āl, *not* nā'-shūn-āl.

See *rational*.

nationality—nāsh'-ūn-āl'-īt-ī.

nationalize—nāsh'-ūn-āl-īz.

natrolite—nāt'-rō-līt or nā'-trō-līt.

natural—nāt'-ū-rāl.

naturalization—nāt-ū-rāl-ī-zā'-shūn or nāt-ū-rāl-ī-zā'-shūn.

naturalize—nāt'-ū-rāl-īz.

nature—nā'-tūr.

Stormonth says nā'-tūr or nā'-chōōr.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as nā'-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

Naugatuck—nô'-gā-tūk.

nausea—nô'-shē-à or nô'-sē-à or nô'-shà.

nauseate—nô'-shē-āt or nô'-sē-āt.

nauseation—nô-shē-ā'-shūn or nô-sē-ā'-shūn.

nauseous—nô'-shūs or nô'-shē-ūs.

Nausicaa—nô-sīk'-ā-à or now-sīk'-ā-à.

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô'-tjīl-ūs.

Navajo—nāv'-à-hō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Navesink—nāv'-ē-sīngk or nā'-vē-sīngk; also colloquially, nēv'-ē-sīngk.

"The Highlands of *Navesink*."

navicular—nā-vīk'-ū-lār.

Nazarene—nāz-ā-rēn'.

Stormonth says nāz'-ā-rēn.

Nazarite—nāz'-ā-rīt.

Nazaritism—nāz'-ā-rīt-izm.

Nazimova—nā-zē'-mō-vā.

Neanderthal—nā-ān'-dēr-tāl.

"The *Neanderthal* Skull."

Neapolis—nē-āp'-ō-līs.

nearest—nēr'-ēst, *not* nēr'-īst.

See *damage*.

'neath—nēth or nēth.

See *beneath*, *underneath*.

Nebuchadnezzar—nēb-ū-kād-nēz'-ār.

More properly, *Nebuchadrezzar* (nēb-ū-kād-rēz'-ār).

nebula—nēb'-ū-lā.

nebulae—nēb'-ū-lē.

necessarily—nēs'-čs-ā-rīl-ī, *not* nēs-ēs-ā'-rīl-ī.

necessary—nēs'-ēs-ā-rī.

Necker—nēk'-ēr; Fr. pron., nēk'-ār'.

neurologic—nēk-rō-lōj'-īk.

recrologist—nēk-rōl'-ō-jīst.

necrology—nēk-rōl'-ō-jī.

necromancer—nēk'-rō-mān-sēr.

necromancy—nēk'-rō-mān-sī.

necropolis—nēk-rōp'-ō-līs.

nectarean—nēk-tā'-rē-ān, *not* nēk-tā-rē'-ān.

nectarine—nēk'-tā-rīn or nēk-tā-rēn'.

née—nā.

ne'er—nār or nār.

negate—nē-gāt' or nē'-gāt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

négligé—*nā-glē-zhā'*.

See *negligee, négligée*.

negligee—*něg'-lī-zhā* or *něg-lī-zhā'*.

See *négligé, négligée*.

négligée—*nā-glē-zhā'*.

See *négligé, negligee*.

negotiable—*nē-gō'-shī-à-bl* or *nē-gō'-shà-bi*.

negotiate—*nē-gō'-shī-āt*.

negotiation—*nē-gō-shī-ā'-shūn*.

negrillo—*nē-ḡrīl'-ō* or *nē-ḡrēl'-yō*.

Negrito—*nē-ḡrē'-tō*.

Negropont—*něg'-rō-pōnt*.

See *Negroponte*.

Negroponte—*nā-ḡrō-pōn'-tē*.

See *Negropont*.

Nehemiah—*nē-hē-mī'-ā*.

neighboring—*nā'-bēr-īng*, *not* *nā'-brīng*.

Neilson—*nēl'-sūn*.

See *Nilsson*.

neither—*nē'-thēr* or *nī'-thēr*.

See note under *either*.

Nélaton—*nā-là-tōn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Nemea—*nē'-mē-à*, *not* *nē-mē'-à*.

Nemean—*nē-mē'-ăn* or *nē'-mē-ăn*.

"The *Nemean Games*."

"Often incorrectly spelt (*Nemæan*), and pronounced *nē-mē'-ăn*."—*Wor*.

Nemesis—*nēm'-ē-sīs*, *not* *nē-mē'-sīs*.

neo (prefix)—*nē'-ō*.

"*Neo-Gothic*."

neologism—*nē-ōl'-ō-jīzm*.

neologize—*nē-ōl'-ō-jīz*.

neophyte—*nē'-ō-fīt*.

Neoptolemus—*nē-ōp-tōl'-ē-mūs*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

nepenthe—*nē-pĕn'-thē.*

"Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court."
—*Pope.*

Nephelococcygia—*nĕf-ĕl-ō-kōk-sĭj'-ĭ-ā.*

"The Birds" of Aristophanes.

nephew—*nĕf'-ū* or *nĕv'-ū.*

"The second is preferred in British usage."—*Web.*

The Century prefers *nĕv'-ū* and the Standard
nĕf'-ū.

nephrite—*nĕf'-rīt.*

nephritic—*nē-frīt'-ĭk* or *nĕf-rīt'-ĭk.*

nephritis—*nē-frī'-tĭs* or *nĕf-rī'-tĭs.*

See *itis* (termination).

Nepissing—*nĕp'-ĭs-ĭng.*

See *Nipissing.*

Nepos (Cornelius)—*nē'-pōs.*

nepotism—*nĕp'-ō-tĭzm*, *not* *nē'-pō-tĭzm.*

nepotist—*nĕp'-ō-tĭst*, *not* *nē'-pō-tĭst.*

Neptune—*nĕp'-tūn*, *not* *nĕp'-chūn.*

Neptunist—*nĕp'-tū-nĭst.*

See *Plutunist.*

Nereid—*nē'-rē-ĭd.*

Nereides—*nē-rē'-ĭd-ēz.*

Nereis—*nē'-rē-ĭs.*

Nereus—*nē'-rūs.*

See *Morpheus.*

Neri—*nā'-rē.*

"*Neri e Bianchi.*"

See *Bianchi.*

Nerissa—*nē-rĭs'-ā.*

"The Merchant of Venice."

nerite—*nē'-rīt* or *nĕr'-īt.*

nervine—*nĕr'-vĕn* or *nĕr'-vĭn.*

See *ine* (chemical termination).

nervose—*nĕr'-vōs* or *nĕr-vōs'.*

nescience—*nĕsh'-ĭ-ĕns* or *nĕsh'-ĕns.*

nescient—*nĕsh'-ĭ-ĕnt* or *nĕsh'-ĕnt.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Nesselrode, von—fõn nēs'-ēl-rō-dyě; Anglicized,
fõn nēs'-ēl-rō-dě.

nestle—nēs'-l, *not* nēst'-l.

nestling (n.)—nēst'-līng or nēs'-līng.

See *nestling* (part.).

nestling (part.)—nēs'-līng, *not* nēst'-līng.

See *nestling* (n.).

nethermost—nēth'-ēr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nō-shâ-tcl'.

For õ, see p. 25.

Also written *Neuchâtel*, but pronounced as above.

Neuilly—nō-yē'.

For õ, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi'-mān, *not* nū'-mān.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join*.

neuralgia—nū-rāl'-jī-à or nū-rāl'-já.

neurasthenia—nū-rās-thē'-nī-à or nū-rās-thē-
nī'-à.

See *asthenia*, *sthenia*.

neurasthenic—nū-rās-thēn'-īk, *not* nū-rās-thē'
nīk.

See *asthenic*.

neuritis—nū-rī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

neurosis—nū-rō'-sīs.

neuter—nū'-tēr, *not* nōō'-tēr.

neutral—nū'-trāl, *not* nōō'-trāl.

Neva—nē'-vâ; Russian pron., nyě-vâ'.

Nevada—nē-vâ'-dâ.

Nevskii Prospekt—nēfs'-kyī prōs-pěkt'.

new—nū, *not* nōō nor nyū.

Newfoundland—nū'-fünd-länd.

"Attributively, usually nū-found'-länd."—*Web*.

"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

Newnham (College)—*nū'-nūm*.

See *Alnwick*.

New Orleans—*nū ôr'-lē-ănz*, *not* *nū ôr-lēnz'*.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

news—*nūz*, *not* *nōōz*.

newspaper—*nūz'-pā-pēr*, *not* *nōōs'-pā-pēr*.

Ney (Marshal)—*nā*, *not* *nī*.

Nez Percé—*nā pēr-sā'*.

The plural *Nez Percés* is pronounced as above.

Ngami (Lake)—*ngā'-mē*.

Nganking—*ngān-kǐng'*.

Niagara—*nī-ăg'-à-rā*.

"Originally *nē-ă-gā'-rā*, or rather *nē-ă-gā-rā'.*"

—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—*nyāz-rē'*.

Nibelungenlied—*nē'-bē-lōōng-ĕn-lēt*.

Nibelungs—*nē'-bē-lōōngz*.

Nicæa—*nī-sē'-ă*.

"The Council of *Nicæa*."

Nicæan—*nī-sē'-ăn*.

Nicaragua—*nīk-ă-rā'-gŭă*.

Nicaraguan—*nīk-ă-rā'-gŭăŋ*.

"In British use, commonly *nīk-ă-răg'-ă-ăn*."

—*Web.*

Nice—*nēs*.

Nicene—*nī'-sēn* or *nī-sēn'*.

"The *Nicene* Creed."

nicety—*nī'-sē-tī*, *not* *nīs'-tī*.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

niche—ničh.

nickel—nĭk'-l, *not* nĭk'-ĕl.

Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lā'-ĭt-ānz.

Nicolette—nē-kō-lĕt'.

See *Aucassin*.

Nicollet—nē-kō-lā'.

Nicot—nē-kō'.

nicotine—nĭk'-ō-tĭn or nĭk'-ō-tĕn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

See *aniline*.

Niebuhr—nē'-bōōr.

In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (ē).

Niemcewicz—nyĕm-tsā'-vĭch.

Niemen—nē'-mĕn; Polish pron., nyĕm'-ĕn.

Nietzsche—nē'-chĕ.

Nieuw Amsterdam—nyüv äm-stĕr-däm'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Nigel—nĭ'-jĕl.

"The Fortunes of *Nigel*."

Niger—nĭ'-jĕr, *not* nĭ'-gĕr.

nihilism—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭzm.

Pronounce the *h*.

nihilist—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭst.

Pronounce the *h*.

nihilistic—nĭ-hĭl-ĭs'-tĭk.

Pronounce the *h*.

Nihon—nē-hōn'.

See *Niphon*, *Nippon*.

Nike-Apteros—nĭ'-kē äp'-tĕ-rōs.

Nike of Samothrace—nĭ'-kē öv sām'-ō-thrās or
nĭ'-kē öv sām-ō-thrā'-sē.

Nilsson—nĭl'-sūn.

See *Neilson*.

nimbose—nĭm'-bōs or nĭm-bōs'.

Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nĭm'-wā-gĕn or nĭm'-wā-
gĕn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Nîmes—nēm.

Also written *Nismes*, but pronounced as above.

Niña, La—lā nēn'-yā.

See *cañon*.

nincompoop—nĭn'-kŏm-pōōp.

Niobe—nī'-ō-bē.

Niphon—nĭf-ŏn'.

See *Nihon*, *Nippon*.

Nipissing—nĭp'-is-ĭng.

See *Nepissing*.

Nippon—nĭp-pŏn'.

See *Nihon*, *Niphon*.

Nirvana—nēr-vā'-nā or nēr-vā'-nā.

Nisan—nī'-sān; Hebrew pron., nē-sān'.

nisi—nī'-sī.

nisi prius—nī'-sī prī'-ūs.

Nisida—nē'-zē-dā.

Nismes—nēm.

See *Nîmes*.

nisus—nī'-sūs.

Nitocris—nĭt-ŏ'-krĭs.

nitrogenize—nī-trŏj'-ē-nĭz or nī'-trō-jĕn-ĭz.

nitro-glycerin—nī'-trō ġlĭs'-ēr-ĭn, *not* nī'-trō
ġlĭs'-ēr-ĕn.

Also written *nitro-glycerine*, but pronounced as above.

Nivôse—nē-vōz'.

Nizam—nē-zām'.

Nizhni-Novgorod—nyēz'-nyē nôv'-ġō-rôt.

Noachian—nō-ā'-kĭ-ăn.

"The *Noachian* Deluge."

Noailles, de—dŭ nō-ā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Nobel—nō-bĕl'.

"The *Nobel* Prizes."

nobless—nō-blĕs'.

Also written *noblesse*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

noblesse—nō-blēs'.

noblesse oblige—nō-blēs' ō-blēzh'.

Noctes Ambrosianæ—nők'-tēz ăm-brō-zhĩ-ā'-nē
or nők'-tēz ăm-brō-zĩ-ā'-nē.

nocuous—nők'-ū-ūs.

See *innocuous*.

Nodier—nō-dyā'.

nodose—nō'-dōs or nō-dōs'.

nodulose—nőd'-ū-lōs or nőd'-ū-lōs'.

Noël—nō-čl'.

Noll—nöl.

"Old Noll."

Nollekens—nöl'-ē-kěnz.

nolle prosequi—nöl'-ē prös'-ē-kwī.

nomad—nöm'-ăd or nō'-măd.

"The leading dictionaries prefer the first pronunciation, but the second apparently prevails, at least in present American use."—*Web*.

nomadic—nō-măd'-ĭk.

nomadize—nöm'-ăd-iz.

nom de guerre—nôn dũ ġâr'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

nom de plume—nôn dũ plũm'.

For ū, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Nome—nōm.

nomenclature—nō'-mčn-klā-tūr.

The Oxford English Dictionary says nō-mčn'-klā-tūr.

nominative—nöm'-ĭn-à-tĭv, *not* nöm'-nà-tĭv.

nonage (minority)—nőn'-āj or nō'-nāj.

nonage (ninth part)—nō'-nāj or nőn'-āj.

nonagenarian—nőn-à-jē-nā'-rĩ-ăn.

nonchalance—nőn'-shà-làns; Fr. pron., nôn-shà-làns'.

For ân, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

nonchalant—nõn'-shâ-lănt; Fr. pron., nõn-shâ-lân'.

For ân, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

none—nũn.

Nõn is an old pronunciation of Webster's, but is not given in the edition of 1909.

Nones—nõnz.

nonjuror—nõn-jõõ'-rēr.

Worcester prefers to place the accent on the *first* syllable.

nonpareil (peerless)—nõn-pâ-rĕl', *not* nõn-pâ-rĕl'.

nonpareil (type)—nõn-pâ-rĕl', *not* nõn-pâ-rĕl'.

non possumus—nõn pös'-ũ-mūs.

non sequitur—nõn sĕk'-wīt-ūr.

nook—nõök.

Worcester gives nõök as a secondary form.

Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the õõ, as in *food*; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—nõõs or nõõz.

The first pronunciation is the one in general use; the second is the preference of Worcester, and the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary.

Nordau (Max)—nôr'-dow.

Nordensjöld—nôr-ĕn-shûl'.

Nordica—nôr'-dĭk-â.

north—nôrth.

"In compounds, as *northeast*, *northwest*, etc., the pronunciation nôr, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism."—*Web*.

See *south*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Northampton — nôth-ămp'-tŭn, *not* nôth'-hămp-tŭn.

The name is *not* spelled *Northhampton*.

See *Southampton*.

northeast — nôth-ĕst'; nautically, nôr-ĕst'.

See *southeast*.

northerly — nôr'-thĕr-lĭ.

See *southerly*.

northern — nôr'-thĕrn.

See *southern*.

nothing — nôr'-thĭng or nôth'-ĭng.

See *southing*.

northward — nôth'-wĕrd; nautically, nôr'-thĕrd.

See *southward*.

northwards — nôth'-wĕrdz; nautically, nôr'-thĕrdz.

See *southwards*.

northwest — nôth-wĕst'; nautically, nôr-wĕst'.

See *southwest*.

Norwich (Eng.) — nŏr'-ĭch or nŏr'-ĭj.

See *Norwich* (U. S.).

Norwich (U. S.) — nôr'-wĭch or nŏr'-ĭch.

See *Norwich* (Eng.).

nosology — nŏ-sŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

Worcester gives nŏ-zŏl'-ŏ-jĭ as an alternative form.

nostalgia — nŏs-tăl'-jĭ-ă.

nostalgý — nŏs-tăl'-jĭ; nŏs'-tăl-jĭ (Wor.).

Nostradamus — nŏs-tră-dă'-mŭs.

nostrum — nŏs'-trŭm, *not* nŏ'-strŭm.

nota bene — nŏ'-tă bĕ'-nĕ.

notable (remarkable) — nŏ'-tă-bl.

See *notable* (thrifty).

notable (thrifty) — nŏt'-ă-bl or nŏ'-tă-bl.

Usually nŏt'-ă-bl.

See *notable* (remarkable).

not at all — nŏt-ăt-ôl', *not* nŏt-ă-tôl'.

noteworthy — nŏt'-wŭr-thĭ, *not* nŏt-wŭr'-thĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nothing—nŭth'-ĭng, *not* nŏth'-ĭng.

notochord—nō'-tō-kōrd.

Notre Dame—nō-trŭ-dām'.

Nottingham—nŏt'-ĭng-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

noumenal—nōō'-mē-năl or now'-mē-năl.

noumenon—nōō'-mē-nŏn or now'-mē-nŏn.

Nourmahal—nōōr'-mă-hăl.

nous (intellect)—nōōs or nows.

nouveau-riche—nōō-vō-rēsh'.

Novalis—nō-vă'-līs.

novel—nŏv'-l, *not* nŏv'-ĕl.

novelty—nŏv'-l-tĭ, *not* nŏv'-ĕl-tĭ.

novice—nŏv'-ĭs, *not* nŏv'-ŭs.

See *damage*.

novitiate—nō-vĭsh'-ĭ-ăt.

Also written *noviciate*, but pronounced as above.

Novum Eboracum—nō'-vŭm ē-bŏr'-ă-kŭm or
nō'-vŭm ĕb-ŏ-ră'-kŭm.

See *Eboracum*.

noways—nō'-wāz.

nowel (music)—nō-ĕl' or nŏ'-ĕl.

noxious—nŏk'-shŭs, *not* nŏk'-shĭ-ŭs.

See *innocuous*.

noyades—nwă-yăd'.

Nozze de Figaro, Le—lă nŏd'-ză dă fē-gă-rŏ'.

See *Abruzzi*.

nuance—nŭ-ăns'.

For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.

nubile—nŭ'-bĭl.

nucleolus—nŭ-klē'-ŏ-lŭs, *not* nŭ-klē-ŏ'-lŭs.

nude—nŭd, *not* nōōd,

nudity—nŭ'-dĭt-ĭ, *not* nōō'-dĭt-ĭ.

Nueces—nwă'-sēs.

nugatory—nŭ'-gă-tŏ-rĭ.

nugget—nŭg'-ĕt or nŭg'-ĭt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nuisance—nū'-săns, *not* nōō'-săns.

numerous—nū'-mēr-ūs, *not* nōō'-mēr-ūs.

numismatic—nū-mīz-măt'-īk or nū-mīs-măt'-īk.

numismatics—nū-mīz-măt'-īks or nū-mīs-măt'-īks.

numismatist—nū-mīz'-mā-tīst or nū-mīs'-mā-tīst.

nummulite—nūm'-ū-līt.

Nunc Dimittis—nūngk dīm-īt'-īs.

nuncheon—nūn'-chūn or nūn'-shūn; coll., nōon'-chūn or nōon'-shūn.

nuncio—nūn'-shī-ō, *not* nūn'-sī-ō.

nuncupative—nūng'-kū-pā-tīv or nūng-kū'-pā-tīv.

"A *Nuncupative* Will."

nuncupatory—nūng'-kū-pā-tō-rī.

Nuneaton—nūn'-ē-tūn, *not* nūn-ē'-tūn.

Núñez—nōon'-yēth.

See *cañon*, *Zamacois*.

nuptial—nūp'-shāl, *not* nūp'-chāl.

nutriment—nū'-trīm-ěnt, *not* nōō'-trīm-ěnt.

nutrition—nū-trīsh'-ūn, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūn.

nutritious—nū-trīsh'-ūs, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūs.

nutritive—nū'-trī-tīv, *not* nōō'-trī-tīv.

Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.

Nyam-Nyam—n-yām' n-yām'.

Nyasa (Lake)—nyā'-sā.

Also written *Nyassa*, but pronounced as above.

nylghau—nīl'-gō.

Also written *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

nymphæum—nīm-fē'-ūm.

Also written *nymphæum*, but pronounced as above.

nymphean—nīm-fē'-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Nystadt (Peace of)—nü'-stät.

For ü, see p. 26.

In Danish, y is equivalent to French u (ü).

Nyx—nïks.

O

oases—ō-ā'-sēz or ō'-à-sēz.

oasis—ō-ā'-sīs or ō'-à-sīs.

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.

oatmeal—ōt'-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl'.

See *ice cream*.

Obadiah—ō-bà-dī'-à.

obligato—ōb-blē-gā'-tō.

See *obligato*.

obduracy—ōb'-dū-rà-sī or ōb-dū'-rà-sī.

obdurate—ōb'-dū-rāt.

"Also, especially in poetry, ōb-dū'-rat."—*Web*.

Obed—ō'-bēd.

obedience—ō-bē'-dī-ěns, *not* ō-bē'-jěns.

obedient—ō-bē'-dī-ěnt, *not* ō-bē'-jěnt.

Obeid, El—ēl ō-bād' or ēl ō-bā'-ēd.

obeisance—ō-bā'-sāns or ō-bē'-sāns.

See *obeisant*.

obeisant—ō-bā'-sānt or ō-bē'-sānt.

See *obeisance*.

obelisk—ōb'-ē-līsk, *not* ōb'-līsk.

Ober Ammergau—ō'-bēr ām'-mēr-gow.

Oberlin (College)—ō'-bēr-līn.

Oberon—ō'-bēr-ōn or ōb'-ēr-ōn.

obese—ō-bēs'.

obesity—ō-bēs'-īt-ī.

obfuscate—ōb-fūs'-kāt, *not* ōb'-fūs-kāt.

Obi (Islands)—ō'-bē.

obiit—ōb'-ī-īt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

obit—ō'-bīt or ōb'-īt.

obiter—ōb'-īt-ēr.

obiter dicta—ōb'-īt-ēr dīk'-tā.

obiter dictum—ōb'-īt-ēr dīk'-tūm.

obituary—ō-bīt'-ū-ā-rī, *not* ō-bīch'-ū-ā-rī.

object (n.)—ōb'-jēkt.

See *object* (vb.).

object (vb.)—ōb-jēkt'.

See *object* (n.).

objurgate—ōb-jūr'-gāt or ōb'-jūr-gāt.

objurgatory—ōb-jūr'-gā-tō-rī.

oblate (n. and adj.)—ōb'-lāt or ōb-lāt'.

See *prolate*.

oblation—ōb-lā'-shūn, *not* ō-blā'-shūn.

obligato—ōb-lē-gā'-tō.

See *obligato*.

obligatory—ōb'-līg-ā-tō-rī or ōb-līg'-ā-tō-rī.

oblige—ō-blij'.

"Formerly ō-blēj', after the French, ō-blij' being preferred by orthoëpists from Buchanan, 1766."
—*Web*.

Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."

Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV.) for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.'"

obligee—ōb-līj-ē'.

obliger—ō-blij'-ēr.

obligor—ob'-līg-ôr or ōb-līg-ôr'.

oblique—ōb-lēk' or ōb-līk'.

The second pronunciation, although authorized by many orthoëpists, is seldom heard.

obloquy—ōb'-lō-kwī.

oboe—ō'-boi or ō'-bō-ā.

See *hautboy*.

(For *Key to Signs*, see p. 37)

- oboist—ō'-bō-ĭst.
 obol—ō'-bōl or ōb'-ōl.
 obole—ōb'-ōl.
 obolus—ōb'-ō-lūs.
 obscenity—ōb-sĕn'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ōb-sē'-nĭt-ĭ.
 obscurant—ōb-skū'-rănt.
 obscurantism—ōb-skū'-răn-tĭzm.
 obscurantist—ōb-skū'-răn-tĭst.
 obsequies—ōb'-sē-kwĭz.
 obsequious—ōb-sē'-kwĭ-ūs.
 obsequy—ōb'-sē-kwĭ.
 obsolete—ōb'-sō-lĕt.
 obtrude—ōb-trōōd'.
 obtrusive—ōb-trōō'-sĭv.
 obtuse—ōb-tūs', *not* ōb-tōōs'.
 obverse (n.)—ōb'-vērs.
 obverse (adj.)—ōb-vērs' or ōb'-vērs.
 O'Callaghan—ō-kāl'-ă-hăn.
 occasion—ōk-kā'-zhŭn.
 occipital—ōk-sĭp'-ĭt-ăl.
 occiput—ōk'-sĭp-ūt.
 occult—ōk-kŭlt', *not* ōk'-kŭlt.
 occultism—ōk-kŭl'-tĭzm, *not* ōk'-kŭl-tĭzm.
 occultist—ōk-kŭl'-tĭst, *not* ōk'-kŭl-tĭst.
 Oceana (imaginary country)—ō-sē'-ă-nă or ō-shē-ă'-nă.
 Oceania—ō-shē-ăn'-ĭ-ă or ō-shē-ă'-nĭ-ă.
 See Oceanica.
 Oceanian—ō-shē-ăn'-ĭ-ăn.
 Oceanic—ō-shē-ăn'-ĭk.
 Oceanica—ō-shē-ăn'-ē-kă.
 See Oceania.
 Oceanides—ō-shē-ăn'-ĭd-ēz.
 Oceanus—ō-sē'-ă-nŭs.
 ocelot—ō'-sē-lōt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ocher—ō'-kēr.

Also written *ochre*, but pronounced as above.

ocherous—ō'-kēr-ūs.

Also written *ochreous*, but pronounced as above.

ochery—ō'-kēr-ĭ.

Also written *ochry*, but pronounced ō'-krĭ.

ochrea—ōk'-rē-à or ō'-krē-à.

Also written *ocrea*, but pronounced as above.

Ocklawaha—ōk-lā-wā'-hā.

Oconomowoc—ō-kōn'-ō-mō-wōk.

octagon—ōk'-tā-gōn.

octagonal—ōk-tāg'-ō-nāl.

octahedron—ōk-tā-hē'-drōn.

octave—ōk'-tāv.

Octavia—ōk-tā'-vĭ-à.

Octavian—ōk-tā'-vĭ-ăn.

"The *Octavian* Library."

Octavianus—ōk-tā'-vĭ-ā'-nūs.

Octavius—ōk-tā'-vĭ-ūs.

octavo—ōk-tā'-vō or ōk-tā'-vō.

octogenarian—ōk-tō-jē-nā'-rĭ-ăn.

octogenary—ōk-tōj'-ē-nā-rĭ.

octopus—ōk'-tō-pūs or ōk-tō'-pūs.

"The second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but little used."—*Web*.

octoroon—ōk-tō-rōōn'.

octroi—ōk-trwā'.

octuple—ōk'-tū-pl.

od (force)—ōd or ōd.

odal—ō'-dl.

"*Odaï* Land."

odalisk—ō'-dā-lĭsk.

See *odalisque*.

odalisque—ō'-dā-lĭsk.

See *odalisk*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

odeon—ō-dē'-ōn.

"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ō'-dē-ōn."—*Wor.*

Odéon—ō-dā-ōn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

odeum—ō-dē'-ūm.

odic—ōd'-īk or ō'-dīk.

"*Odic Force.*"

odious—ō'-dī-ūs, *not* ō'-jūs.

odium—ō'-dī-ūm.

Odoacer—ō-dō-ā'-sēr, *not* ō-dō'-ā-sēr.

odontalgia—ō-dōn-tāl'-jī-ā or ōd-ōn-tāl'-jī-ā.

odontology—ō-dōn-tōl'-ō-jī or ōd-ōn-tōl'-ō-jī.

Odysseus—ō-dīs'-ūs or ō-dīs'-ē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Odyssey—ōd'-īs-ī, *not* ō'-dīs-ī.

cedema—ē-dē'-mā.

Also written *edema*, but pronounced as above.

See *edema*.

Œdipus—ēd'-ī-pūs or ē'-dī-pūs.

"The second is the preferred pronunciation in British usage."—*Web.*

Œdipus Coloneus—ēd'-ī-pūs kō-lō-nē'-ūs.

Œdipus Tyrannus—ēd'-ī-pūs tīr-ān'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

Œhlenschläger—ō'-lën-shlâ-gēr.

For ō, see p. 25.

œil-de-bœuf—ō'-yŭ dŭ-bōf'.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Œnone—ē-nō'-nē.

Œrsted—ûr'-stěd; Danish pron., ör'-stěth.

For ō, see p. 25.

œsophagus—ē-sōf'-ā-gŭs.

off—ōf.

See *accost*.

offal—ōf'-l.

See *accost*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Offenbach—ôf'-ên-bāk or ôf-ân-bāk'.

For ân, k, see pp. 26, 28.

offer—ôf'-ēr.

See *accost*.

office—ôf'-is.

See *accost*.

official—ôf-îsh'-ăl.

See *accost*.

officiate—ôf-îsh'-î-āt.

See *accost*.

officinal—ôf-îs'-în-ăl or ôf-îs-î'-năl.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

See *accost*.

officious—ôf-îsh'-ûs.

See *accost*.

offspring—ôf'-spring.

See *accost*.

oft—ôft.

See *accost*.

often—ôf'-n.

"The pronunciation ôf'-tên, which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing."—*Web*.

See *accost*.

ogee—ô-jē'.

Ogeechee—ô-gē'-chē.

Ogier—ô'-jî-ēr.

ogive—ô'-jîv or ô'-jîv.

ogle—ô'-gl.

ogre—ô'-gēr.

ogreish—ô'-gēr-îsh.

Also written *ogrish*, but pronounced ô'-gērîsh.

ogress—ô'-gērēs.

ohm—ôm.

See *Ohm*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Ohm—ōm.

"*Ohm's Law.*"

See *ohm*.

Ohnet, Georges—zhōrzh ō-nā'.

Oileus—ō-ī'-lūs or ō-īl'-ē-ūs.

"*Ajax Oileus.*"

See *Morpheus*.

Oise—wāz.

"*Almost wīz.*"—*Gaz.*

Okefenokee (Swamp)—ō-kē-fē-nō'-kē.

Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-kōtsk'; Russian pron., ā-kōtsk'.

For к, see p. 28.

Oklahoma—ō-klā-hō'-mā, *not* ōk-lā-hō'-mā.

okra—ō'-krā or ōk'-rā.

old—ōld, *not* ōl.

Pronounce the *d*.

olden—ōld'-n, *not* ōld'-ēn.

Oldys—ōl'-dīs or ōldz.

See *Alnwick*.

oleander—ō-lē-ān'-dēr, *not* ō'-lē-ān-dēr.

Ole Bull—ō'-lē bōōl.

olecranon—ō-lē-krā'-nōn; commonly ō-lēk'-rā-nōn.

olefiant—ō'-lē-fī-ānt or ō-lē'-fī-ānt.

oleic—ō-lē'-īk or ō'-lē-īk.

olein—ō'-lē-īn.

oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mār'-gā-rēn or ō-lē-ō-mār'-gā-rīn.

"Often mispronounced mār'-jēr-ēn, as if spelt *-margerine.*"—*Web.*

See *margarine*.

olfactory—ōl-fāk'-tō-rī.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

olibanum—ō-līb'-ā-nūm.

oligarchy—ōl'-ī-gār-kī.

olio—ō'-lī-ō or ōl'-yō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Olivárez—ō-lē-vā'-rāth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

olla podrida—ōl'-à pō-drē'-dà; Sp. pron., ōl'-yā
pō-thrē'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir*, *llama*.

Ollivier, Émile—ā-mēl' ō-lē-vyā'.

Olympiad—ō-līm'-pī-ād.

Omaha—ō'-mā-hô, *not* ō'-mā-hà.

Omar Khayyām—ō'-mār kī-yām' or ō'-mār kī-
yôm'.

omber—ōm'-bēr or ōm'-bēr.

ombre—ôN'-brû.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

O'Meara (Barry)—ō-mā'-rà or ō-mā'-rà or
ō-mē'-rà.

omega—ō-mē'-gā or ō'-mēg-à or ō-mēg'-à.

omelet—ōm'-ēl-ēt or ōm'-lēt.

omicron—ōm'-īk-rōn or ō-mī'-krōn or ōm-īk-
rōn'.

ominous—ōm'-īn-ūs.

Ommeyad—ōm-mā'-yād.

Ommeyades—ōm-mā'-yādz or ōm-mā'-yā-dēz.

Ommiad—ōm-mī'-ād.

Ommiades—ōm-mī'-ādz or ōm-mī'-ā-dēz.

omniscience—ōm-nīsh'-ēns or ōm-nīsh'-ī-ēns.

omniscient—ōm-nīsh'-ēnt or ōm-nīsh'-ī-ēnt.

Omphale—ōm'-fā-lē.

on (preposition)—ōn, *not* ôN.

once (n.)—ōns.

once (adv.)—wūns.

on dit—ôN-dē'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

one—wūn.

"Formerly pronounced ôN, ōn, later also wōn,
wūn, the present accepted pronunciation wūn

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

corresponding to the spelling with *w*, which has not survived in standard English."—*Web*.

Onega (Lake)—ō-nē'-gā; Russian pron., à-nyëg'-ā.

Oneida—ō-nī'-dā.

onerous—ōn'-ēr-ūs.

Onesimus—ō-nēs'-īm-ūs.

Onesiphorus—ōn-ē-sīf'-ō-rūs or ō-nē-sīf'-ō-rūs.

only—ōn'-lī.

onomatopœia—ōn-ō-măt-ō-pē'-yā or ō-nōm'-ā-tō-pē-yā.

onomatopoetic—ōn-ō-măt-ō-pō-ēt'-īk.

Onondaga (Lake)—ōn-ōn-dô'-gā, *not* ōn-ōn-dā'-gā.

onyx—ōn'-īks or ō'-nīks.

oölite—ō'-ō-līt.

oolong (tea)—ōō'-lōng.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Oost, van—vān ōst.

See *Roosevelt*.

opacity—ō-pās'-īt-ī.

opal—ō'-pl, *not* ō'-pāl.

"Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *o* in *orb* and that of *o* in *on*."—*S. & W*.

opaline—ō'-pl-īn or ō'-pl-īn.

opening—ō'-pn-īng or ōp'-nīng.

Ophelia—ō-fē'-lī-ā or ō-fēl'-yā.

Ophir—ō'-fēr.

ophite—ōf'-īt or ō'-fīt.

Ophiucus—ōf-ī-ū'-kūs or ō-fī-ū'-kūs.

ophthalmia—ōf-thāl'-mī-ā.

ophthalmic—ōf-thāl'-mīk.

Worcester prefers ōp-thāl'-mīk.

ophthalmy—ōf-thāl'-mī or ōf'-thāl-mī; ōp'-thāl-mī or ōf'-thāl-mī (*Wor.*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Opie—ō'-pī.

Opigena—ō-pīj'-ē-nà.

opinable—ō-pī'-nà-bl; formerly ōp'-in-à-bl.

opine—ō-pīn'.

opinion—ō-pīn'-yūn.

opodeldoc—ōp-ō-děl'-dők.

Oporto—ō-pōr'-tōō, *not* ō-pōr'-tō.

opossum—ō-pōs'-ūm.

opponent—ōp-pō'-nēnt, *not* ōp'-pō-nēnt.

"Erroneously ōp'-pō-nēnt."—*Wor.*

opportune—ōp-ōr-tūn' or ōp'-ōr-tūn.

See *inopportune*.

opportunism—ōp-ōr-tū'-nizm.

opportunist—ōp-ōr-tū'-nist.

opportunity—ōp-ōr-tū'-nīt-ī.

opprobrious—ōp-prō'-brī-ūs.

opprobrium—ōp-prō'-brī-ūm.

oppugn—ōp-pūn'.

oppugnant—ōp-pūg'-nānt.

oppugner—ōp-pū'-nēr.

Ops—ōps.

oral—ō'-rāl.

orange—ōr'-čnj or ōr'-īnj.

More properly, ōr'-čnj.

orang-outang—ō-rāng' ōō-tāng'.

See *orang-utan*.

orang-utan—ō-rāng' ōō-tān' or ō'-rāng ōō'-tān.

See *orang-outang*.

orchestra—ōr'-kēs-trā.

"Formerly often, still occasionally, ōr-kēs'-trā."
—*Web.*

- "Notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side (ōr-kēs'-trā); which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or the Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages."—*Walker.*

orchestral—ōr-kēs'-trāl or ōr'-kēs-trāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

orchid—ôr'-kîd.

orchis—ôr'-kîs.

ordeal—ôr'-dē-ăl or ôr'-dēl, *not* ôr-dē'-ăl.

A very frequent error.

ordinance—ôr'-dîn-ăns.

See *ordnance*.

ordinarily—ôr'-dîn-ă-rîl-î, *not* ôr-dîn-ă'-rîl-î.

ordinary—ôr'-dîn-ă-rî.

ordnance—ôrd'-năns.

See *ordinance*.

ordure—ôr'-dûr.

ore—ôr, *not* ôr.

Oreads—ô'-rē-ădz.

Orestean—ô-rēs-tē'-ăn.

Orestes—ô-rēs'-tēz.

Orfeo ed Euridice—ôr-fă'-ô âd â-ôô-rē'-dē-chă.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

organization—ôr-găn-îz-ă'-shûn or ôr-găn-î-ză'-shûn.

orgeat—ôr'-zhăt; Fr. pron., ôr-zhă'.

orgies—ôr'-jîz, *not* ôr'-jēz.

See *orgy*.

orguINETTE—ôr-gîn-ēt'.

orgy—ôr'-jî, *not* ôr'-jē.

See *orgies*.

Oriana—ô-rî-ăn'-â.

"Amadis de Gaul."

oriel—ô'-rî-ěl.

orient—ô'-rî-ënt, *not* ôr'-î-ënt.

oriental—ô-rî-ën'-tăl, *not* ôr-î-ën'-tăl.

orientate—ô'-rî-ën-tăt or ô-rî-ën'-tăt.

orientation—ô-rî-ën-tă'-shûn.

orifice—ôr'-îf-îs.

oriflamme—ôr'-î-flăm.

Also written *oriflamb*, but pronounced as above.

Origen—ôr'-î-jën.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

original—ō-rīj'-in-āl.

Orinoco—ō-rĭn-ō'-kō.

oriole—ō'-rĭ-ōl.

Orion—ō-rĭ'-ōn, *not* ō'-rĭ-ōn.

orison—ōr'-ĭz-ŭn.

“Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd.”—*Shakespeare*.

Orizaba—ō-rē-sā'-bā.

Orlando Furioso—ōr-lān'-dō fōō-rē-ō'-zō.

Orlando Innamorato—ōr-lān'-dō ēn-nām-ō-rā'-
vō.

Orleanism—ōr'-lē-ān-ĭzm.

Orleanist—ōr'-lē-ān-ĭst.

Orleans (Maid of)—ōr'-lē-ānz.

Orléans—ōr-lā-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Orléans, d'—dōr-lā-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Orloff—ōr-lōf'.

Accent the *final* syllable.
“The *Orloff* Diamond.”

Orlov (Prince)—ār-lōf'.

Ormazd—ōr'-mūzd or ōr'-māzd.

“*Ormazd* and *Ahriman*.”

See *Ahriman*, *Ormuzd*.

ormolu—ōr'-mō-lōō.

Ormulum (The)—ōr'-mū-lŭm.

Ormuzd—ōr'-mūzd or ōr'-mōōzd.

See *Ormazd*, the *preferred* spelling.

ornament (n.)—ōr'-nā-měnt.

ornament (vb.)—ōr'-nā-měnt or ōr-nā-měnt'.

ornate—ōr-nāt' or ōr'-nāt.

ornithichnite—ōr-nĭth-ĭk'-nĭt.

ornithomancy—ōr'-nĭ-thō-mān-sĭ or ōr-nĭ'-thō-
mān-sĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

ornithorhyncus—ôr-nĩ-thō-rĩng'-kũs or ôr-nĩ-thō-rĩng'-kũs.

oroide—ô'-rō-ĩd or ô'-rō-ĩd.'

See *ide* (chemical termination).

Orosius—ô-rō'-shĩ-ũs.

orotund—ô'-rō-tũnd or ôr'-ô-tũnd.

Orphean—ôr-fē'-ăn or ôr'-fē-ăn.

Orphée aux Enfers—ôr-fā' ô-zāN-fār'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

Orpheus—ôr'-fũs; commonly ôr'-fē-ũs.

See *Morpheus*.

orrery—ôr'-ēr-ĩ.

orthoclase—ôr'-thō-klās or ôr'-thō-klāz.

orthodromy—ôr-thōd'-rō-mĩ or ôr'-thō-drō-mĩ.

orthoëpic—ôr-thō-ëp'-ĩk.

orthoëpist—ôr'-thō-ë-pĩst or ôr-thō'-ë-pĩst.

orthoëpy—ôr'-thō-ë-pĩ or ôr-thō'-ë-pĩ.

"The dictionaries from Walker (circa 1800) have nearly all preferred *or'tho-e-py*, but the accentuation *or-tho'e-py* is perhaps more usual in actual present good usage."—*Web*.

orthognathous—ôr-thōg'-nā-thũs.

orthopedic—ôr-thō-pē'-dĩk or ôr-thō-pēd'-ĩk.

Also written *orthopædic*, but pronounced as above.

orthopedist—ôr-thō-pē'-dĩst or ôr-thōp'-ē-dĩst.

Also written *orthopædist*, but pronounced as above.

orthopedy—ôr'-thō-pē-dĩ or ôr-thōp'-ē-dĩ.

Also written *orthopædy*, but pronounced as above.

Osage—ô-sāj' or ô'-sāj; Fr. pron., ô-zāzh'.

Osawatomie—ôs-à-wõt'-ô-mĩ.

"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ôs-ē-ô'-là.

Oshaughnessy—ô-shô'-nēs-ĩ or ô-shōk'-nēs-ĩ.

For *k*, see p. 28.

Osiander—ô-zē-ăn'-dēr.

osier—ô'-zhēr.

Osiris—ô-sĩ'-rĩs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Osler (Dr.)—ös'-lēr.

oslerize—ös'-lēr-īz.

Osman Digna—ös'-mān dīg'-nā.

Osmanli—ös-mān'-lī.

osmate—ös'-māt or öz'-māt.

osmic—ös'-mīk or öz'-mīk.

osmium—ös'-mī-ŭm or öz'-mī-ŭm.

osmose—ös'-mōs or öz'-mōs.

osmosis—ös-mō'-sīs or öz-mō'-sīs.

osmotic—ös-mōt'-īk or öz-mōt'-īk.

osprey—ös'-prā.

Osrick—öz'-rīk, *not* ös'-rīk.

Ossa (Mount)—ös'-ā.

ossean—ös'-ē-ān.

ossein—ös'-ē-in.

See *ostein*.

Ossene—ös-ēn' or ös'-ēn.

osseous—ös'-ē-ūs.

Worcester gives ösh'-ē-ūs as an alternative pronunciation.

Ossian—ösh'-ān.

Ossianic—ösh-ī-ān'-īk or ös-ī-ān'-īk.

Ossining—ös'-in-ing.

Ossoli—ös'-ō-lē.

"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*."

ossuary—ös'-ū-ā-rī or ösh'-ōō-ā-rī.

ostein—ös'-tē-in.

See *ossein*.

osteitis—ös-tē-ī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

osteoclasia—ös-tē-ōk'-lā-sīs or ös-tē-ō-klā'-sīs.

osteology—ös-tē-ōl'-ō-jī.

osteopath—ös'-tē-ō-pāth.

osteopathist—ös-tē-ōp'-ā-thīst.

osteopathy—ös-tē-ōp'-ā-thī.

Osterode—ös-tēr-ō'-dē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ostitis—ös-ti'-tis.

See *itis* (termination).

ostler—ös'-lēr.

See *hostler*, the preferred spelling.

ostracism—ös'-trá-sizm.

ostracize—ös'-trá-siz.

ostrich—ös'-trich.

See *accost*.

Ostrogoth—ös'-trō-gōth.

See *Visigoth*.

Oswego—ös-wē'-gō.

Otaheite—ō-tā-hē'-tē.

otalgia—ō-tāl'-jī-ā.

otalgy—ō-tāl'-jī.

Otard—ō'-tārd; Fr. pron., ō-tār'.

"*Otard Brandy*."

Otero—ō-tā'-rō.

otic—ō'-tīk or ōt'-īk.

otiose—ō'-shī-ōs.

Worcester places the accent on the *final* syllable.

otitis—ō-tī'-tis.

See *itis* (termination).

otium—ō'-shī-ūm.

otium cum dignitate—ō'-shī-ūm kŭm dīg-nī-tā'-tē.

otolith—ō'-tō-līth.

ottar—ōt'-ār.

See *attar*, the preferred spelling.

Ottawa—ōt'-ā-wā.

Otilie—ōt-tēl'-yŭ.

Ouachita—wōsh'-īt-ô.

oubliette—ōō-blē-ēt'.

ouch—owch.

Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dēn-ār'-dē.

Oudh—owd, *not* ōōd.

Also written *Audh*, *Oude*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Oudinot—ōō-dē-nō'.

Ouida—wē'-dā.

Ouse—ōōz.

Ouseley—ōōz'-lī.

oust—owst, *not* ōōst.

outré—ōō-trā'.

ouzel—ōō'-zl.

Also written *ousel*, but pronounced as above.

Ovalle, de—dā ō-vāl'-yā.

overalls—ō'-vēr-ôlz, *not* ō'-vēr-hôlz.

overseer—ō-vēr-sē'-ēr or ō'-vēr-sē-ēr or ō-vēr-sēr'.

overslaugh (n.)—ō'-vēr-slô.

See *overslaugh* (vb.).

overslaugh (vb.)—ō-vēr-slô' or ō'-vēr-slô.

overt—ō'-vērt.

overture—ō'-vēr-tūr.

Ovid—ōv'-īd, *not* ō'-vīd.

ovine—ō'-vīn or ō'-vīn.

oviparous—ō-vīp'-ā-rūs.

ovoviviparous—ō-vō-vī-vīp'-ā-rūs.

oxalic—ōks-āl'-īk.

oxalis—ōks'-ā-līs.

Oxenstiern—ōks'-ēn-stērn.

See *Oxenstjerna*, the Swedish spelling.

Oxenstjerna—ōk'-sēn-shēr-nā or ōōk'-sēn-shēr-nā.

See *Oxenstiern*.

oxide—ōks'-īd or ōks'-īd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

Oxon—ōks'-ōn.

See *Cantab*.

Oxonian—ōks-ō'-nī-ān.

See *Cantabrigian*.

oyer—ō'-yēr or ōi'-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

oyer and terminer—ō'-yēr ānd tēr'-mĭn-ēr or
oi'-ēr ānd tēr'-mĭn-ēr.

oyez—ō'-yēs or ō-yēs' or ō'-yěz.

Also written *oyes*, but pronounced as above.

Ozark (Mountains)—ō'-zārk.

Ozias—ō-zī'-ās.

ozone—ō'-zōn.

ozonic—ō-zōn'-ĭk.

ozonize—ō'-zō-nĭz.

P

pacha—pā-shā' or pā'-shā.

See *pasha*, the preferred spelling.

pachisi—pā-chē'-sĭ or pā-chē'-zĭ.

See *parchesi*, *parchisi*.

pachyderm—pāk'-ĭ-dērm.

pachydermatous—pāk'-ĭ-dēr'-mā-tūs.

pachydermous—pāk'-ĭ-dēr'-mūs.

pacification—pās'-ĭf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn or pā-sĭf-ĭk-ā'-
shŭn.

pacificator—pā-sĭf'-ĭk-ā-tēr.

The Standard Dictionary says pās'-ĭf-ĭk-ā-tēr.

pacificatory—pā-sĭf'-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ.

pacifico—pā-sē'-fē-kō.

Pactolus—pāk-tō'-lŭs, *not* pāk'-tō-lŭs.

Padan-Aram—pā'-dān ā'-rām or pā'-dān ār'-
ām.

padelion—pād'-ē-lĭ-ŭn or pād-ē-lĭ'-ŭn.

Paderewski—pā-dě-rěf'-skē or pā-dě-rēs'-kē.

padre—pā'-drā.

See *madre*.

padrone—pā-drō'-nā, *not* pā-drōn'.

Padua—pād'-ū-ā.

pæan—pē'-ān.

Also written *pean*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pæony—pē'-ō-nī.

See *peony*, the preferred spelling, also *piony*.

Pæstum—pēs'-tūm.

Páez—pā'-ās.

In Spanish America, in the Philippines, and in parts of Spain, *z*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or at the end of syllables, is commonly pronounced like English *s*, in *sun*.

Paganini—pā-gā-nē'-nē.

pageant—pāj'-ënt or pā'-jënt.

The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth give pāj'-ënt only.

pageantry—pāj'-ënt-rī or pā'-jënt-rī.

Paget (Sir James)—pāj'-īt.

pagination—pāj-in-ā'-shūn.

Pagliacci, I—ē pāl-yā'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Pahlavi—pā'-lā-vē.

Also written *Pehlevi* (pā'-lēv-ē), *Pehlvi* (pāl'-vē).

paillasse—pāl-yās', not pīl-i-ās'-tēr.

Also written *palliasse*, but pronounced pāl'-yās.

Paisiello—pā-ē-zyěl'-lō.

pajama—pā-jā'-mā.

See *pyjama*, the preferred spelling.

Pakenham—pāk'-ën-ām.

Palæmon—pā-lē'-mōn.

Palæologus—pā-lē-öl'-ō-gūs.

"Constantine *Palæologus*."

Palais de Justice—pā-lā' dū zhūs-tēs'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Palamedes—pāl-ā-mē'-dēz.

Palamon—pāl'-ā-mōn.

See *Arcite*.

palanquin—pāl-ăn-kēn'.

Written also *palankeen*, but pronounced as above.

palatial—pā-lā'-shāl, not pā-lāsh'-āl.

Palatinate—pā-lăt'-in-ăt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

palatine—păl'-à-tîn or păl'-à-tîn.

Palatine (Hill)—păl'-à-tîn or păl'-à-tîn.

Palatino, Monte—mōn'-tā pā-lā-tē'-nō.

Palatinus, Mons—mōnz pāl-à-tī'-nūs.

palaver—pā-lā'-vēr or pā-lāv'-ēr.

palazzo—pā-lāt'-sō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Palazzo Reale—pā-lāt'-sō rā-ā'-lā.

See *Abruzzi*.

paleo (prefix)—pā'-lē-ō or pāl'-ē-ō.

Also written *palæo*, but pronounced as above.

paleolithic—pā-lē-ō-līth'-īk or pāl-ē-ō-līth'-īk.

Also written *palæolithic*, but pronounced as above.

paleontology—pā-lē-ōn-tōl'-ō-jī or pāl-ē-ōn-tōl'-ō-jī.

Also written *palæontology*, but pronounced as above.

paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sō'-rūs.

Also written *palæosaurus*, but pronounced as above.

Paleozoic—pā-lē-ō-zō'-īk or pāl-ē-ō-zō'-īk.

Also written *Palæozoic*, but pronounced as above.

Palermo—pā-lēr'-mō; It. pron., pā-lâr'-mō.

Palestine—pāl'-ēs-tîn, *not* pāl'-ēs-tēn.

Palestrina, da—dā pā-lās-trē'-nā.

paletot—pāl'-ē-tō or pāl'-tō; Fr. pron., pāl-tō'.

palette—pāl'-ēt, *not* pāl-ēt'.

Paley—pā'-lē.

palfrey—pôl'-frī or pāl'-frī.

Palfrey—pôl'-frī.

Palgrave—pôl'-grāv.

Pali—pā'-lē.

Palikao, de—dū pā-lē-kā-ō'.

Palinurus—pāl'-ī-nū'-rūs.

"E'en *Palinurus* nodded at the helm."—*Pope*.

Palissy—pā-lē-sē'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

palladium—păl-ă'-dĭ-ŭm.

Palladium—păl-ă'-dĭ-ŭm.

Pallas—păl'-ăs.

palliate—păl'-ĭ-ăt.

palliative—păl'-ĭ-ă-tĭv.

pall-mall (game)—pĕl-mĕl'.

See *Pall Mall*, *pell mell*.

Pall Mall—pĕl mĕl'.

"Pronounced also păl măl'."—*Web*.

See *pall-mall* (game), *pell mell*.

palm—pām, *not* păm.

Palmas, Läs—lăs păl'-mäs.

palmer—pām'-ēr.

Palmerston—pām'-ēr-stŭn, *not* păl'-mēr-stŭn.

palmist—pām'-ĭst or păl'-mĭst.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century prefer păl'-mĭst.

palmister—păl'-mĭs-tĕr or pām'-ĭs-tĕr.

palmistry—pām'-ĭs-trĭ or păl'-mĭs-trĭ.

This is Webster's marking.

The Century, the Standard, Stormonth, and Worcester say păl'-mĭs-trĭ: the Oxford English Dictionary prefers it.

palmy—pām'-ĭ.

"In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome."

—*Shakespeare*.

Palos—pă'-lōs.

Palsgrave—pōls'-ġrāv.

palsied—pōl'-zĭd.

palsy—pōl'-zĭ.

paltry—pōl'-trĭ.

paludal—pă-lŭ'-dăl or păl'-ŭ-dăl.

paludine—păl'-ŭ-dĭn or păl'-ŭ-dĭn.

palustral—pă-lŭs'-trăl.

palustrine—pă-lŭs'-trĭn or pă-lŭs'-trĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pamela—păm'-ē-là or pà-mē'-là.

"The first is the pronunciation used (perhaps introduced) by Richardson, and is to be preferred for his heroine."—*Web*.

Pamlico—păm'-līk-ō.

Pampean—păm-pē'-ăn or păm'-pē-ăn.

Pamrapo—păm'-rà-pō.

Pan—păn.

panacea—păn-à-sē'-à.

Sometimes pronounced păn-à-sā'-à.

Panama—păn-à-mă'.

Panaman—păn-à-măn'.

Panamanian—păn-à-măn'-ī-ăn.

Panamano—păn-à-mă'-nō.

Panay—pā-nī'.

pancreas—păng'-krē-ăs or păn'-krē-ăs.

pancreatic—păng-krē-ăt'-īk or păn-krē-ăt'-īk.

pancreatin—păng'-krē-à-tīn or păn'-krē-à-tīn.

pancreatitis—păng-krē-à-tī'-tīs or păn-krē-à-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

Pandean—păn-dē'-ăn.

The Century Dictionary says păn'-dē-ăn.

Pandemonium—păn-dē-mō'-nī-ŭm.

Pandora—păn-dō'-rà.

Pandour—păn'-dōōr.

Worcester says păn-dōōr'.

Written also *Pandoor*, but pronounced as above.

panegyric—păn-ē-jīr'-īk.

Smart says păn-ē-jēr'-īk.

Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squēr'-rēl and păn-ē-jēr'-īk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spēr'-it and mēr'-a-cle.'"

panegyrist—păn'-ē-jīr'-īst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

panegyryze—păn'-ē-jir-iz.

Panhard—păn-är'.

pannier—păn'-yēr or păn'-ī-ēr.

Panope (town)—păn-ō'-pē.

See *Panope (nereid)*.

Panope (nereid)—păn'-ō-pē.

See *Panope (town)*.

panorama—păn-ō-rä'-mä, *not* păn-ō-räm'-ä.

Worcester prefers păn-ō-rä'-mä, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

pant—pânt or pânt.

See *ask*.

Pantagruel—păn-tăg'-röö-ël; Fr. pron., păn-tă-grü-ël'.

For ü, ân, see p. 26.

pantaloon—păn-tă-lōonz'.

Pantheon—păn-thē'-ôn or păn'-thē-ôn.

Panthéon, Le—lũ păn-tă-ôn'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

pantisocracy—păn-tī-sök'-rà-sĩ or păn-tĩ-sök'-rà-sĩ.

pantisocrat—păn-tī'-sō-krät or păn-tĩs'-ō-krät.

pantomime—păn'-tō-mīm, *not* păn'-tō-mīn.

pantomimic—păn-tō-mīm'-ik.

pantomimist—păn'-tō-mī-mist.

Panurge—păn-ûrj'; Fr. pron., pā-nürzh'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Pão d'Assucar—pă'-ôn dā-sōō'-kär.

Also written *Pão de Açucar*, but pronounced pă'-ôn dā ā-sōō'-kär. For ôN, see p. 27.

Paoli, di—dē pă'-ō-lē.

paolo (coin)—pă'-ō-lō.

Paolo—pă'-ō-lō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

papa—pà-pā' or pā'-pà.

The first is the marking preferred by the dictionaries, the second is the pronunciation heard among children generally.

See *mama*, *mamma*.

Papagayo (wind)—pā-pā-gā'-yō.

papain—pà-pā'-in or pā'-pà-in.

papaw—pà-pô' or pô'-pô.

Also written *pawpaw*, but pronounced as above, with a preference for the second pronunciation.

Paphian—pā'-fī-ăn.

Paphos—pā'-fōs.

papier-mâché—pà-pyā' mā-shā' or pā'-pyā mā'-shā.

papillary—păp'-il-ā-rī or pā-pīl'-ā-rī.

papillose—păp'-il-ōs.

Papin—păp'-in or pā'-pīn; Fr. pron., pā-păn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Papua—păp'-ōō-ā or pā'-pōō-ā.

papyrus—pà-pī'-rūs, *not* păp'-ir-ūs.

Pará—pā-rā'.

parabola—pā-răb'-ō-lā.

parabolic—păr-ă-bōl'-īk.

Paracelsus—păr-ă-sēl'-sūs.

parachute—păr'-ă-shōōt.

paraclete—păr'-ă-klēt.

paradigm—păr'-ă-dīm or păr'-ă-dīm.

paradigmatic—păr-ă-dīg-măt'-īk.

paradisean—păr-ă-dīs'-ē-ăn; păr-ă-dīzh'-yăn (Wor.).

paradisiac—păr-ă-dīs'-ī-ăk.

paradisiacal—păr-ă-dīs-ī'-ă-kăl.

Paradiso, Il—ēl pā-rā-dē'-zō.

paraffin—păr'-ă-fīn.

See *paraffine*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

paraffine—pär'-à-fīn or pär'-à fēn.

See *paraffin*.

Paraguay—pär'-à-gwā or pā-rā-gwī'.

parakeet—pär'-à-kēt.

Also written *parrakeet*, but pronounced as above.

See *paroquet*.

parallelopiped—pär-äl-ēl-ō-pī'-pēd.

parallelopipedon—pär-äl-ēl-ō-pīp'-ē-dōn.

Paramaribo—pär-à-mär'-īb-ō.

paramour—pär'-à-mōōr.

Parana—pā-rā-nā'.

paranoia—pär-à-noi'-à.

paranoiac—pär-à-noi'-āk.

paraplegia—pär-à-plē'-jī-à.

paraplegy—pär'-à-plē-jī.

parashah—pär'-à-shā.

parasite—pär'-à-sīt.

parasitic—pär-à-sīt'-īk.

parasitism—pär'-à-sī-tīzm.

parasol—pär'-à-sōl or pär-à-sōl'.

Parcæ—pär'-sē.

Parc-aux-Cerfs—pärk-ō-sērff'.

parcel—pär'-sl.

parchesi—pär-chē'-sī or pär-chē'-zī.

See *pachisi*, *parchisi*.

parchisi—pär-chē'-sī or pär-chē'-zī.

See *pachisi*, *parchesi*.

parclose—pär'-klōz or pär'-klōs.

See *perclosé*.

pardie—pär-dē'.

Also written *parde*, *pardi*, *pardy*, but pronounced as above.

See *perdie*.

paregoric—pär-ē-gör'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

parenchyma—pâ-rěng'-kĩm-â.

Worcester says pâ-rěň'-kĩm-â.

Webster and Worcester formerly agreed on the pronunciation of this word.

parenchymatous—pâr-ěng-kĩm'-â-tűs.

parent—pâr'-ěnt.

"Sometimes improperly pronounced pâ'-rěnt."

—*Web.* (1884).

parentage—pâr'-ěnt-âj.

Worcester gives pâr'-ěnt-âj as an alternative form.

parenticide—pâ-rěnt'-is-ĩd.

Parepa-Rosa—pâ-rěp'-â rō'-zâ.

paresis—pâr'-ē-sis or pâ-rē'-sīs.

"The second pronunciation, while etymologically incorrect, is so commonly accepted by educated speakers as to demand recognition."—*Web.*

Paret (Bishop)—pâr-ět'.

paretic—pâ-rět'-ĩk or pâ-rē'-tĩk.

"The pronunciation pâ-rē'-tĩk, though contrary to general analogy (cf. *emetic*, *diuretic*, etc.), and not usually recognized by dictionaries, is common among medical specialists."—*Web.*

par excellence—pâr ěk-sěl-ăns'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

parhelic—pâr-hē'-lĩk or pâr-hěl'-ĩk.

parhelion—pâr-hē'-lĩ-ön or pâr-hěl'-yűn.

pariah—pâ'-rĩ-â or pâr'-ĩ-â or pâ-rĩ'-â.

Parian—pâ'-rĩ-ăn, *not* pâr'-ĩ-ăn.

"*Parian* Marble."

parietal—pâ-rĩ'-ē-tăl.

pari passu—pâ'-rĩ păs'-ű.

Parisian—pâ-rĩzh'-ăn or pâ-rĩz'-ĩ-ăn.

Worcester says pâ-rĩzh'-ĩ-ăn.

Parisien—pâ-rē-zyăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Parisienne—pâ-rē-zyěň'.

park—părk, *not* păk.

Pronounce the *r*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

parlance—pär'-läns; Fr. pron., pär-läns'.

For än, see p. 26.

parliament—pär'-līm-čnt, *not* pär'-lī-à-měnt.

parliamentary—pär-līm-čn'-tā-rī, *not* pär-lī-à-měn'-tā-rī.

Parmesan—pär-mē-zän'.

Parnell—pär'-něl, *not* pär-něl'.

See *Liddell*.

parochial—pā-rō'-kī-āl.

parol—pā-rōl' or pär'-ōl.

See *parole*.

parole—pā-rōl'.

See *parol*.

paronomasia—pär-à-nō-mā'-zhī-à or pär-à-nō-mā'-zī-à.

paroquet—pär'-ō-kět, *not* pär-ō-kět'.

See *parakeet*.

Paros—pā'-rōs.

parotid—pā-rōt'-īd, *not* pā-rō'-tīd.

"The *Parotid* Glands."

parquet—pär-kā' or pär-kět'.

See *parquette*.

parquette—pär-kět'.

See *parquet*.

Parrhasius—pär-ā'-shī-ūs, almost pär-ā'-shūs.

parricide—pär'-īs-īd.

See *patricide*.

Parsee—pär'-sē or pär-sē'.

Also written *Parsi*, but pronounced as above.

Parsifal—pär'-sīf-āl.

Also written *Parcifal*, but pronounced as above.

parsnip—pärs'-nīp, *not* pärs'-nūp.

See *damage*.

Partant Pour la Syrie—pär-tän' pōor lä sē-rē'.

For än, see p. 26.

parthenogenesis—pär-thē-nō-jěn'-ē-sīs.

Parthenon—pär'-thē-nōn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Parthenope—pär-thěn'-ō-pē.

Parthenopean—pär-thěn-ō-pē'-ăn, *not* pär-thěn-ō'-pē-ăn.

"The *Parthenopean* Republic."

partiality—pär-shĭ-ăl'-ĭt-ĭ or pär-shăl'-ĭt-ĭ.

See *impartiality*.

participle—pär'-tĭs-ĭp-l, *not* pärt'-sĭp-l.

particular—pär-tĭk'-ū-lār or pär-tĭk'-ū-lār, *not* pär-tĭk'-lār.

particularity—pär-tĭk'-ū-lār'-ĭt-ĭ or pär-tĭk'-ū-lār'-ĭt-ĭ.

particularize—pär-tĭk'-ū-lār-ĭz or pär-tĭk'-ū-lār-ĭz.

particularly—pär-tĭk'-ū-lār-lĭ or pär-tĭk'-ū-lār-lĭ, *not* pär-tĭk'-lār-lĭ.

partisan—pär'-tĭz-ăn.

Also written *partizan*, but pronounced as above.

partition—pär-tĭsh'-ŭn or pär-tĭsh'-ŭn.

partner—pärt'-nēr, *not* pärd'-nēr.

From this mispronunciation comes the contraction "pard," frequently heard.

partridge—pär'-trĭj, *not* päť'-rĭj.

parure (ornament)—pä-rōōr'; Fr. pron., pä-rūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

parvenu—pär'-vē-nū; Fr. pron., pär-vē-nū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pascal—päs'-kāl; Fr. pron., pás-kāl'.

Paschal—päs'-kāl.

Pas-de-Calais—pä-dŭ-kā-lā'.

paseo—pä-sā'-ō.

pasha—pä-shā' or pash'-ă.

See *pacha*, *pashaw*.

pashalic—pä-shā'-lĭk.

Also written *pachalic*, but pronounced as above.

pashaw—pä-shô' or pash'-ô.

See *pasha*, the preferred spelling.

Pásig—pä'-sĭg.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pasiphaë—pà-sif'-ā-ē.

Pasquier, de—dŭ pàs-kyā'.

pasquinade—pàs-kwīn-ād'; Fr. pron., pàs-kē-nād'.

pass—pàs, *not* pās.

See *ask*.

Passavant—pàs-à-vān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

passé—pā-sā'.

The feminine form *passée* is pronounced as above.

passe-partout—pàs-pār-tōō'.

passerine—pàs'-ēr-īn or pàs'-ēr-īn.

Passignano—pā-sēn-yā'-nō.

See *baignoire*.

passim—pàs'-īm.

Passow—pàs'-sō.

past—pást, *not* pást.

See *ask*.

pastel—pàs'-těl or pàs-těl'.

Pasteur—pàs-tör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

pasteurization—pàs-tēr-ī-zā'-shŭn or pàs-tŭr-ī-zā'-shŭn or pàs-tēr-ī-zā'-shŭn.

pasteurize—pàs'-tēr-īz or pàs-tŭr'-īz.

pasticcio—pàs-tē'-chō.

See *Abbatucci*.

pastil—pàs'-tīl.

See *pastille*.

pastille—pàs-těl'.

See *pastil*.

pastor—pàs'-tēr.

See *ask*.

pastorale—pàs-tō-rā'-lā.

Patchogue—pà-chōg'.

patchouli—pà-chōō'-lī or päch'-ōō-lī.

Also written *patchouly*, but pronounced as above.

pâte—pât.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pâté—pā-tā'.

pâté de foie gras—pā-tā' dū fwā grā'.

paten—păt'-ĕn.

"Look how the floor of heaven

Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold."

—*Shakespeare*.

See *patine*.

patent (n.)—păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

In this word, and the four immediately following, the first syllable is generally pronounced păt in the United States and pā in Great Britain.

patent (adj.)—păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

patent (vb.)—păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tĕnt.

patentee—păt'-ĕn-tē' or pā'-tĕn-tē'.

patentor—păt'-ĕn-tēr or pā'-tĕn-tēr.

Pater (Walter)—pā'-tēr.

paterfamilias—pā'-tēr fá-mīl'-i-ās.

See *materfamilias*.

pater-noster—pā'-tēr nōs'-tēr or păt'-ēr nōs'-tēr.

Pater Patriæ—pā'-tēr pā'-trī-ē.

path—pāth, *not* pāth.

See *ask*, *paths*.

pathos—pā'-thōs, *not* pāth'-ōs.

paths—pāthz.

See *ask*, *cloths*.

patine—păt'-ĭn.

Also written *patin*, but pronounced as above.

See *paten*.

patio—pā'-tyō.

pâtisserie—pā-tēs'-ēr-ĭ; Fr. pron., pā-tēs-rē'.

patois—pā-twā' or păt'-wā.

patricide—păt'-rīs-ĭd.

See *parricide*.

patrimony—păt'-rīm-ō-nĭ.

patriot—pā'-trī-ōt or păt'-rĭ-ōt.

patriotic—pā-trī-ōt'-ĭk or păt-rĭ-ōt'-ĭk.

patriotism—pā'-trī-ōt-ĭzm or păt'-rĭ-ōt-ĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Patripassian—pā-trī-pās'-ī-ăn or păt-rī-pās'-ī-ăn.

Patroclus—pā-trō'-klūs.

patrol—pā-trōl'.

Stormonth says păt-rōl'.

patron—pā'-trün or păt'-rүн.

The Century and Standard Dictionaries give păt'-rүн as an alternative form.

patronage—păt'-rүн-āj or pā'-trүн-āj.

patronal—păt'-rүн-ăl or pā'-trүн-ăl.

patroness—pā'-trүн-ēs or păt'-rүн-ēs.

patronize—păt'-rүн-iz or pā'-trүн-iz.

patronless—pā'-trүн-lēs or păt'-rүн-lēs.

patronymic—păt-rō-nīm'-ik.

See *metronymic*.

patten—păt'-ën.

Patti—păt-ē', *not* păt'-ē.

Paty de Clam, du—dü pā-tē' đũ klām.

For ü, see p. 26.

Pau—pō.

Pauer—pow'-ēr.

Paula—pô'-lā.

Pauline (Epistles)—pô'-līn or pô'-līn, *not* pô'-lēn.

Pauncefote (Julian)—pōns'-fōōt.

paunch—pānch or pōnch.

See *craunch*.

Paupukkeewis—pō-pūk-kē'-wīs.

Paur—powr.

Pauw, van—vān pow.

Pavia—pā-vē'-ā.

paynim—pā'-nīm.

pearmain—pār'-mān.

Peary—pē'-rī.

pecan (nut)—pē-kăn' or pē-kăn'; as Latin, pē'-kăn.

peccable—pěk'-ā-bl.

See *impeccable*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

peccadillo—pěk-à-díl'-ō.

peccant—pěk'-ânt.

peccary—pěk'-à-rĭ.

peccavi—pěk-ā'-vī or pěk-kā'-vē.

Pecci, Gioachimo—jō-à-kē'-mō pěch'-ē.

See *Giorgio, Abbatucci*.

Pechora—pā-chôr'-à.

pectineal—pěk-tĭn'-ē-ăl or pěk-tĭn-ē'-ăl.

pectineus (muscle)—pěk-tĭn'-ē-ūs.

peculiar—pē-kūl'-yâr.

Worcester gives pē-kū-lĭ-âr as an alternative pronunciation.

peculiarity—pē-kū-lĭ-âr'-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester says pē-kūl-yē-âr'-ĭt-ĭ.

pecuniary—pē-kū'-nĭ-ā-rĭ.

pedagogic—pěd-à-gěj'-ĭk.

pedagogical—pěd-à-gěj'-ĭk-ăl.

pedagogics—pěd-à-gěj'-ĭks.

pedagogism—pěd'-à-gěj-izm or pěd'-à-gěj-izm.

pedagogue—pěd'-à-gěj-ist.

pedagogue—pěd'-à-gěj.

pedagoguery—pěd'-à-gěj-rĭ.

pedagoguish—pěd'-à-gěj-ish.

pedagogy—pěd'-à-gěj-jĭ or pěd'-à-gěj-ĭ.

pedal (n.)—pěd'-l.

pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pěd'-l or pē'-dl.

"The second pronunciation is usual only in technical use."—*Web*.

pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pěd'-l.

pedal (vb.)—pěd'-l.

pedale (foot-cloth)—pē-dā'-lē.

pedaler—pěd'-l-ēr.

pedant—pěd'-ânt.

pedantism—pěd'-ânt-izm.

pedantry—pěd'-ânt-rĭ.

pedestal—pěd'-ēs-tl, not pē-dēs'-tl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pediatric—pē-dī-ăt'-rĭk or pĕd-ĭ-ăt'-rĭk.

pediatrics—pē-dī-ăt'-rĭks or pĕd-ĭ-ăt'-rĭks.

Pedobaptism—pē-dō-băp'-tĭzm.

Also written *Pædobaptism*, but pronounced as above.

Pedobaptist—pē-dō-băp'-tĭst.

Also written *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced as above.

pedometer—pē-dŏm'-ē-tēr.

Pedro—pā'-drō; Anglicized, pē'-drō.

Pedro Miguel (Lock)—pā'-drō mē'-gĕl.

peduncle—pē-dŭngk'-l, *not* pē'-dŭngk-l.

Peer Gynt—pā'-ēr gŭnt or pā'-ēr yŭnt, *not* pēr gŭnt.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pegasus—pĕg'-ă-sŭs.

Pegu—pĕg'-ōō'.

peignoir—pĕn-wār'; Fr. pron., pān-ywār'.

See *baignoire*.

Peirce—pŭrs.

See *Pierce*.

Peixoto—pā-shō'-tōō.

pejorative—pē'-jō-rā-tĭv or pē-jŏr'-ă-tĭv.

Pekin—pē-kĭn'.

Peking—pē-kĭng'.

pekoe (tea)—pĕk'-ō or pē'-kō.

The pronunciation pē'-kō is the one commonly heard.

pelagic—pē-lăj'-ĭk, *not* pē-lă'-jĭk.

Pelagius—pē-lă'-jĭ-ŭs.

Pelasgi—pē-lăs'-jĭ.

Pelasgian—pē-lăs'-jĭ-ăn.

Pelée (Mont)—môn pē-lă'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Peleg—pē'-lēg.

pelerine—pĕl'-ēr-ĭn or pĕl-ēr-ĕn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Peleus—pē'-lūs or pē'-lē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Pelion (Mount)—pē'-lĭ-ŏn.

pelisse—pē-lēs'.

Pélissier—pā-lē-syā'.

pellagra—pĕl-ăg'-rā or pĕl-ā'-g-rā.

Pelleas and Ettarre—pĕl'-ē-ās and ě-tār'.

"The Idylls of the King."

Pelléas et Mélisande—pĕl-ā-ās' ā mā-lē-sān'-dū.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

pell mell—pĕl mĕl'.

See *pall-mall* (game).

pellucid—pĕl-ū'-sĭd, *not* pĕl-ōō'-sĭd.

Pelopidas—pē-lŏp'-ĭd-ās.

Peloponnesian—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē'-shān or pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē'-zhān.

The Century Dictionary says pĕl-ō-pō-nē'-sĭ-ān.

Peloponnesus—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē'-sūs.

Pelops—pē'-lŏps.

Pemigewasset—pĕm-ĭj-ē-wŏs'-ĭt.

pemmican—pĕm'-ĭk-ān.

penal—pē'-nl.

penalize—pē'-r-āl-ĭz.

penance—pĕn'-āns.

Penang—pē-nāng'.

Peñas—pān'-yās.

See *cañon*.

Penates—pē-nā'-tēz.

See *Lares*.

penchant—pĕn'-chānt; Fr. pron., pān-shān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pencil—pĕn'-sĭl, *not* pĕn'-sl.

See *damage*, *pensile*.

Penelope—pē-nĕl'-ō-pē.

penguin—pĕn'-gŭĭn or pĕng'-gŭĭn.

Peniel—pē-nĭ'-ĕl or pĕn'-ĭ-ĕl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

peninsula—pĕn-ĭn'-sū-lá or pĕn-ĭn'-shū-lá.

penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-shá-rĭ, *not* pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-shĭ-ā-rĭ.

penknife—pĕn'-nĭf, *not* pĕn'-ĭf.

Pronounce both *n's*.

pennyworth—pĕn'-ĭ-wŭrth.

"This word is commonly and without vulgarity contracted [in speaking] into *pennurth*."—*Walker*.

penology—pĕ-nŏl'-ō-jĭ.

Penrhyn—pĕn'-rĭn.

Penrith—pĕn'-rĭth; often pĕ'-rĭth.

pensile—pĕn'-sĭl.

See *pencil*.

pension (boarding-house)—pān-syŏn'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

Pentateuch—pĕn'-tá-tŭk.

Pentecost—pĕn'-tĕ-kŏst.

Sheridan and Craig say pĕn'-tĕ-kŏst.

Pentelic—pĕn-tĕl'-ĭk.

"*Pentelic Marble*."

Pentelican—pĕn-tĕl'-ĭk-ān.

Pentelicus, Mons—mŏnz pĕn-tĕl'-ĭk-ŭs.

Penthesilea—pĕn-thĕs'-ĭl-ē-ā.

Pentheus—pĕn'-thŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

penuchle—pĕ'-nŭk-l.

See *pinochle*, the preferred spelling.

Penuel—pĕ-nŭ'-ĕl.

penult—pĕ'-nŭlt or pĕ-nŭlt'.

peony—pĕ'-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony*, *piony*.

Pepin—pĕp'-ĭn.

See *Pépin le Bref*.

Pépin le Bref—pā-pān' lŭ brĕf.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Pepin*.

pepsin—pĕp'-sĭn, *not* pĕp'-sĕn.

Also written *pepsine*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pepys—pēps or pĕp'-ĭs or pĕps.

"*Pepys's Diary.*"

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tūr or pūr-ăd-vĕn'-tūr.

percale—pĕr-kāl' or pĕr-kāl'.

percaline—pĕr-kā-lĕn' or pĕr'-kā-lĭn.

Percheron—pĕr'-shĕr-ŭn or pĕr'-chĕr-ŏn; Fr.
pron., pĕr-shĕr-ŏn'.

"*Percheron Horses.*"

For ŏN, see p. 27.

perclose—pĕr'-klōs.

See *parclose*.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk'-ăs.

perdie—pĕr-dĕ'.

Also written *perdy*, but pronounced as above.
See *pardie*.

Perdita—pĕr'-dĭt-à, *not* pĕr-dĕ'-tā.

"*A Winter's Tale.*"

Perdix—pĕr'-dĭks.

perdurable—pĕr-dū'-rà-bl.

Worcester, the Century, and Stormonth accent
the *first* syllable.

père—pâr.

"*Dumas Père.*"

Père Goriot—pâr gŏ-ryō'.

Père Grandet—pâr grăn-dĕ'.

For ân, see p. 26.

peregrine—pĕr'-ĕ-grĭn.

Also written *peregrin*, but pronounced as above.

Pereire—pĕr-âr'.

Père Lachaise—pâr lâ-shāz'.

peremptorily—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ or pĕr-ĕmp'-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rĭ or pĕr-ĕmp'-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr'-fĕkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

perfect (vb.)—pěr'-fěkt or pěr-fěkt'.

"The second pronunciation is heard more frequently in American than in British usage."—*Web.*

perfected—pěr'-fěkt-ěd or pěr-fěkt'-ěd.

See *perfect* (vb.).

perfidious—pěr-fid'-i-ūs.

Worcester gives pěr-fid'-yūs as an alternative form.

perfume (n.)—pěr'-fūm or pěr-fūm'.

perfume (vb.)—pěr-fūm'.

perfumer—pěr-fūm'-ēr.

perfunctory—pěr-fūngk'-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives pěr'-fūngk-tō-rĭ as an alternative form.

Pergamos—pěr'-gā-mōs.

pergola—pěr'-gō-là, *not* pěr-gō'-là.

Pergolesi—pār-gō-lā'-zē.

perhaps—pěr-hāps', *not* prāps.

peri (elf)—pě'-rĭ.

peri (prefix)—pěr'-i.

Periander—pěr-i-ān'-dēr.

perianth—pěr'-i-ānth.

pericarditis—pěr-i-kār-dĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis* (termination).

peridot—pěr'-ĭd-ōt, *not* pěr'-ĭd-ō.

Périer, Casimir—kā-zē-mēr' pā-ryā'.

perigee—pěr'-i-jē.

See *apogee*.

Périgord—pā-rē-gōr'.

See *Talleyrand-Périgord, de*.

perihelion—pěr-i-hēl'-yŭn or pěr-i-hē'-lĭ-ōn.

See *aphelion*.

peril—pěr'-ĭl, *not* pěr'-ŭl.

See *damage*.

perimeter—pěr-ĭm'-ē-tēr.

perineum—pěr-i-nē'-ŭm.

periodic—pē-rĭ-ōd'-ĭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

perioeci—pěr-ĭ-ē'-sī.

See *antæci*.

periosteum—pěr-ĭ-ös'-tē-ŭm.

periostitis—pěr-ĭ-ös-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

periostosis—pěr-ĭ-ös-tō'-sīs.

periphery—pěr-ĭf'-ēr-ĭ.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives pěr'-ĭf-ēr-ĭ as an alternative form.

periphrasis—pěr-ĭf'-rā-sīs.

perique—pěr-ĕk'.

perissad—pěr-is'-ăd or pěr'-is-ăd.

See *artiad*.

peritoneum—pěr-ĭ-tō-nē'-ŭm.

Also written *peritonæum*, but pronounced as above.

peritonitis—pěr-ĭ-tō-nī'-tīs, not pěr-ĭ-tō-nē'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

peritropal—pěr-ĭt'-rō-pāl.

permissory—pěr-mīs'-ō-rĭ.

permit (n.)—pěr'-mĭt; rarely, pěr-mĭt'.

permit (vb.)—pěr-mĭt'.

See *absent*.

Pernambuco—pěr-nām-bōō'-kō.

perorate—pěr'-ō-rāt.

peroration—pěr-ō-rā'-shŭn.

perpetuity—pěr-pē-tū'-ĭt-ĭ.

perquisite—pěr'-kwĭz-ĭt.

Perrault—pěr-ō'.

perruquier—pěr-ōō'-kĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., pěr-ŭ-kyā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Persephone—pěr-sĕf'-ō-nē.

Perseus—pěr'-sūs or pěr'-sē-ŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

Persia—pěr'-shā or pěr'-zhā.

Persian—pěr'-shān or pěr'-zhān.

persiflage—pěr'-sĭ-flāzh; Fr. pron., pěr-sē-flāzh'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Persigny, de—dŭ pěr-sĕn-yĕ'.

persist—pěr-sĭst', *not* pěr-zĭst'.

persistent—pěr-sĭst'-ĕnt, *not* pěr-zĭst'-ĕnt.

So *persistence*, *persistence*.

person—pěr'-sŭn or pěr'-sn.

personality—pěr-sŭn-ăl'-ĭt-ĭ.

See *personalty*.

personalty—pěr'-sŭn-ăl-tĭ.

See *personality*.

personnel—pěr-sŏ-nĕl' or pěr-sŏ-nĕl'.

See *matériel*.

perspective (n.)—pěr-spĕk'-tĭv.

"Formerly accented per'-spec-tive, as in Shakespeare and Dryden."—*Web*.

perspective (adj.)—pěr'-spĕk-tĭv.

perspicacity—pěr-spĭ-kăs'-ĭt-ĭ.

perspicuity—pěr-spĭ-kŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

perspiration—pěr-spĭr-ă'-shŭn, *not* pěr-spĭ-ră'-shŭn.

persuasive—pěr-swă'-sĭv, *not* pěr-swă'-zĭv.

pertinacious—pěr-tĭn-ă'-shŭs, *not* pěr-tĭn-ăsh'-ŭs.

pertinacity—pěr-tĭn-ăs'-ĭt-ĭ.

perturbative—pěr'-tŭr-bă-tĭv or pěr-tŭr'-bă-tĭv.

Peru—pĕ-rŏo'; Sp. pron., pā-rŏo'.

Perugia—pā-rŏo'-jă.

See *Giorgio*.

Perugini—pā-rŏo-jĕ'-nĕ.

Perugino—pā-rŏo-jĕ'-nŏ.

peruke—pěr-ŏok'.

"Formerly, and still by some, pěr'-ŏok."—*Web*.

peruse—pĕ-rŏoz'.

Peruzzi—pā-rŏot'-sĕ.

See *Abruzzi*.

pesade—pĕs-ăd' or pĕz-ăd' or pĕz-ăd'.

Peschel—pĕsh'-ĕl.

Peschiera—pā-skyă'-ră.

See *Cherubini*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

peseta (coin)—pēs-ā'-tā.

Peshawar—pě-shā'-wār.

Peshito—pě-shē'-tō.

See *Peshitta*, another spelling.

Peshitta—pě-shēt'-tā.

See *Peshito*, another spelling.

peso (coin)—pā'-sō.

Pestallozzi—pēs-tā-lōt'-sē.

See *Abruzzi*.

Pestallozzian—pēs-tā-lōt'-sī-ăn.

See *Abruzzi*.

Pesth—pěst; Hungarian pron., pēsht.

pestle—pēs'-l, formerly pěst'-l.

petal—pět'-ăl.

Rarely pē'-tāl.

petard—pē-tārd'.

The Oxford English Dictionary says pē-tārd' or pē-tār'.

Also written *petar*, but pronounced pē-tār'.

"For 'tis the sport to have the engineer

Hoist with his own *petar*."—*Shakespeare*.

petiole—pět'-ī-ōl.

petiolule—pět'-ī-ō-lūl or pět'-ī-ōl'-ūl.

Pétion de Villeneuve—pā-tyôn' dū vėl-növ'.

The pronunciation pā-syôn' is given by Webster.

"We are informed in the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' that, although Petion generally wrote his name without the accent, it was always pronounced Pétion."—*Biog*.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

petit—pět'-ī; Fr. pron., pē-tēt'.

"The usual pronunciation, at least in the United States, in current legal use, is pět'-ī. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable."—*Web*.

See *petite*.

petite—pē-tēt'.

See *petit*.

petition—pē-tīsh'-ŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Petrarch—pē'-trärk.

petrel—pēt'-rěl.

Worcester gives pē'-trěl as an alternative pronunciation.

Petrine—pē'-trīn or pē'-trīn.

"The *Petrine* Epistles."

Petrinism—pē'-trīn-izm.

petrol—pēt'-röl or pēt'-röl or pē-tröl'.

See *pétrole*.

pétrole—pā-tröl'.

See *petrol*.

pétroleur—pā-trō-lūr'; Fr. pron., pā-trčl-ör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

pétroleuse—pā-trō-lūz'; Fr. pron., pā-tröl-öz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

petrous—pēt'-rūs or pē'-trūs.

Petruccio—pā-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*, *Petruchio*.

Petruchio—pē-trōō'-chī-ō or pē-trōō'-kī-ō; It. pron., pā-trōō'-kē-ō.

"Katharine and *Petruchio*."

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like English *k* in *kit*.

See *Petruccio*.

petticoat—pēt'-ī-kōt, *never* pēd'-ī-kōt.

pettitoes—pēt'-ī-tōz.

petunia—pē-tū'-nī-ā.

pewit—pē'-wīt or pū'-īt.

pfennig—pfēn'-īg.

Phæacians—fē-ā'-shānz.

Phædo—fē'-dō.

Also written *Phædon*, but pronounced fē'-dōn.

Phædra—fē'-drā.

Phædrus—fē'-drūs.

Phaëthon—fā'-ē-thōn.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton*."—*Wor*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

phaëton—fā'-ē-tōn, *not* fā'-tōn.

phagocyte—fǎg'-ō-sīt.

phalange—fāl'-ānj or fā-lānj'; Fr. pron., fā-lānz'h'.

For ān, see p. 26.

phalanges—fā-lān'-jēz.

phalanstery—fāl'-ān-stēr-ī.

phalanx—fā'-lāngks or fāl'-āngks.

"The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical."

Walker.

Phalaris—fāl'-à-rīs.

phanerogamia—fān-ēr-ō-gā'-mī-à or fān-ēr-ō-gām'-ī-à.

phantasm—fān'-tāzm.

phantasmal—fān-tāz'-māl.

phantasy—fān'-tā-sī.

Pharaoh—fā'-rō or fā'-rā-ō.

pharisaic—fār'-ī-sā'-īk.

pharisaism—fār'-ī-sā-īzm.

pharisean—fār'-ī-sē'-ān.

Also written *pharisæan*, but pronounced as above.

Pharisee—fār'-īs-ē.

pharmaceutics—fār-mā-sū'-tīks.

pharmaceutist—fār-mā-sū'-tīst.

pharmacist—fār'-mā-sīst.

pharmacopœia—fār-mā-kō-pē'-yā.

Pharos—fā'-rōs.

"The *Pharos* of Alexandria."

Pharpar—fār'-pär.

See *Abana*.

pharyngeal—fā-rīn'-jē-āl or fār-īn-jē'-āl.

pharynges—fā-rīn'-jēz.

pharyngitis—fār-īn-jī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

pharyngology—fār-īng-gōl'-ō-jī.

pharyngotomy—fār-īng-gōt'-ō-mī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

pharynx—fär'-ingks.

Phèdre—fâ'-drü.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

phenacetin—fē-näs'-ē-tin.

Also written *phenacetine*, but pronounced as above.

Phenice—fē-nī'-sē.

Phenix—fē'-nīks.

See *Phænix*, the preferred spelling.

phenogam—fē'-nō-gām.

Also written *phænogam*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogam*.

phenogamia—fē-nō-gā'-mī-ä.

Also written *phænogamia*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogamia*.

phenogamic—fē-nō-gām'-īk.

Also written *phænogamic*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogamic*.

phenogamous—fē-nōg'-ä-mūs.

Also written *phænogamous*, but pronounced as above.

See *cryptogamous*.

phenol—fē'-nōl or fē'-nöl.

phenyl—fē'-nīl or fēn'-īl.

phew—fū.

phial—fī'-äl.

See *vial*, the usual spelling.

Phi Beta Kappa—fī bē'-tä kăp'-ä or fē bā'-tä kăp'-pā.

Phidiac—fīd'-ī-āk or fī'-dī-āk.

Phidian—fīd'-ī-än.

Phidias—fīd'-ī-äs.

Phigalian—fīg-ā'-lī-än.

"The *Phigalian* Marbles."

Philæ—fī'-lē.

philander—fīl-än'-dēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

philanthrope—fīl'-ăn-thrōp.

See *misanthrope*.

philanthropic—fīl'-ăn-thrōp'-īk.

See *misanthropic*.

philanthropist—fīl'-ăn'-thrō-pīst.

See *misanthropist*.

philanthropize—fīl'-ăn'-thrō-pīz.

See *misanthropize*.

philanthropy—fīl'-ăn'-thrō-pī.

See *misanthropy*.

Philemon—fīl'-ē'-mōn.

"The Epistle to *Philemon*."

See *Baucis*.

Philémon et Baucis—fē-lā-mōn' ā bō-sēs'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

philhellene—fīl-hēl'-ēn or fīl'-hēl-ēn.

"Smart gives only the plural of this word, and he pronounces it as a classical word, fīl-hēl-ē'-nēz."
—S. & W.

Philip—fīl'-īp, *not* fīl'-ūp.

See *damage*.

Philippa—fīl'-īp'-ā.

Philippe—fē-lēp'.

Philippi (Battle of)—fīl'-īp'-ī, *not* fīl'-īp-ī.

philippic—fīl'-īp'-īk, *not* fīl'-īp-īk.

"The *Philippics* of Demosthenes."

Philippine (Islands)—fīl'-īp-īn or fīl'-īp-ēn.

"Especially in British usage, fīl'-īp-īn."—*Web*.

Philippism—fīl'-īp-īzm.

Philippoteaux—fē-lē-pō-tō'.

Philistine—fīl'-īs'-tīn or fīl'-īs-tīn.

"In British usage commonly fīl'-īs-tīn or fīl'-īs-tīn."
—*Web*.

philistinism—fīl'-īs'-tīn-īzm or fīl'-īs-tīn-īzm.

philistinize—fīl'-īs'-tīn-īz or fīl'-īs-tīn-īz.

Phillips—fīl'-īps, *not* fīl'-ūps.

See *damage*.

Philoctetes—fīl'-ōk-tē'-tēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Philo Judæus—fī'-lō jōō-dē'-ūs.

philologic—fīl-ō-lōj'-īk, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-īk.

philological—fīl-ō-lōj'-īk-āl, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-īk-āl.

philologist—fīl-ōl'-ō-jīst, *not* fī-lōl'-ō-jīst.

philology—fīl-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* fī-lōl'-ō-jī.

Philomela—fīl-ō-mē'-là.

philomusical—fīl-ō-mū'-zīk-āl.

philopena—fīl-ō-pē'-nā.

See fillipeen.

Philopoemen—fīl-ō-pē'-mēn.

philoprogenitiveness—fīl-ō-prō-jēn'-īt-īv-nēs.

philosophic—fīl-ō-sōf'-īk or fīl-ō-zōf'-īk.

philosophy—fīl-ōs'-ō-fī.

Phineas—fīn'-ē-ās.

Phinehas—fīn'-ē-ās.

Phineus—fī'-nūs or fīn'-ē-ūs.

See Morpheus.

Phintias—fīn'-tī-ās.

phlebitis—flē-bī'-tīs.

See itis (termination).

phlebotomize—flē-bōt'-ō-mīz.

phlebotomy—flē-bōt'-ō-mī.

Phlegethon—flēg'-ē-thōn or flēj'-ē-thōn.

phlegm—flēm.

phlegmatic—flēg'-māt'-īk.

Phlegyas—flē'-jī-ās.

phlogiston—flō-jīs'-tōn.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives flō-gīs'-tōn as an alternative form.

"Walker considered flō-gīs'-tōn to be the pronunciation in established use among the scientific men of his day; yet he says: 'Those who are not chemists ought, in my opinion, to protest against the irregular sound of the g in this and similar words [from the Greek]. Pronouncing the g soft would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language.'" —S. & W.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Phobos—fō'-bōs or fōb'-ōs.

Phocion—fō'-shī-ōn, *not* fō'-shōn.

Phœbe—fē'-bē.

Phœbus—fē'-būs.

Phoenix—fē'-nīks.

phonetic—fō-nēt'-īk.

phonetization—fō-nē-tīz-ā'-shūn or fō-nē-tī-zā'-shūn.

phonic—fōn'-īk or fō'-nīk.

phonics—fōn'-īks or fō'-nīks.

phonographer—fō-nōg'-rā-fēr.

phonography—fō-nōg'-rā-fī.

phonotype—fō'-nō-tīp.

phonotypy—fō'-nō-tī-pī or fō-nōt'-īp-ī.

Phorcus—fōr'-kūs.

Phorcys—fōr'-sīs.

phosphorous—fōs'-fōr-ūs or fōs-fō'-rūs.

"Phosphorous Acid."

phosphorus—fōs'-fōr-ūs, *not* fōs-fō'-rūs.

photochromy—fō'-tō-krō-mī.

photographer—fō-tōg'-rā-fēr.

photographic—fō-tō-gṛāf'-īk.

photography—fō-tōg'-rā-fī.

photogravure—fō-tō-gṛā-vūr' or fō-tō-gṛā'-vūr:

Fr. pron., fō-tō-gṛā-vūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

photometer—fō-tōm'-ē-tēr.

phrenetic (n.)—frē-nēt'-īk.

See *frenetic* (n.).

phrenetic (adj.)—frē-nēt'-īk; formerly also frēn'-ē-tīk.

See *frenetic* (adj.).

phrenitis—frē-nī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

phrenologic—frēn-ō-lōj'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

phrenologist—frē-nōl'-ō-jĭst.

phrenology—frē-nōl'-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth says frēn-ōl'-ō-jĭ.

Phryne—frī'-nē.

phthalein—thāl'-ē-ĭn or fthāl'-ē-ĭn.

phthisic—tĭz'-ĭk.

"The pronunciation has descended from the Middle English (tisik), while that of *phthisis* follows the Latin."—*Web.*

"As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced."—*Smart.*

See *phthisis*, *tisic*.

phthisical—tĭz'-ĭk-āl.

See *tisical*.

phthisicky—tĭz'-ĭk-ĭ.

See *tisicky*.

phthisis—thī'-sĭs.

Worcester prefers tī'-sĭs. Do not say tē'-sĭs.

See *phthisic*.

phthongal—thōng'-gāl or fthōng'-gāl.

phylloxera—fĭl-ōk-sē'-rā.

phylogēny—fĭ-lōj'-ē-nĭ.

physalin—fĭs'-ā-lĭn.

physalite—fĭs'-ā-lĭt.

physicist—fĭz'-ĭs-ĭst.

physicky—fĭz'-ĭk-ĭ.

physiognomic—fĭz-ĭ-ōg-nōm'-ĭk.

physiognomist—fĭz-ĭ-ōg'-nō-mĭst.

physiognomy—fĭz-ĭ-ōg'-nō-mĭ.

"Formerly commonly, still occasionally, fĭz-ĭ-ōn'-ō-mĭ."—*Web.*

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the g, as if the word were French."—*Walker.*

physique—fĭz-ēk'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

phytology—fī-tōl'-ō-jī.

pi (ratio)—pī or pē.

See *pi* (type).

pi (type)—pī.

Also written *pie*, but pronounced as above.

See *pi* (ratio).

Piale's—pē-ā'-lāz.

pia mater—pī'-ā mā'-tēr.

See *dura mater*.

pianissimo—pē-ā-nīs'-īm-ō.

pianist—pī-ān'-ist or pē'-ā-nīst.

See *pianiste*.

pianiste—pyā-nēst'.

See *pianist*.

piano—pī-ān'-ō; It. pron., pyā'-nō.

piano-forte—pī-ān'-ō fōr'-tā or pī-ān'-ō fōrt;

It. pron., pyā'-nō fōr'-tā.

piaster (coin)—pī-ās'-tēr.

Also written *piastre*, but pronounced as above.

Piave—pyā'-vā.

piazza—pī-āz'-ā; It. pron., pyāt'-sā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Piazza del Popolo—pyāt'-sā dēl pō'-pō-lō.

See *Abruzzi*.

Piazza di Spagna—pyāt'-sā dē spān'-yā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Piazza Venezia—pyāt'-sā vā-nāt'-sē-ā.

See *Abruzzi*.

piazzetta—pyāt-sēt'-tā.

See *Abruzzi*.

pibroch—pē'-brōk.

pica (type)—pī'-kā.

picador—pīk-ā-dōr'.

Picardy—pīk'-ār-dī.

picayune (coin)—pīk-ā-yōon'.

picayune (petty)—pīk-ā-yōon'.

Piccadilly—pīk-ā-dīl'-ī or pīk'-ā-dīl'-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

piccalilli—pĭk'-à-lĭl-ĭ.

Piccini—pē-chē'-nē.

Also written *Piccinni*, but pronounced as above
See *Abbatucci*.

piccolo—pĭk'-ō-lō; It. pron., pē'-kō-lō.

Piccolomini—pēk-kō-lō'-mē-nē.

piceous—pĭs'-ē-ŭs or pĭsh'-ŭs.

Pichegru—pēsh'-grōō; Fr. pron., pēsh-grŭ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

pickaninny—pĭk'-à-nĭn-ĭ.

picked—pĭkt; formerly pĭk'-ĕd.

"*Picked Men.*"

picra—pĭk'-rà or pĭ'-krà.

picric—pĭk'-rĭk or pĭ'-krĭk.

Pictet—pēk-tā'.

picture—pĭk'-tŭr, *not* pĭk'-chŭr.

piebald—pĭ'-bōld.

pièce de résistance—pyēs dŭ rā-zēs-tāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pied—pĭd.

"*The Pied Piper of Hamelin.*"

Piedmont—pēd'-mōnt.

See *Piémont, Piemonte*.

Piémont—pyā-môn'.

See *Piemonte*.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Piemonte—pyā-môn'-tā.

See *Piémont*.

pierce—pērs.

Pierce—pērs.

See *Peirce*.

Pierian—pĭ-ē'-rĭ-ăn.

"Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring."

Pope.

Pierides—pĭ-ēr'-ĭd-ēz.

Pierre—pyâr.

Pierrot—pyēr-ō'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Pietà, La—lā pyā-tā'.

Pietism—pī'-ē-tizm.

Pietist—pī'-ē-tist.

pigeon—pīj'-ŭn; pīj'-ŭn or pīj'-in (Wor.).

piked—pī'-kēd or pikt.

pilaster—pīl'-ās'-tēr, *not* pīl'-ās-tēr.

Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lā'-tōōs, *not* pī-lā'-tūs.

pileate—pī'-lē-āt or pīl'-ē-āt.

pileated—pī'-lē-ā-tēd or pīl'-ē-ā-tēd.

pillar—pīl'-ār, *not* pīl'-ō.

See *pillow*.

pillow—pīl'-ō, *not* pīl'-ŭ.

See *damage*.

pilose—pī'-lōs or pī-lōs'.

Piloty, von—fōn pē-lō'-tē or fōn pē'-lō-tē.

Pilpai—pīl'-pī.

"The Fables of *Pilpai*."

Also written *Pilpay*, but pronounced as above.

See *Bidpai*.

pilum—pī'-lŭm.

pilus—pī'-lŭs.

pimento—pīm'-ēn'-tō.

pimpernel—pīm'-pēr-nēl.

Pinacotheca—pīn-ā-kō-thē'-kā.

Pinacothek—pīn'-ā-kō-thēk; Ger. pron., pē-nā-kō-tāk'.

pince-nez—pāns-nā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

pincers—pīn'-sērz, *not* pīn'-chērz, unless written *pinchers*, which see.

pinchbeck—pīnch'-bēk, *not* pīnch'-bāk.

pinchers—pīn'-chērz.

"Commonly spelled *pincers*, in which case it certainly ought not to be pronounced as *pinchers*; yet the identical meaning of the words generally

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

produces this effect:—why not always write the word as coming from the verb?—*Smart*.

See *pincers*.

Pinchot (Gifford)—pĭn'-shō, *not* pĭn'-shōt.

Pincian (Hill)—pĭn'-shĭ-ăn or pĭn'-chăn.

Pincio, Monte—mōn'-tā pĕn'-chō.

See *Cialdini*.

Pincius, Mons—mōnz pĭn'-shĭ-ūs.

Pindaric—pĭn-dăr'-ĭk.

Pindarus—pĭn'-dā-rūs.

pĭneal—pĭn'-ē-ăl or pĭ-nē'-ăl.

"The Pineal Gland."

Pinel—pĕ-nĕl'.

Pinero—pĭn-ĕr'-ō.

pinite—pĭn'-ĭt or pĭ'-nĭt.

pinnatifid—pĭn-ăt'-ĭf-ĭd.

pinochle—pĕ'-nōk-l or pĭn'-ō-kl.

Also written *pinocle*, but pronounced as above.

See *penuchle*.

pinole—pĕ-nō'-lā or pĭ-nōl'.

Pinzón—pĕn-thōn'.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Pio—pĕ'-ō.

piony—pĭ'-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony*, *peony*.

Piqua (Ohio)—pĭk'-wā.

piquancy—pĕ'-kăn-sĭ.

piquant—pĕ'-kânt; Fr. pron., pĕ-kăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

piquante—pĕ'-kânt; Fr. pron., pĕ-kăn'-tũ.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

pique—pĕk.

See *ambergris*.

piquet (game)—pĕ-kĕt' or pĭk'-ĕt; Fr. pron., pĕ-kā'.

Piræus—pĭ-rē'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pirithoüs—pī-rīth'-ō-ūs.

pirouette—pīr-ōō-ēt'.

Pisa—pē'-sā or pē'-zā.

Pisano, Niccola—nē-kō-lā' pē-zā'-nō.

Piscataqua—pīs-kāt'-ā-kwā.

piscatory—pīs'-kā-tō-rī.

Pisces—pīs'-ēz, *not* pī'-sēz.

pisciculture—pīs'-ī-kūl-tūr.

piscina—pīs-ī'-nā or pīs-ē'-nā.

piscine—pīs'-īn or pīs'-in.

Piscis Australis—pīs'-īs ôs-trā'-līs.

Piscis Austrinus—pīs'-īs ôs-trī'-nūs.

Piscis Volans—pīs'-īs vō'-lānz.

Pisistratus—pīs-īs'-trā-tūs, *not* pīs-īs-trā'-tūs.

pismire—pīs'-mīr.

Worcester prefers pīz'-mīr.

Pissevache—pēs-vāsh'.

pistache—pīs-tāsh'; Fr. pron., pēs-tāsh'.

pistachio—pīs-tā'-shī-ō or pīs-tā'-shī-ō or pīs-tā'-shō or pīs-tā'-shō.

pistole (coin)—pīs-tōl'.

pit-a-pat—pīt'-ā-pāt.

Pitcairn (Island)—pīt'-kârn or pīt-kârn'.

pith—pīth, *not* pēth.

pithecoid—pīth'-ē-koid.

"*Pithecoid Apes.*"

Pittacus—pīt'-ā-kūs.

"*Pittacus of Mitylene.*"

Pitti (Palace)—pīt'-tē.

pituitary—pī-tū'-īt-ā-rī.

"*The Pituitary Body.*"

Pius—pī'-ūs.

Pizarro—pīz-ār'-rō; Sp. pron., pē-thār'-rō.

See *Zamacoïs*.

pizzicato—pēt-sē-kā'-tō.

See *Abruzzi*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

placable—plā'-kà-bl or plāk'-à-bl.

See *implacable*.

placard (n.)—plāk'-ärd or plā-kärd'.

See *placard* (vb.).

placard (vb.)—plā-kärd' or plāk'-ärd.

See *placard* (n.).

placate—plā'-kāt or plāk'-āt.

placatory—plā'-kà-tō-rĭ or plāk'-à-tō-rĭ.

Place de la Bastille—plās dŭ là bās-tē'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Place de la Concorde—plās dŭ là kôn-kôr'-dŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Place de la Grève—plās dŭ là ġrēv.

Place de la Révolution—plās dŭ là rā-vō-lŭ-syôn'.

For ŭ, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Place du Carrousel—plās dŭ kâ-rōō-zěl'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Place Vendôme—plās vāN-dôm'.

For āN, see p. 26.

placer (mining)—plās'-ēr.

"American Spanish plā-sēr'; Spanish plā-thēr'; the first pronunciation [plās'-ēr] is usual among miners throughout the western United States."—*Web*.

plagiarism—plā'-jĭ-à-rĭzm or plā'-jâ-rĭzm.

plagiarist—plā'-jĭ-à-rĭst or plā'-jâ-rĭst.

plagiarize—plā'-jĭ-à-rĭz or plā'-jâ-rĭz.

plagiary—plā'-jĭ-à-rĭ or plā'-jâ-rĭ.

plague—plāġ.

"The pronunciation, plēġ, common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial."—*Web*.

plaguy—plā'-ġĭ.

See *plague*.

plaice—plās.

plaid—plād; Scotch pron., plād.

"The leading English dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary, prefer *plād*, although

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

as stated in the latter 'the word is very generally pronounced *plād* in England.'"—*Web.*

"The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England."—*S. & W.*

plainness—*plān'-nēs.*

plaintiff—*plān'-tīf, not plēn'-tīf.*

plait—*plāt.*

"Now perhaps more often *plēt*; also especially in British use and for sense of *braid*, *plāt*. The pronunciation with *ā* is perhaps due to the influence of Old French *pleier* to fold, bend, *pleat* (with *e*) being the form to be expected."—*Web.*

planchette—*plān-shēt' or plān-chēt'; Fr. pron., plān-shēt'.*

For *ān*, see p. 26.

Plançon—*plān-sōn'.*

For *ān*, *ōn*, see pp. 26, 27.

Planquette—*plān-kēt'.*

For *ān*, see p. 26.

plant—*plānt, not plānt.*

"There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt* (*ānt*)."—*Walker.*

See *ask*.

Plantagenet—*plān-tāj'-ē-nēt.*

plantain—*plān'-tān or plān'-tīn.*

plaque—*plāk, not plāk.*

See *ask*.

plasma—*plāz'-mā or plās'-mā.*

Plata (river)—*plā'-tā.*

Also written *Plate*, but pronounced *plā'-tā.*

Plata, La—*lā plā'-tā.*

Plataea (Battle of)—*plā-tē'-ā.*

plateau—*plā-tō'.*

platina—*plāt'-īn-ā or plā-tē'-nā.*

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.

"This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *pla-te'-na*; but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.*

See *platinum*.

platinotype—plăt'-în-ō-tīp or plăt'-în-ō-tīp.

platinum—plăt'-în-ŭm.

See *platina*.

Platonist—plā'-tō-nīst.

platyrrhine—plăt'-îr-în or plăt'-îr-în.

"*Platyrrhine Apes.*"

See *catarrhine*.

plausive—plô'-siv.

Plautine—plô'-tîn or plô'-tîn.

Plautus—plô'-tŭs.

"Seneca cannot be too heavy nor *Plautus* too light."—*Shakespeare*.

plaza—plā'-zà; Sp. pron., plā'-thā.

See *Zamacois*.

plead—plēd.

"It is a regular verb; yet the Scotch use *pled*, or *plēad*, for the imperfect tense and past participle instead of *pleaded*; as also do many Americans, especially in conversation."—*Wor.*

pleasance—plēz'-ăns.

Worcester prefers plē'-zăns.

plebeian—plē-bē'-yăn or plē-bē'-ăn, not plē'-bē-ăn.

plebeianism—plē-bē'-yăn-izm or plē-bē'-ăn-izm.

plebeianize—plē-bē'-yăn-iz or plē-bē'-ăn-iz.

plebiscite—plēb'-îs-ît or plēb'-îs-ēt.

plēbiscite—plā-bē-sēt'.

plebiscitum—plē-bis-î'-tŭm or plēb-îs-î'-tŭm.

Pleiades—plē'-yā-dēz or plē'-ā-dēz or plī'-ā-dēz.

Pleiads—plē'-yădz or plī'-ădz.

plein air—plān'-âr.

Pleione—plē-î'-ō-nē.

pleistocene—plīs'-tō-sēn.

plenary—plē'-nā-rĭ or plēn'-ā-rĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn'-shĭ-ā-rĭ or plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn'-shā-rĭ.

plenitude—plĕn'-ĭ-tūd.

plenteous—plĕn'-tē-ūs.

pleonasm—plē'-ō-nāzm.

plesiosaurus—plē-sĭ-ō-sōr'-ūs.

plethora—plĕth'-ō-rā.

“The etymological plē-thō'-rā is but little used.”
—*Web.*

plethoric—plē-thōr'-ĭk or plĕth'-ō-rĭk.

“Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says: ‘It is now usually placed on the first.’”—*Wor.*

pleurisy—plū'-rĭs-ĭ or plōō'-rĭs-ĭ.

Pliny—plĭn'-ĭ.

pliocene—plĭ'-ō-sĕn.

Also written *pleiocene*, but pronounced as above.

Ploërmel—plō-ër-mĕl'.

Plombières-les-Bains—plôn-byâr' lā-băn'.

For ân, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Plon-Plon—plôn-plôn.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Plotinism—plō-tĭ'-nĭzm or plō'-tĭn-ĭzm.

Plotinist—plō-tĭ'-nĭst or plō'-tĭn-ĭst.

Plotinus—plō-tĭ'-nūs.

plover—plŭv'-ēr, *not* plō'-vēr.

plumb—plŭm.

plume—plŭm, *not* plōōm.

plumose—plū'-mōs or plū-mōs'.

plumule—plū'-mŭl.

pluperfect—plū'-pēr-fĕkt or plū-pēr'-fĕkt.

plural—plū'-rāl, *not* plōō'-rāl.

Pluto—plū'-tō, *not* plōō'-tō.

plutocracy—plū-tōk'-rā-sĭ, *not* plōō-tōk'-rā-sĭ.

Plutonian—plū-tō'-nĭ-ăn, *not* plōō-tō'-nĭ-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Plutonic—plū-tōn'-īk, *not* plōō-tōn'-īk.

Plutonism—plū'-tō-nīzm, *not* plōō'-tō-nīzm.

Plutonist—plū'-tō-nīst, *not* plōō'-tō-nīst.

See *Neptunist*.

Plutus—plū'-tūs, *not* plōō'-tūs.

Pluviôse—plū-vyōz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pneumatics—nū-măt'-īks.

pneumatize—nū'-mă-tīz.

pneumonia—nū-mō'-nī-ă, *not* nū-mōn'-yă.

Pnyx—nīks or pnīks.

Pobyedonostsev—pă-byě-dă-nôs'-tsěf.

Pocahontas—pō-kă-hōn'-tăs, *not* pō-kă-hôn'-tăs.

poculiform—pōk'-ū-līf-ōrm.

podagra—pō-dăg'-ră or pō-dă'-g-ră or pōd'-ă-g-ră.

podgy—pōj-ī.

See *pudgy*.

podophyllin—pōd-ō-fīl'-īn, *not* pō-dōf'-īl-īn.

podophyllum—pōd-ō-fīl'-ūm, *not* pō-dōf'-īl-ūm.

poem—pō'-ēm, *not* pō'-ūm.

See *damage*.

poesy—pō'-ē-sī, *not* pō'-ē-zī.

poetaster—pō'-ēt-ăs-tēr or pō-ēt-ăs'-tēr.

poignancy—poin'-ăn-sī or poin'-yăn-sī.

poignant—poin'-ănt or poin'-yănt.

Poincaré, Raymond—ră-môn' pwăn-kă-ră'.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

poinsettia—poin-sět'-ī-ă, *not* poin-sět'-ă.

poison—poiz'-n.

Poitevin—pwăt-văn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Poitiers (Battle of)—pwă-tyă'.

Sometimes anglicized poi-tērz'.

Formerly written *Poictiers*, but pronounced as above.

Polaris—pō-lă'-rīs, *not* pō'-lăr-īs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

polarization—pō-lār-iz-ā'-shŭn or pō-lār-ī-zā'-shŭn.

police—pō-lēs', *not* plēs.

Polignac, de—dŭ pō-lēn-yāk'.

polish—pōl'-ish.

See *Polish*.

Polish—pō'-lish.

See *polish*.

Politian—pō-līsh'-ī-ān.

politicize—pō-līt'-īs-iz.

Polk (James K.)—pōk.

poll (n.)—pōl.

When meaning "a degree without honors," this word is pronounced pōl.

poll (vb.)—pōl.

pollen—pōl'-ēn.

pollice verso—pōl'-īs-ē vēr'-sō.

polliwog—pōl'-ī-wōg.

Also written *polliwig*, but pronounced pōl'-ī-wīg. Worcester says that, in the United States, *polliwig* is vulgarly called *polliwog*.

Pollux—pōl'-ŭks.

"Castor and *Pollux*."

See *Castor*.

polonaise—pō-lō-nāz' or pōl-ō-nāz'.

Polycarp—pōl'-ī-kārp.

Polycletus—pōl-ī-klē'-tŭs.

Polycrates—pō-līk'-rā-tēz.

Polydamas—pō-līd'-ā-mās.

Polydectes—pōl-ī-dēk'-tēz.

Polydora—pōl-ī-dō'-rā.

Polydorus—pōl-ī-dō'-rŭs.

Polyeucte—pōl-ē-ōkt'.

For ō, see p. 25.

polygamist—pō-līg'-ā-mīst.

See *monogamist*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

polygamous—pō-līg'-ā-mūs.

See *monogamous*.

polygamy—pō-līg'-ā-mī.

See *monogamy*.

polyglot—pōl'-ī-glōt.

Polygnōtus—pōl'-īg-nō'-tūs.

polygon—pōl'-ī-gōn.

polyhedron—pōl'-ī-hē'-drōn.

Polyhymnia—pōl'-ī-hīm'-nī-ā.

See *Polymnia*.

Polymnia—pō-līm'-nī-ā.

See *Polyhymnia*.

Polyneices—pōl'-ī-nī'-sēz.

Polynesia—pōl'-ī-nē'-shī-ā or pōl'-ī-nē'-shā.

Polynesian—pōl'-ī-nē'-shān or pōl'-ī-nē'-zhān.

polype—pōl'-īp.

Also written *polyp*, the preferred spelling, but pronounced as above.

Polyphemus—pōl'-ī-fē'-mūs.

polyphony—pō-līf'-ō-nī or pōl'-ī-fō-nī.

polyphyllous—pōl'-ī-fīl'-ūs.

Less properly, pō-līf'-īl-ūs.

polyporous—pō-līp'-ō-rūs.

polysyllabic—pōl'-ī-sīl-āb'-īk.

polysyllable—pōl'-ī-sīl-ā-bl.

polytheism—pōl'-ī-thē'-īzm.

Polyxena—pō-līk'-sē-nā.

pomace—pūm'-ās.

pomade—pō-mād' or pō-mād'.

pomander—pō'-mān-dēr or pō-mān'-dēr.

Pomander (Sir Charles)—pō-mān'-dēr.

pomatum—pō-mā'-tūm.

pome—pōm.

pomegranate—pōm-ġrān'-āt or pōm'-ġrān-āt or pūm'-ġrān-āt.

pommel (n. and vb.)—pūm'-ēl, *not* pōm'-ēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

- Pomona—pō-mō'-nā.
 pompadour—pŏm'-pà-dŏŏr or pŏm'-pà-dŏr.
 See *Pompadour, de*.
 Pompadour, de—dŭ pŏN-pà-dŏŏr'.
 For ŏN, see p. 27.
 See *pompadour*.
 pompano—pŏm'-pà-nŏ or pŏm-pā'-nŏ.
 Pompeia—pŏm-pē'-yā.
 Pompeian—pŏm-pē'-yān or pŏm-pē'-ān.
 Pompeii—pŏm-pā'-yē, *not* pŏm'-pē-ī.
 Latin pron., pŏm-pē'-yī.
 "The Last Days of *Pompeii*."
 Pompeius—pŏm-pē'-yŭs.
 Ponce de León—pŏns dŭ lē'-ŭn; Sp. pron., pŏn'-
 thā dā lā-ŏn'.
 The pronunciation pŏn'-sē dē lē'-ŭn is often heard.
 See *Cervantes, de*.
 poncho—pŏn'-chō.
 Pondicherry—pŏn-dī-shĕr'-ĭ or pŏn-dī-chĕr'-ĭ.
 See *Pondichéry*.
 Pondichéry—pŏN-dē-shā-rē'.
 For ŏN, see p. 27.
 See *Pondicherry*.
 pone (cake)—pŏn.
 See *pone (writ)*.
 pone (writ)—pŏ'-nē.
 When meaning "the player that cuts the cards,"
 this word is pronounced pŏn.
 See *pone (cake)*.
 pongee—pŏn-jē' or pŏn'-jē.
 poniard—pŏn'-yārd, *not* pwŏn'-yārd.
 Poniatowski—pō-nyā-tŏf'-skē or pō-nyā-tŏs'-kē.
 pons asinorum—pŏnz ās-ĭn-ŏ'-rŭm.
 pons varolii—pŏnz vā-rŏ'-lĭ-ī.
 Pontchartrain (Lake)—pŏn-chār-trān'.
 Ponte Vecchio—pŏn'-tā vēk'-ē-ŏ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pontefract (Castle)—pöm'-frët; formally, pön'-tē-fräkt.

See *Alnwick*.

Pontiac—pön'-tī-āk.

pontifex—pön'-tif-ěks.

Pontifex Maximus—pön'-tif-ěks mǎks'-īm-ūs.

pontiff—pön'-tif.

pontifical—pön'-tif'-īk-āl.

pontifices—pön'-tif'-īs-ēz.

Pontine (Marshes)—pön'-tīn or pön'-tīn, *not* pön'-tēn.

Pontius (Pilate)—pön'-shī-ūs or pön'-shūs.

Pont Neuf—pôn nōf.

For ō, ōn, see pp. 25, 27.

poor—pōor, *not* pōor.

popliteal—pöp-līt'-ē-āl or pöp-līt'-ē'-āl.

"The *Popliteal* Artery."

Popocatepetl—pō-pō-kā-tā'-pēt-l or pō-pō-kā-tā-pēt'-l.

See *Iztaccihuatl*.

Poppæa Sabina—pöp-ē'-à sà-bī'-nà.

porcelain—pôr'-sē-lān or pôrs'-lān.

porcelaneous—pôr-sē-lā'-nē-ūs.

Also written *porcellaneous*, but pronounced as above.

porcelanic—pôr-sē-lān'-īk.

Also written *porcellanic*, but pronounced as above.

porcelanite—pôr'-sē-lā-nīt or pör-sěl'-à-nīt.

Porcellian (Club)—pôr-sěl'-ī-ăn.

porch—pörch, *not* pôrch.

porcine—pôr'-sīn or pôr'-sīn.

pore—pör, *not* pôr.

See *pour*.

porgy—pôr'-gī.

porose—pō'-rōs or pō-rōs'.

porphyry—pôr'-fīr-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Porphyry—pôr'-fir-ĭ.

porpoise—pôr'-pŭs.

"Formerly also pôr'-poiz."—*Web.*

Porsena—pôr'-sĕn-à.

See *Porsenna*.

Porsenna—pôr-sĕn'-nà.

See *Porsena*.

Portalis—pôr-tà-lĕs'.

Port au Prince—pört-ō-prĭns'; Fr. pron., pör-tō-prăns'.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

portcullis—pört-kŭl'-ĭs.

Porte (The)—pört.

See *Sublime Porte*.

porte-cochère—pört-kō-shâr'.

porte-feuille—pört-fö'-yŭ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

porte-monnaie—pört-mŏn-nā'-yŭ; Anglicized, pört'-mŭn-ĭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

portent—pôr'-tĕnt or pör'-tĕnt or pör-tĕnt'.

portfolio—pört-fō'-lĭ-ō or pört-fōl'-yō.

Porthos—pör-tōs'.

See *Aramis, Athos, Trois Mousquetaires, Les.*

Portia—pör'-shĭ-à or pör'-shà.

Portici—pör'-tĕ-chē.

See *Muette de Portici, La.*

portière—pör-tyâr'.

portmanteau—pört-măn'-tō.

Porto Ferrajo—pör'-tō fĕr-rā'-yō.

Porto Rico—pör'-tō rē'-kō.

See *Puerto Rico*.

portrait—pör'-trāt, *not* pör'-trüt.

Pronounce the *final* syllable distinctly.

See *damage*.

Port Said—pört sâ-ĕd'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Portuguese—pōr'-tū-gēz or pōr-tū-gēz' or pōrt'-ū-gēs.

See *Chinese*.

portulaca—pōr-tū-lā'-kā.

"Commonly pōr-tū-lāk'-ā."—*Web*.

pōsaune—pō-zow'-nē.

Poseidon—pō-sī'-dōn.

Also written *Posidon*, but pronounced as above.

Posilippo—pō-zē-lēp'-pō.

position—pō-zīsh'-ūn.

posse—pōs'-ē.

posse comitatus—pōs'-ē kōm-ī-tā'-tūs.

possess—pōz-ēs'.

The Standard Dictionary gives pōs-ēs' as an alternative pronunciation.

possession—pōz-ēsh'-ūn.

possessive—pōz-ēs'-iv.

possessor—pōz-ēs'-ēr.

possessory—pōz-ēs'-ō-rī.

"Walker considers it more agreeable to analogy to place the accent on the first syllable, rather than on the second. He says, however: 'Most of our . . . orthoëpists accent the second syllable.'"—*S. & W.*

postscript—pōst'-skript *not* pōs'-krīpt.

Pronounce the *t* in the first syllable.

poste restante—pōst rēs-tānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

posterior—pōs-tē'-rī-ēr, *not* pōs-tē'-rī-ēr.

posthumous—pōs'-tū-mūs or pōst'-hū-mūs.

Posthumus, Leonatus—lē-ō-nā'-tūs pōst-hū'-mūs.

"*Cymbeline*."

postilion—pōs-tīl'-yūn.

Also written *postillion*, but pronounced as above.

See *postillon*.

postillon—pōs-tēl-yōn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

See *postilion*.

Postlethwaite—pōs'-l-thwāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

post-obit—pōst-ō'-bīt or pōst-ōb'-īt.

postpone—pōst-pōn', *not* pōs-pōn'.

Pronounce the *t* in the first syllable.

posy—pō'-zī.

potable—pō'-tā-bl, *not* pōt'-ā-bl.

potato—pō-tā'-tō, *not* pō-tā'-tū.

See *damage*.

pot-au-feu—pō-tō-fû'; Fr. pron., pō-tō-fō'.

For *ō*, see p. 27.

Potemkin—pō-tēm'-kīn; Russian pron., pā-tyōm'-kīn.

potentate—pō'-tēn-tāt.

potential—pō-tēn'-shāl.

potentiality—pō-tēn-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

Potocka—pō-tōts'-kā.

See *Potocki*.

Potocki—pō-tōts'-kē.

See *Potocka*.

Potosí—pō-tō-sē'.

pot pourri—pō pōō-rē'.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives pōt-pōō'-rī as an alternative form.

potsherd—pōt'-shērd.

pouchong (tea)—pow'-chōng.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kīp'-sī, *not* pō-kēp'-sī.

pour—pōr, *not* pôr.

See *pore*.

pourboire—pōōr-bwār'.

Pourbus—pōōr'-būs.

For *ū*, see p. 26.

pourparler—pōōr-pār-lā'.

pour prendre congé—pōōr prān'-drū kōn-zhā'.

For *ān*, *ōn*, see pp. 26, 27.

Pourtales, de—dū pōōr-tā-lēs'.

pousse-café—pōōs kà-fā'.

Poussin—pōō-sān'.

For *ān*, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pou sto—pōō stō or pow stō.

Powhatan—pow-hà-tăn', *not* pow-hăt'-ăn.

Pozzo di Borgo—pōt'-sō dē bōr'-gō.

Pozzuoli—pōt-swō'-lē.

See *Abruzzi, Puteoli*.

Prado, Paseo del—pā-sā'-ō dēl prā'-dō.

Pradt, de—dū prāt.

præcipe—prēs'-īp-ē or prē'-sīp-ē.

Praed (Mrs.)—prād.

præmunire—prē-mū-nī'-rē or prēm-ū-nī'-rē.

prænomen—prē-nō'-mēn.

See *prenomen*.

Præsepe—prē-sē'-pē.

Also written *Præsæpe*, but pronounced as above.

Præterita—prē-tēr'-ī'-tā.

Ruskin's "Præterita."

prætor—prē'-tōr.

Also written *pretor*, but pronounced as above.

prætorial—prē-tō'-rī-āl.

See *pretorial*.

prætorian—prē-tō'-rī-ăn.

See *pretorian*.

prætorium—prē-tō'-rī-ŭm.

See *pretorium*.

Prag—prāg.

See *Prague*.

Prague—prāg.

See *Prag*.

Prairial—prā'-rī-āl; Fr. pron., prā-rē-āl'.

prairie—prā'-rī or prâr'-ī.

Prairie du Chien—prā'-rī dōō shēn; Fr. pron.,
prā-rē' dū shyăn'.

For ū, ăn, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prā'-krīt.

praline—prā'-lēn; Fr. pron., prā-lēn'.

prance—prāns, *not* prăns.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Prater (Vienna)—prä'-tēr.

pratique—prät'-ik; Fr. pron., prä-tēk'.

Praxitelean—präks-īt-ē-lē'-än.

Praxiteles—präks-īt'-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.

Worcester prefers prä'-ēr.

See *prayer* (*supplicant*).

prayer (supplicant)—prä'-ēr.

See *prayer* (*petition*).

preamble—prē'-äm-bl, *not* prē-äm'-bl.

Pré-aux-Clercs, Le—lŭ prä-ō-klâr'.

prebend—prëb'-ënd.

prebendal—prë-bënd'-äl.

The Century Dictionary says prëb'-ënd-äl.

prebendary—prëb'-ënd-ā-rī.

Preble—prëb'-l.

Pré Catalan—prä kâ-tâ-lân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

precedence—prë-sē'-dëns, *not* prës'-ē-dëns.

See *precedency*.

precedency—prë-sē'-dën-sī, *not* prës'-ē-dën-sī.

"These words (*precedence*, *precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

precedent (n.)—prës'-ē-dënt.

See *precedent* (*adj.*).

precedent (adj.)—prë-sē'-dënt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord."—*Shakespeare.*

See *precedent* (*n.*).

precedented—prës'-ē-dënt-ëd, *not* prë'-sē-dënt-ëd.

See *unprecedented*.

precedently—prë-sē'-dënt-lī.

precentor—prë-sën'-tör.

preceptory—prë-sëp'-tō-rī; prës'-ëp-tō-rī (*Wor.*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Précieuses Ridicules, Les—lā prā-syöz' rē-dē-kül'.

For ô, û, see pp. 25, 26.

precinct—prē'-sīngkt.

"Formerly accented pre-cinct', as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web*.

Preciosa—prēs-ī-ō'-sā; Ger. pron., prāt-zē-ō'-zā.
 précis—prā-sē' or prā'-sē.

precise—prē-sīs', *not* prē-sīz'.

precisely—prē-sīs'-lī, *not* prē-sīz'-lī.

preciseness—prē-sīs'-nēs, *not* prē-sīz'-nēs.

precisian—prē-sīzh'-ăn.

See *precision*.

precision—prē-sīzh'-ün.

See *precisian*.

preclude—prē-klūd', *not* prē-kloōd'.

precocious—prē-kō'-shūs.

precocity—prē-kōs'-īt-ī.

predatory—prēd'-à-tō-rī, *not* prē'-dà-tō-rī.

predecessor—prēd-ē-sēs'-ēr or prē-dē-sēs'-ēr.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

predicament—prē-dīk'-à-měnt, *not* pēr-dīk'-à-měnt.

predicative—prēd'-ī-kā-tīv.

predicatory—prēd'-ī-kā-tō-rī.

predilection—prē-dīl-ěk'-shŭn or prēd-īl-čk'-shŭn.

preface (n.)—prēf'-ās.

preface (vb.)—prēf'-ās, *not* prē-fās', as analogy would suggest.

See *absent*.

prefacer—prēf'-à-sēr.

prefatory—prēf'-à-tō-rī.

prefect—prē'-fěkt.

Also written *præfect*, but pronounced as above.
 See *préfet*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prefecture—prē'-fěk-tūr.

Worcester says prěf'-ěk-tūr.

preferable—prěf'-ēr-à-bl, *not* prē-fēr'-à-bl.

preferment—prē-fěr'-měnt.

préfet—prā-fā'.

See *prefect*.

prefix (n.)—prē'-fīks.

prefix (vb.)—prē-fīks'.

See *absent*.

prehensile—prē-hěn'-sīl.

prejudice—prěj'-ōō-dīs.

prelacy—prěl'-à-sī.

prelate—prěl'-āt, *not* prē'-lāt.

prelatic—prē-lăt'-īk.

prelatize—prěl'-à-tīz.

prelude (n.)—prěl'-ūd or prē'-lūd.

prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd'.

Or, "especially in the musical sense. prěl'-ūd, prē'-lūd."—*Web*.

preludize—prěl'-ū-dīz or prē'-lū-dīz.

prelusive—prē-lū'-sīv.

prelusory—prē-lū'-sō-rī.

premature—prē-mà-tūr' or prē'-mà-tūr or prēm'-à-tūr.

This last pronunciation is heard especially in Great Britain.

premier (n.)—prē'-mī-ěr or prēm'-yēr.

"Formerly often, still by some, prē-mēr'."—*Web*.

premier (adj.)—prē'-mī-ěr or prēm'-yēr.

première—prē-myâr'

premise (n.)—prēm'-īs.

Often written *premiss*, but pronounced as above.

premise (vb.)—prē-mīz'.

prenomen—prē-nō'-měn.

See *prænomen*, the preferred spelling.

preparative—prē-pār'-à-tīv, *not* prē-pâr'-à-tīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

preposterous—prē-pös'-tēr-ūs, *not* prē-pös'-trūs.

presage (n.)—prē'-sāj; prēs'-āj (Wor.)

Formerly, also prē-sāj'.

presage (vb.)—prē-sāj'.

See *absent*.

presageful—prē-sāj'-fööl.

presbyope—prěz'-bī-öp or prēs'-bī-öp.

See *myope*.

presbyopia—prěz'-bī-ō'-pī-à or prēs'-bī-ō'-pī-à.

See *myopia*.

presbyopic—prěz'-bī-öp'-īk or prēs'-bī-öp'-īk.

See *myopic*.

presbyopy—prěz'-bī-ō-pī or prēs'-bī-ō-pī.

See *myopy*.

presbyter—prěz'-bīt-ēr or prēs'-bīt-ēr.

Presbyterian—prěz'-bī-tē'-rī-ăn or prēs'-bī-tē'-rī-ăn.

presbytery—prěz'-bī-tēr-ī or prēs'-bī-tēr-ī.

"Formerly also prēs-bīt'-ēr-ī."—*Web*.

Worcester says: "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-byt'-e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

prescience—prē'-shī-ěns or prěsh'-ē-ěns.

Webster says that this word was formerly accented prē-sī'-ěns.

prescient—prē'-shī-ěnt or prěsh'-ī-ěnt.

present (n. and adj.)—prěz'-ěnt.

present (vb.)—prē-zěnt'.

See *absent*.

presentable—prē-zěnt'-à-bl.

presentation—prěz'-ěn-tā'-shŭn.

presentiment—prē-sěń'-tīm-ěnt or prē-zěń'-tīm-ěnt.

presentment—prē-zěnt'-měnt.

"The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers."

Shakespeare.

president—prěz'-ī-děnt, *not* prěz'-ī-dŭnt.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

presidio—prē-sīd'-ī-ō; Sp. pron., prā-sē'-dyō.

Presque Isle—prěsk-ēl'.

prestidigitateur—prěs-tē-dē-zhē-tā-tōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

prestidigitation—prěs-tī-dīj'-ī-tā'-shŭn.

prestidigitator—prěs-tī-dīj'-ī-tā-tēr.

prestige—prěs-tēzh' or prēc'-tīj.

Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, and the Century prefer prěs-tēzh'; the Standard and Stormonth prefer prěs'-tīj. Worcester says prěs-tēj' or prěs'-tīj.

presumptuous—prē-zŭmp'-tū-ŭs.

"There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zŭm'-shŭs), which should be carefully avoided."—Walker.

pretense—prē-těns', not prē'-těns.

Also written *pretence*, but pronounced as above.

preterit—prět'-ēr-īt.

Also written *preterite*, but pronounced as above.

preteritive—prē-těr'-īt-iv, not prět'-ēr-īt-iv.

pretext—prē'-těkst.

"Formerly, and still by some, prē-těkst'."—Web.

pretor—prē'-tōr.

See *prætor*, the preferred spelling.

pretorial—prē-tō'-rī-ăl.

See *prætorial*, the preferred spelling.

pretorian—prē-tō'-rī-ăn.

See *prætorian*, the preferred spelling.

pretorium—prē-tō'-rī-ŭm.

See *prætorium*, the preferred spelling.

prettily—prīt'-īl-ī.

See *pretty*.

pretty—prīt'-ī.

"Formerly, now dialectic or illiterate, prět'-ī."

—Web.

pretzel—prět'-sěl.

See *bretzel*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

preventive—prē-věn'-tīv.

Preventative (prē-věn'-tá-tīv) is, as Webster says, "an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*."

Prévost d'Exiles—prā-vō' dĕg-zĕl'.

Prévost-Paradol—prā-vō' pá-rā-dŏl'.

Priapean—prī-à-pĕ'-ăn, *not* prī-ā'-pĕ-ăn.

Priapic—prī-ăp'-ĭk.

Priapism—prī'-à-pĭzm.

Priapus—prī-ā'-pŭs, *not* prī'-à-pŭs.

Pribilof (Islands)—prē-bĕ-lŏf'.

Prichard—prĭch'-ărd.

prie-dieu—prē-dyû'; Fr. pron., prē-dyŏ'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Priene—prī-ē'-nĕ.

"Bias of *Priene*."

Prim (General)—prēm, *not* prĭm.

prima donna—prē'-mā dŏn'-ā.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives prī'-mā dŏn'-ā as an alternative pronunciation.

prima facie—prī'-mā fā'-shĭ-ē.

primarily—prī'-mā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* prī-mā'-rĭl-ĭ.

primate—prī'-māt.

primates (order of mammals)—prī-mā'-tĕz, *not* prī'-māts.

primer (book)—prĭm'-ĕr.

See *primer* (one that primes).

primer (one that primes)—prī'-mĕr.

See *primer* (book).

princess—prĭn'-sĕs.

"In British use, *princess* is accented prin'cess . . . when the name follows, as in *Prin'cess Alice*; otherwise often *prin-cess*', as in *I saw the princess*.'"—Web.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker (1806) remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—Web. (earlier edition).

See *princesse*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

princesse—prĭn-sĕs'; Fr. pron., prăN-sĕs'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

See *princess*.

prism—prĭzm, *not* prĭz'-ŭm.

See *chasm*, *elm*.

pristine—prĭs'-tĭn or prĭs'-tĭn.

prithē—prĭth'-ē, *not* prĭth'-ē.

privacy—prĭ'-vā-sĭ or, especially in British use, prĭv'-ā-sĭ.

Privat-Deschanel—prē-vā' dā-shā-nĕl'.

privat-docent—prē-vāt' dōt-sĕnt'.

privet—prĭv'-ĕt or prĭv'-ĭt.

privily—prĭv'-ĭl-ĭ.

probative—prō'-bā-tĭv, *not* prōb'-ā-tĭv.

probatory—prō'-bā-tō-rĭ, *not* prōb'-ā-tō-rĭ.

probity—prōb'-ĭt-ĭ or prō'-bĭt-ĭ.

proboscidean—prō-bōs-ĭd'-ē-ăn.

proboscis—prō-bōs'-ĭs.

proceed (n.)—prō'-sĕd.

proceed (vb.)—prō-sĕd'.

See *absent*.

process—prōs'-ĕs or, especially in British usage, prō'-sĕs.

"The original pro-cess' remained beside pro'cess until late in 18th century."—*Web*.

procès-verbal—prō-sā' vĕr-bāl'.

procès-verbaux—prō-sā' vĕr-bō'.

Procida, da—dā prō'-chē-dā.

Procne—prōk'-nē.

Procrustean—prō-krūs'-tē-ăn.

Procrustes—prō-krūs'-tēz.

procurator—prōk'-ŭ-rā-tēr.

procuress—prō-kū'-rĕs.

procureur—prō-kū-rōr'.

For ō, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.

Procyon—prō'-sĭ-ŏn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prodigious—prō-dīj'-ūs.

prodigy—prōd'-īj-ī.

produce (n.)—prōd'-ūs; formerly, prō-dūs'.

produce (vb.)—prō-dūs'.

See *absent*.

product—prōd'-ūkt.

proem—prō'-ēm.

proemial—prō-ē'-mī-āl.

professorial—prō-fēs-ō'-rī-āl.

Profeta, Il—ēl prō-fā'-tā.

profile—prō'-fil or prō'-fēl.

This is Webster's marking. All of the other leading dictionaries prefer prō'-fēl.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives prō'-fil as an alternative form.

Worcester says prō'-fēl or prō-fēl' or prō'-fil.

profilist—prō'-fī-līst or prō'-fēl-īst.

profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs', *not* prō-fūz'.

prognathous—prōg'-nā-thūs.

program—prō'-grām.

"Sometimes prō'-grām."—*Web*.

Also written *programme*, but pronounced as above.

progress (n.)—prōg'-rēs or, especially in British usage, prō'-grēs.

progress (vb.)—prō-g-rēs'.

"Earlier, commonly, prō'-grēs."—*Web*.

See *absent*.

prohibition—prō-hīb-īsh'-ūn.

prohibitory—prō-hīb'-īt-ō-rī.

project (n.)—prōj'-ēkt.

In Great Britain, prō'-jēkt is frequently heard.

project (vb.)—prō-jēkt'.

"Shakespeare has prō'-jēkt."—*Web*.

See *absent*.

projectile—prō-jēk'-tīl.

prolate—prō'-lāt.

See *oblate* (n. and adj.).

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

prolegate—prō'-iĕġ-āt or prō-lĕġ'-āt.

prolepsis—prō-lĕp'-sĭs.

The pronunciation prō-lep'-sĭs is heard in Great Britain.

proletarian—prō-lĕ-tā'-rĭ-ăn or prōl-ĕ-tā'-rĭ-ăn.

proletariat—prō-lĕ-tā'-rĭ-ăt.

proletary—prō'-lĕ-tā-rĭ or prōl'-ĕ-tā-rĭ.

prolix—prō'-lĭks or prō-lĭks'.

prolocutor—prō-lōk'-ū-tĕr or prōl'-ō-kū-tĕr.

prologue—prō'-lōġ or prōl'-ōġ.

See *analogue*.

promenade—prōm-ĕ-nād'.

The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give prōm-ĕ-nād' as an alternative pronunciation.

Prometheus—prō-mē'-thūs, commonly prō-mē'-thē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

promiscuity—prō-mĭs-kū'-ĭt-ĭ or prōm-ĭs-kū'-ĭt-ĭ.

promissory—prōm'-ĭs-sō-rĭ.

promontory—prōm'-ūn-tō-rĭ.

promulgate—prō-mŭl'-ġāt.

The Oxford English Dictionary prefers prōm'-ŭl-ġāt or prō'-mŭl-ġāt.

promulgation—prō-mŭl-ġā'-shŭn or prōm'-ŭl-ġā'-shŭn.

promulgator—prō'-mŭl-ġā-tĕr or prōm'-ŭl-ġā-tĕr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-shĭ-à-mĕn'-tō or prō-nŭn-sĭ-à-mĕn'-tō.

pronunciamiento—prō-nōon-thyā-myĕn'-tō.

See *Cáceres*.

pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā'-shŭn or prō-nŭn-shĭ-ā'-shŭn.

This is the marking of Webster, the Century, and the Standard. The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary give

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

the second pronunciation only. Worcester says *prō-nūn-shī-ā'-shūn*.

Smart (1836) speaks as follows: "The word *pronunciation* is regularly pronounced *pro-nun-shi-a'-shun*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded, if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way that *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *pro-nun-si-a'shun*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word."

propagandism—*pröp-ä-găn'-dīzm*.

propagandist—*pröp-ä-găn'-dīst*.

prophecy—*pröf'-ē-sī*.

See *prophecy*.

prophecy—*pröf'-ē-sī*.

See *prophecy*.

Prophète, Le—*lū prō-fēt'*.

prophylactic—*prō-fil-āk'-tīk* or *pröf-īl-āk'-tīk*.

prophylaxis—*prō-fil-āk'-sīs*.

propinquity — *prō-pīng'-kwīt-ī*, not *prō-pīn'-kwīt-ī*.

propitiate—*prō-pīsh'-ī-āt*.

propria persona—*prō'-prī-ä pēr-sō'-nä*.

propylæum—*pröp-īl-ē'-ūm*.

propylon—*pröp'-īl-ön*.

pro rata—*prō rā'-tä*, not *prō rāt'-ä*.

prorogue—*prō-rōg'*.

prosaic—*prō-zā'-īk*, not *prō-sā'-īk*.

prosaical—*prō-zā'-īk-āl*, not *prō-sā'-īk-āl*.

prosaist—*prō'-zā-īst*.

Webster, Stormonth, and Smart say *prō-zā'-īst*.

proscenium—*prō-sē'-nī-ūm*, not *prō-sēn'-ī-ūm*.

proselyte—*prös'-ē-līt*.

proselytism—*prös'-ē-līt-īzm* or *prös'-ē-lī-tīzm*.

proselytist—*prös'-ē-līt-īst* or *prös'-ē-lī-tīst*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

proselytize—prös'-ē-līt-iz or prös'-ē-lī-tiz.

Proserpina—prō-sēr'-pīn-ā or prös-ēr-pī'-nā.

See *Proserpine*.

Proserpine—prös'-ēr-pīn or prös'-ēr-pēn.

"In Milton, prō-sēr'-pīn."—*Web*.

See *Proserpina*.

prosodic—prō-söd'-ik.

prosodist—prös'-ō-dīst.

prosody—prös'-ō-dī.

prospect (n.)—prös'-pěkt.

prospect (vb.)—prös'-pěkt or prös-pěkt'.

Prospero—prös'-pēr-ō.

"The Tempest."

prosperous—prös'-pēr-ūs, *not* prös'-prūs.

prospice—prös'-pīs-ē.

prostate (gland)—prös'-tāt, *not* prös'-trāt.

protagonist—prō-tāg'-ō-nīst.

protasis—prōt'-ā-sīs.

Protean—prō'-tē-ān or prō-tē'-ān.

protégé—prō-tā-zhā'.

protégée—prō-tā-zhā'.

proteid—prō'-tē-īd.

protein—prō'-tē-īn.

pro tempore—prō tēm'-pō-rē.

Protesilaus—prō-tēs-īl-ā'-ūs.

protest (n.)—prō'-těst; formerly also prō-těst'.

protest (vb.)—prō-těst'.

protestant (n. and adj.)—prōt'-ēs-tānt or prō-tēs'-tānt.

Protestant—prōt'-ēs-tānt, *not* prōd'-ēs-tānt.

protestation—prōt-ēs-tā'-shūn, *not* prō-tēs-tā'-shūn.

Proteus—prō'-tūs or prō'-tē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prothalamion—prō-thà-lā'-mǐ-ŏn.

See *prothalamium*, another spelling.

prothalamium—prō-thà-lā'-mǐ-ŭm.

See *prothalamion*.

prothonotary—prō-thŏn'-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nŏ'-tā-rĭ.

See *protonotary*.

protocol—prō'-tō-kŏl.

protomartyr—prō-tō-mār'-tēr.

Do not accent the *first* syllable.

protonotary—prō-tŏn'-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-tō-nŏ'-tā-rĭ.

See *prothonotary*.

protozoa—prō-tō-zŏ'-ā.

protozoön—prō-tō-zŏ'-ŏn.

protractile—prō-trāk'-tĭl.

protrude—prō-trŏod', *not* prō-trūd'.

protrusion—prō-trŏō'-zhŭn, *not* prō-trū'-zhŭn.

protrusive—prō-trŏō'-sĭv, *not* prō-trū'-sĭv.

Prout (Father)—prowt.

Provençal—prō-vāN-sāl'.

This word is sometimes Anglicized prō-vĕn-sāl' or prō-vĕn-sāl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Provence—prō-vāNs'.

For ān, see p. 26.

proviso—prō-vĭ'-zŏ.

provocable—prō-vŏ'-kā-bl.

provocation—prŏv-ō-kā'-shŭn.

provocative—prō-vŏk'-ā-tĭv or prō-vŏ'-kā-tĭv.

provost—prŏv'-ŭst.

"Also, especially in *provost guard*, etc., prŏ'-vŏ or prŏ-vŏ'."—*Web*.

prow (n.)—prow.

"Though Walker, in deference to the authorities whom he cites, gives *prō* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'Analogy . . . is clearly for the first pronunciation.'"—*S. & W.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

prowess—prow'-ěs.

"Walker remarks that 'analogy must decide' for the pronunciation *prow'-ěs* in preference to *prō'-ěs*."
—S. & W.

prowl—prowl.

Walker says *prowl* or *prōl*, but remarks "the former is more agreeable to analogy."

Prudden—prüd'-ěn.

Prudhomme—prü-dǒm'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Prud'hon—prü-dôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

prunella—prōō-něl'-à.

Also written *prunello*, but pronounced *prōō-něl'-ō*.

prurigo—prōō-rī'-gō.

Prussia—prüsh'-à or prōō'-shà.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.
See *Russia*.

Prussian—prüsh'-ăn.

"Formerly also, and still by some, *prōō'-shăn*."
—Web.

See *Russian*.

prussiate—prüs'-i-āt.

"*Prussiate* of Potash."

prussic—prüs'-ik.

The pronunciation *prōō'-sik* is obsolescent.

Prynne (Hester)—prĭn.

"The Scarlet Letter."

Prytaneum—prĭt-à-nē'-ŭm.

prytanis—prĭt'-à-nĭs.

psalm—sām.

"P is silent before s and t at the beginning of words."—Wor.

psalmic—sāl'-mĭk or sǎ'-mĭk.

psalmist—sām'-ĭst or sāl'-mĭst.

psalmistry—sām'-ĭs-trĭ or sāl'-mĭs-trĭ.

psalmodist—sām'-ō-dĭst or sāl'-mō-dĭst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

psalmodize—sām'-ō-dīz or sāl'-mō-dīz.

psalmody—sām'-ō-dī or sāl'-mō-dī.

Psalms (Book of)—sāmz, *not* sāmz.

Psalter (The)—sôl'-tēr.

Smart (1836) gives sāl'-tēr, and in defence of this pronunciation remarks: "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

psaltery—sôl'-tēr-ī.

pseudo (prefix)—sū'-dō or psū'-dō.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard.

pseudonym—sū'-dō-nīm.

pseudonymous—sū-dōn'-īm-ūs or psū-dōn'-īm-ūs.

See *pseudo* (prefix.)

pshaw—shô or pshô, *not* shā.

psht—psht.

psoas (muscle)—sō'-ās or psō'-ās.

psychagogue—sī'-kā-gōg or psī'-kā-gōg.

Psyche—sī'-kē or psī'-kē.

See *Cnidus*.

psychiatric—sī-kī-ăt'-rīk or psī-kī-ăt'-rīk.

psychiatrist—sī-kī'-à-trīst or psī-kī'-à-trīst.

psychiatry—sī-kī'-à-trī or psī-kī'-à-trī.

psychic—sī'-kīk.

psychical—sī'-kīk-ăl.

psychologic—sī-kō-lōj'-īk.

psychologist—sī-kōl'-ō-jīst.

psychologize—sī-kōl'-ō-jīz.

psychology—sī-kōl'-ō-jī.

psychomachy—sī-kōm'-à-kī or psī-kōm'-à-kī.

psychomancy—sī'-kō-măn-sī or psī'-kō-măn-sī.

psychopathy—sī-kōp'-à-thī or psī-kōp'-à-thī.

psychosis—sī-kō'-sīs or psī-kō'-sīs.

Ptah—ptā.

ptarmigan—tār'-mīg-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pterodactyl—těr-ō-dāk'-tīl' or ptěr-ō-dāk'-tīl.
 ptisan—tīz'-ăn' or tīz-ăn' or tī'-săn.

See *tisane*.

Ptolemaic—tōl-ē-mā'-īk, *not* tōl'-ē-mā-īk.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemais—tōl-ē-mā'-īs.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemy—tōl'-ē-mī.

See *Cnidus*.

ptomaine—tō'-mā-īn or tō'-mā-ēn; coll., tō'-mān,

ptyalin—tī'-à-līn or ptī'-à-līn.

pubic—pū'-bīk.

"*Pubic Arch*."

pubis—pū'-bīs.

"*Os Pubis*."

publicist—pūb'-līs-īst.

publicity—pūb-līs'-īt-ī.

Puccini—pōō-chē'-nē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Pucelle, La—là pū-sēl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pudding—pōōd'-īng, *not* pōōd'-n.

pudgy—pūj'-ī.

See *podgy*.

Puebla—pwā'-blā.

pueblo—pwēb'-lō.

Pueblo—pwēb'-lō.

puerile—pū'-ēr-īl.

puerility—pū-ēr-īl'-īt-ī.

puerperal—pū-ēr'-pēr-āl.

Puerto Rico—pwēr'-tō rē'-kō.

See *Porto Rico*.

Puget (Sound)—pū'-jēt.

Puget (Pierre)—pū-zhā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pugh—pōō or pōō.

pugnacious—pūg-nā'-shūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

puisne—pū'-nī.

Also written *puisny*, but pronounced as above.

puissance—pū'-īs-āns or pū-īs'-āns.

Formerly usually pronounced pwē'-sāns as in Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton.

puissant—pū'-īs-ānt or pū-īs'-ānt.

See *puissance*.

Pujol, de—dū pū-zhōl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

pulchritude—pūl'-krī-tūd.

Pulci—pōol'-chē.

Pulcinella—pōol'-chē nēl'-lā.

See *Cialdini*, *Pulcinello*.

Pulcinello—pōol'-chē-nēl'-lō.

See *Cialdini*, *Pulcinella*, *Punchinello*.

Pulitzer (Joseph)—pū'-līt-sēr.

pulka—pūl'-kā.

pulmonary—pūl'-mō-nā-rī.

pulque—pōol'-kā.

pulsate—pūl'-sāt.

Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tā'-vā.

Also written *Poltava*, but pronounced as above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pōol'-tōōsk.

pulvinar—pūl'-vī'-nār.

pumice—pūm'-īs or pū'-mīs.

pumpernickel—pūm'-pēr-nīk-l; Ger. pron.,
pōom'-pēr-nīk-l.

pumpkin—pūmp'-kīn.

"Colloquially and commonly pūng'-kīn."—*Web*.

Punchinello—pūn-chīn-ēl'-ō.

See *Pulcinello*.

punctilious—pūngk-tīl'-ī-ūs or pūngk-tīl'-yūs.

punitive—pū'-nīt-īv.

Punjab—pūn-jāb', not pūn'-jāb.

Also written *Panjab*, *Punjaub*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pupilage—pū'-pīl-āj.

Purana—pōōr-ā'-ná.

purée—pū-rā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Purgatorio, II—ēl pōōr-gā-tōr'-yō.

purgatory—pûr'-gā-tō-rī.

purificative—pū'-rīf-īk-ā-tīv or pū-rīf'-īk-ā-tīv.

purificator—pū'-rīf-īk-ā-tēr.

purificatory—pū-rīf'-īk-ā-tō-rī.

Purim—pū'-rīm.

Puritani, I—ē pōō-rē-tā'-nē.

Purkinjean—pûr-kĭn-jē'-ăn.

purlieu—pûr'-lū.

purport (n.)—pûr'-pōrt.

—“Formerly pûr-pōrt' as in Shakespeare.”—*Web.*

purport (vb.)—pûr'-pōrt or pûr-pōrt'.

See *absent*.

purposive—pûr'-pō-sĭv, *not* pûr-pō'-sĭv.

pursue—pŭr-sū', *not* pŭr-sōō'.

pursuit—pŭr-sūt', *not* pŭr-sōōt'.

pursuivant—pûr'-swĭv-ănt.

pursy—pûr'-sĭ, *not* pŭs'-ĭ.

purulent—pū'-rōōl-ĕnt.

Pusey (Dr.)—pū'-zĭ, *not* pū'-sĭ.

Puseyism—pū'-zĭ-ĭzm, *not* pū'-sĭ-ĭzm.

Pushkin—pōōsh'-kĭn.

Four additional spellings of this word are found (*Pooshkin, Pouchekine, Pouschkin, Puschkin*), all of which are pronounced as above.

pusillanimity—pū-sĭl-ā-nĭm'-ĭt-ĭ.

pusillanimous—pū-sĭl-ăn'-ĭm-ŭs.

pustule—pŭs'-tūl.

put—pōōt.

“The pronunciation *pŭt* also is common in dialect, especially in parts of Scotland.”—*Web.*

putative—pū'-tā-tīv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Puteoli—pū-tē'-ō-lī.

See *Pozzuoli*.

putlog—pööt'-lôg or püt'-lôg.

Puvis de Chavannes—pü-vē' dü shá-vän'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Puy-de-Dôme—pwē-dü-dôm'.

pyæmia—pī-ē'-mī-â.

Also written *pyemia*, but pronounced as above.

Pyat, Félix—fā-lēks' pyâ.

Pygmalion—pīg-mā'-lī-ön.

pygmean—pīg-mē'-än.

pyjama—pī-jā'-mâ.

See *pajama*.

Pylades—pīl'-â-dēz.

pyloric—pīl-ör'-īk or pī-lör'-īk.

pylorus—pīl-ō'-rūs or pī-lō'-rūs.

pyramidal—pīr-ām'-īd-äl.

pyramidic—pīr-â-mīd'-īk.

pyramidical—pīr-â-mīd'-īk-äl.

pyramidize—pīr'-â-mīd-īz.

Pyramus—pīr'-â-mūs.

"*Pyramus* and *Thisbe*."

See *Thisbe*.

Pyrenean—pīr-ē-nē'-än.

Pyrenees—pīr'-ē-nēz.

pyrite—pī'-rīt or pīr'-īt.

pyrites—pīr-ī'-tēz.

pyritic—pīr-īt'-īk.

pyrola—pīr-ō'-lâ, *not* pī-rō'-lâ.

pyromancy—pī'-rō-măn-sī or pīr'-ō-măn-sī.

pyrometer—pī-rōm'-ē-tēr.

pyrotechnics—pī-rō-tēk'-nīks or pīr-ō-tēk'-nīks.

pyrotechny—pī'-rō-tēk-nī or pīr'-ō-tēk-nī.

Pyrrha—pīr'-â.

"*Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*."

See *Deucalion*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Pyrrhic—pĭr'-ĭk.

"*Pyrrhic* Victory."

Pythagoras—pĭth-ăġ'-ō-răs, *not* pĭ-thăġ'-ō-răs.

Pythagorean—pĭth-ăġ'-ō-rē'-ăn or pĭ-thăġ'-ō-rē'-ăn.

The Century Dictionary gives the second only.

Pythia—pĭth'-ĭ-ă.

Pythian—pĭth'-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Pythian* Games."

Pythias—pĭth'-ĭ-ăs.

"Damon and *Pythias*."

See *Damon*.

Pythic—pĭth'-ĭk.

"Furor almost *Pythic*."—*Carlyle*.

python—pĭ'-thŏn.

Python—pĭ'-thŏn.

pythoness—pĭth'-ō-nēs.

pyx—pĭks.

Q

quad—kwŏd.

quadrangle—kwŏd'-răng-ġl.

quadriga—kwŏd-rĭ'-ġă.

quadrijugate—kwŏd-rĭ-jŭ'-ġăt.

quadrille—kwă-drĭl' or kă-drĭl'.

Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

quadripartite—kwŏd-rĭ-păr'-tīt or kwŏd-rĭp'-ăr-tīt.

quadrumana—kwŏd-rŏŏ'-mă-nă, *not* kwŏd-rŏŏ-mă'-nă.

See *bimana*.

quadrumanous—kwŏd-rŏŏ'-mă-nŭs.

See *bimanous*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

quadrupedal—kwöd-rō'-pē-dāl or kwöd-rō'-pē'-dāl.

See *bipedal*, *tripedal*.

quadruple—kwöd'-rō'-pl, *not* kwöd-rō'-pl.

quære—kwē'-rē.

quæstor—kwēs'-tör or kwēs'-tör.

quaff—kwáf, *not* kwáf.

See *ask*.

quaggy—kwăg'-ĭ, *not* kwög'-ĭ.

quagmire—kwăg'-mîr, *not* kwög'-mîr.

quality—kwöl'-it-ĭ.

qualm—kwâm, *not* kwôm.

qualmish—kwâm'-ish, *not* kwôm'-ish.

quandary—kwön'-dā-rĭ or, especially in British use and formerly, kwön-dā'-rĭ.

quantity—kwön'-tĭt-ĭ.

quantivalence—kwön-tĭ-vā'-lĕns or kwön-tĭv'-ā-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwör'-ăn-tĕn; kwör'-ăn-tĕn' (Wor.).

quarantine (vb.)—kwör'-ăn-tĕn or kwör'-ăn-tĕn'.

quarrel—kwör'-ĕl, *not* kwôr'-ĕl.

quarterfoil—kwôr-tĕr-foil.

Also written *quarterfoyle*, but pronounced as above.

See *quatrefoil*, the preferred spelling.

quash—kwösh, *not* kwăsh.

quasi (prefix)—kwā'-sĭ.

Quasimodo (Sunday)—kwăs-ĭm-ō'-dō.

Quasimodo (dwarf)—kwăs-ĭm-ō'-dō; Fr. pron., kă-zē-mō'-dō.

"Notre Dame de Paris."

quassia—kwösh'-ĭ-à or kwăs'-ĭ-à or kwăsh'-ĭ-à.

quaterfoil—kăt'-ĕr-foil.

See *quatrefoil*, the preferred spelling.

quaternary—kwâ-tĕr'-nâ-rĭ.

quaternion—kwâ-tĕr'-nĭ-ŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

quatorzain—kà-tôr'-zān or kăt'-ôr-zān.

quatrain—kwöt'-rān.

Quatre Bras (Battle of)—kà-trē-brá'.

quatrefoil—kăt'-ēr-foil.

See *quarterfoil*, *quaterfoil*.

quattro-cento—kwät'-trō chěn'-tō.

quay—kē.

"The pronunciation kē is now fixed, both in British and American usage.

"The 'Expert Orthographer' (1704) gives kē, Buchanan (1766) kwā, and Sheridan (1780) kā. Swift (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rhyme *quay* with *day*."—*Web*.

Quay (Matthew S.)—kwā.

Quebec—kwē-běk', *not* kwē'-běk; Fr. pron. kē-běk'.

Queenstown (Ireland)—kwēnz'-town; coll., kwēnz'-tūn.

See *Alnwick*.

quelle sottise—kěl sō-tēz'.

quelque chose—kěl'-kē shōz.

Quentin Durward—kwěn'-tīn dūr'-wārd.

quercitron—kwēr'-sīt-rūn.

Querétaro—kā-rā'-tā-rō.

querulous—kwēr'-ōō-lūs, *not* kwēr'-ū-lūs.

Quesnel—kěn-ěl'.

queue—kū.

Queux—kō or kū.

For ō, see p. 25.

Quiberon—kē-bē-rôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Quiché—kē-chā'.

Quichua—kēch'-wā.

Quichuan—kēch'-wăn.

quicunque—kwī'-kūng-kwē.

quién sabe?—kyěn sǎ'-bā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

quietus—kwī-ē'-tūs.

Quiller-Couch—kwīl'-ēr-kōōch.

quina—kwī'-nā or kē'-nā.

quinary—kwī'-nā-rī.

Quinault—kē-nō'.

quincunx—kwīn'-kūngks.

Quincy (Illinois)—kwīn'-zī.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says kwīn'-sī.

Quincy (Massachusetts)—kwīn'-zī, *not* kwīn'-sī.
"Quincy Granite."

Quincy (Josiah)—kwīn'-zī, *not* kwīn'-sī.

quinine—kwī'-nīn or kwīn'-ēn'.

"The pronunciation kwī'-nīn apparently decidedly prevails in America, although kwīn'-ēn', which is preferred in British usage, is also common; kwī'-nīn' also is common in both American and British use; kī-nēn', kwīn'-īn, and kwīn'-īn are also heard."—*Web*.

Also written *quinin*, but pronounced kwīn'-īn. We have also *quinia* (kwīn'-ī-ā) and *quinina* (kīn-ē'-nā).

quinsy—kwīn'-zī, *not* kwīn'-sī.

quint—kwīnt or kīnt; Fr. pron., kǎnt.

For ān, see p. 26.

quintessence—kwīn-tēs'-ēns.

Formerly also accented upon the *first* syllable.

Quintilian—kwīn-tīl'-ī-ān, *not* kwīn-tīl'-yān.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

quinze (game)—kwīnz; Fr. pron., kǎnz.

For ān, see p. 26.

Quirinal (Hill)—kwīr'-īn-āl or kwīr'-ī'-nāl.

Quirinale, Monte—mōn'-tā kwē-rē-nā'-lā.

Quirinalis, Mons—mōnz kwīr'-īn-ā'-līs.

Quirinus—kwīr'-ī'-nūs.

quirites—kwīr'-ī'-tēz.

Quito—kē'-tō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

qui vive—kē-vēv', *not* kwē-vēv'.

quixotic—kwīks-ōt'-īk.

quixotism—kwīks'-ōt'-izm.

Quogue—kwōḡ or kwōḡ.

The name *Quiogue* is pronounced kwī-ōḡ'.

quoin—koin or kwoin.

See *coign*.

quoit—kwoit, or, especially in British usage, koit.

quorum—kwō'-rūm, *not* kwōr'-ūm.

quoth—kwōth; formerly also, kwūth.

quotient—kwō'-shēnt, *not* kwō'-shī-ēnt.

quo warranto—kwō wōr-ān'-tō.

R

rabbi—rāb'-ī or rāb'-ī.

"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced rāb'-bī."—*Walker*.

rabboni—rāb-ō'-nī or rāb-ō'-nī.

Rabelais—rā-bē-lā'.

Rabelaisian—rāb-ē-lā'-zī-ān.

rabies—rā'-bī-ēz.

Raça—rā'-kā or rā-kā'.

"Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council."—*Matthew* v., 22.

raceme—rā-sēm' or rā-sēm'.

racemose—rās'-ē-mōs.

racemous—rās'-ē-mūs or rā-sē'-mūs.

Rachel—rā'-chēl.

Rachel (Joachim)—rā'-kēl.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Rachel (actress)—rā-shēl'.

rachis—rā'-kīs.

rachitis—rā-kī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

racial—rā'-shāl or rā'-shī-āl or rā'-sī-āl.

Racine—rà-sēn'.

raconteur—rà-kôn-tôr'.

For ô, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Radetzki—rà-děts'-kē.

radish—răd'-ish, *not* rěd'-ish.

radium—rā'-dī-ŭm.

radius—rā'-dī-ŭs.

Raffaelle—răf-fă-ěl'-lā.

See *Raphael* (*artist*).

Raffaëlli—rà-fă-ěl-ē'.

Raffaello—răf-fă-ěl'-lō.

ragamuffin—răg'-ă-mŭf-ŭn.

Raglan (Lord)—răg'-lăn.

Ragnar Lodbrok—răg'-năr lōd'-brōk.

Ragnarok—răg-nă-rēk'.

ragout—rà-gōō'.

Written *ragoût* in French, but pronounced 'as above.

Ragusa—rà-gōō'-zā.

Rahway—rô'-wā.

raillery—rā'-lěr-ŭ or răl'-ěr-ŭ.

"Buchanan (1766) gives rā'-lěr-ŭ; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and others give răl'-ěr-ŭ, the first syllable approximating to the French. This latter pronunciation has, until recently, been preferred in good usage."—*Web*.

Rainer—rī'-nēr.

Rainier (Mount)—rā'-nēr.

raisin—rā'-zn.

"Walker's pronunciation of this word (rē'-zn), though agreeable to the current usage of his time, and though it may, as he remarks, 'be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth,' is now wholly obsolete."—*S. & W*.

raison d'être—rā-zôn' dā'-trŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā'.

raj—rāj.

raja—rā'-jā or rā'-jā.

Some orthoëpists make the final syllable jā.

See *rajah*.

rajah—rā'-jā or rā'-jā.

See *raja*.

Rajapur—rā'-jā-pōor.

Rajput—rāj'-pōot or rāj-pōot'.

Rajputana—rāj-pōo-tā'-nā.

Rákóczy—rā'-kō-tsē.

Raleigh (U. S.)—rô'-lī.

Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô'-lī or rāl'-ī.

Also written *Ralegh*, but pronounced as above.

Ralph—rālf.

"In British usage also rāf."—*Web*.

Rama—rā'-mā.

Ramadan—rām-ā-dān'.

Ramapo—rām'-ā-pō or rām-ā-pō'.

Ramayana—rā-mā'-yā-nā.

Rambouillet, de—dū rān-bōō-yā'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Ramée, de la—dū là rā-mā'.

ramekin—rām'-ē-kīn.

Also written *ramequin*, but pronounced as above.

rament—rā'-mēnt.

Rameses—rām'-ē-sēz.

Also written *Ramses*, but pronounced rām'-sēz.

Ramesside—rām'-ēs-īd or rām'-ēs-īd.

Also written *Ramessid*, but pronounced rām'-ēs-īd.

Ramillies (Battle of)—rām'-īl-ēz; Fr. pron.,
rā-mē-yē'.

ramose—rā'-mōs or rā-mōs'.

rampant (heraldry)—rām'-pānt.

Rampolla (Cardinal)—rām-pōl-lā'.

ranch—rānch, *not* rānsh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

ranchero—rân-chā'-rō.

rancho—rân'-chō.

rancor—räng'-kēr.

Also written *rancour*, but pronounced as above.

Rangoon—räng-gōōn'.

Ranke, von—fōn räng'-kē.

ransack—rân'-sāk, *not* rām'-sāk.

Rantoul—rân'-tōol.

Ranz des Vaches—rāns dā vāsh' or rān dā vāsh'.

For ān, see p. 26.

rapacious—rā-pā'-shūs.

Raphael (angel)—rāf'-ā-ěl or rā'-fā-ěl.

See *Raphael* (artist).

Raphael (artist)—rāf'-ā-ěl or rā'-fā-ěl.

See *Raffaelle*, *Raphael* (angel).

Raphaelesque—rāf-ā-ěl-ěsk'.

Raphaelism—rāf'-ā-ěl-izm.

Raphaelite—rāf'-ā-ěl-it.

raphis—rā'-fis.

Rapidan—rāp-id-ān', *not* rāp'-id-ān.

rapier—rā'-pī-ēr.

rapine—rāp'-in.

Rapp—rāp.

rapport—rāp-ört'; Fr. pron., rā-pôr'.

rapprochement—rā-prōsh-mān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

rarebit—rār'-bīt.

rarefaction—rār-ē-fāk'-shūn or rār-ē-fāk'-shūn.

rarefy—rār'-ē-fī or rār'-ē-fī.

rarity—rār'-it-ī or rār'-it-ī.

rasorial—rā-sō'-rī-āl.

Less properly rā-zō'-rī-āl.

rasp—rāsp, *not* rāsp.

See *ask*.

raspberry—rāz'-bēr-ī or rāz'-bēr-ī.

Less properly rās'-bēr-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rasselas—räs'-ē-läs.

rataplan—rät-â-plän'; Fr. pron., rà-tâ-plän'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

rather—rà'-thēr or rā'-thēr.

The above is the pronunciation given by Webster.

The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary say rā'-thēr; the Standard says rà'thēr or rāth'-ēr; while Worcester and the Century say rāth'-ēr.

Do not say rūth'-ēr.

Rathskeller—rāts'-kěl-ēr.

ratio—rā'-shī-ō or rā'-shō.

Worcester gives the first only, and the Century the last only.

rationate—rāsh-ī-ōs'-in-āt.

rationation—rāsh-ī-ōs-in-ā'-shūn.

ration—rā'-shūn or rāsh'-ūn.

"The second pronunciation is the general military usage, both American and British."—*Web.*

rational—rāsh'-ūn-āl.

"*Rā'-shun-āl* is no longer permitted by any orthoëpist. The like is true of *nā'-shun-āl* and other words of similar orthography. Indeed, the making of the *a* in the first syllable of these words long was never countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists. It was one of the many Websterian innovations."—*The Orthoëpist.*

See *irrational*.

rationale—rāsh-ūn-ā'-lē.

Less properly rāsh-ē-ō-nā'-lē.

rationalism—rāsh'-ūn-āl-izm.

rationalist—rāsh'-ūn-āl-ist.

rationality—rāsh-ūn-āl'-it-ī.

rationalization—rāsh-ūn-āl-iz-ā'-shūn or rāsh-ūn-āl-i-zā'-shūn.

rationalize—rāsh'-ūn-āl-iz.

ratlines—rät'-līnz, *not* rät'-līnz.

Also written *ratlins*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

rattan—răt-ăn'.

Rauch—rowk.

For к, see p. 28.

Ravillac—râ-vâ-yâk'.

ravelin—răv'-lîn, *not* răv'-ël-in.

ravenous—răv'-n-ûs.

re (law)—rē.

"In *re*."

re (music)—rā.

Reading—rěd'-îng.

ready-made—rěd'-î-măd.

Accent the *first* syllable.

real (coin)—rē'-ăl; Sp. pron., rā-ăl'.

real (adj.)—rē'-ăl, *not* rēl.

A word of *two* syllables.

realization—rē-ăl-îz-ă'-shŭn or rē-ăl-î-ză'-shŭn.

really—rē'-ăl-î, *not* rē'-lî.

A word of *three* syllables.

Réaumur, de—dŭ rā-ō-mŭr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Reay—rā.

rebate (n.)—rē-bât' or rē'-bât.

rebate (vb.)—rē-bât', *not* rē'-bât.

rebel (n. and adj.)—rěb'-l.

rebel (vb.)—rē-běl'.

See *absent*.

Récamier—rā-kā-myā'.

receptacle—rē-sěp'-tâ-kl.

"Formerly rēs'-ěp-tâ-kl or rēs'-ěp-tăk'-l, as in Milton and Dryden."—*Web*.

receptacular—rēs'-ěp-tăk'-ŭ-lâr or rē-sěp-tăk'-ŭ-lâr.

receptivity—rē-sěp-tiv'-ît-î or rēs'-ěp-tiv'-ît-î.

receptory—rē-sěp'-tō-rî.

recess (n.)—rē-sēs'.

"In recent use also rē'-sēs."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

recess (vb.)—rē-sēs'.

Rechab—rē'-kăb.

Rechabite—rĕk'-ă-bīt.

réchauffé—rā-shō-fā'.

recherché—rē-shĕr-shā'.

recidivism—rē-sīd'-ĭv-ĭzm.

recidivist—rē-sīd'-ĭv-ĭst.

recipe—rēs'-ĭp-ē.

reciprocity—rēs-ĭ-prōs'-ĭt-ĭ.

recital—rē-sī'-tăl.

recitative (n.)—rēs-ĭ-tă-tēv'.

recitativo—rēs-ĭ-tă-tē'-vō; It. pron., rā-chē-tă-tē'-vō.

reclamation—rĕk-lă-mă'-shŭn, *not* rē-klă-mă'-shŭn.

Reclus—rē-klŭ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

recluse—rē-klŭs', *not* rē-klōōs'.

recognizable—rĕk'-ōġ-nī-ză-bl or rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ă-bl.

See *irrecognizable*, *unrecognizable*.

recognizance—rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ăns or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ăns.

"In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use, it is generally sunk."—*Smart*.

recognizant—rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ănt or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ănt.

See *irrecognizant*, *recognizance*.

recognize—rĕk'-ōġ-nĭz.

In legal use, in an intransitive sense, this verb is commonly pronounced rē-kōġ'-nĭz.

"He *recognized* in the sum of \$20."

recognizee—rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ē' or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ē'.

recognizer—rĕk'-ōġ-nī-zēr.

recognizor—rē-kōġ'-nĭz-ôr' or rē-kōn'-ĭz-ôr'.

The Century Dictionary accents the *second* syllable.

recollect (collect again)—rē-kōl-ĕkt'.

See *recollect* (*remember*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

recollect (remember)—rĕk-ŏl-ĕkt'.

See *recollect* (*collect again*).

recommendatory—rĕk-ŏm-ĕn'-dà-tŏ-rĭ.

recompense—rĕk'-ŏm-pĕns.

reconcentrado—rā-kŏn-sĕn-trā'-dŏ.

reconcilable—rĕk'-ŏn-sĭ-là-bl.

See *irreconcilable*.

recondite—rĕk'-ŏn-dĭt.

"Formerly also, and still by some, rĕ-kŏn'-dĭt or rĕ-kŏn'-dĭt."—*Web*.

reconnaissance—rĕ-kŏn'-ā-săns.

See *reconnoissance*.

reconnoissance—rĕ-kŏn'-ĭ-săns.

The Century says rĕk-ŏ-noi'-săns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oĭ'-tĕr, *not* rĕ-kŏn-oĭ'-tĕr.

Also written *reconnoitre*, but pronounced as above.

record (n.)—rĕk'-ŭrd or rĕk'-ôrd; formerly also, rĕ-kôrd'.

"In Shakespeare, both accentuations occur."

Web.

record (vb.)—rĕ-kôrd'.

See *absent*.

recoup—rĕ-kŏop'.

recourse—rĕ-kŏrs'.

recreant—rĕk'-rĕ-ănt.

recreate (create anew)—rĕ-krĕ-āt'.

See *recreate* (*refresh*).

recreate (refresh)—rĕk'-rĕ-āt.

See *recreate* (*create anew*).

recreation (act of creating anew)—rĕ-krĕ-ā'-shŭn.

See *recreation* (*diversion*).

recreation (diversion)—rĕk-rĕ-ā'-shŭn.

See *recreation* (*act of creating anew*).

recreative (tending to create anew)—rĕ-krĕ-ā'-tĭv.

See *recreative* (*tending to divert*).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

recreative (tending to divert)—rĕk'-rē-à-tĭv.

See *recreative* (tending to create anew).

recrudesce—rē-kroō-dēs'.

recrudescence—rē-kroō-dēs'-ĕns.

rectitude—rĕk'-tĭ-tūd, *not* rĕk'-tĭ-toōd.

recubant—rĕk'-ū-bănt.

recusancy—rĕk'-ū-zăn-sĭ or rē-kū'-zăn-sĭ.

recusant—rĕk'-ū-zănt or rē-kū'-zănt.

"The accent is placed [on the first syllable] according to modern usage."—*Smart*.

redan—rē-dăn'.

Redan (The)—rē-dăn'.

redemption—rē-dĕmp'-shŭn, *not* rē-dĕm'-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* in the second syllable.

redingote—rĕd'-ĭng-gōt; Fr. pron., rē-dăn-gōt'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

redintegrate—rē-dĭn'-tē-grāt.

redintegration—rē-dĭn-tē-grā'-shŭn.

redivivus—rĕd'-ĭ-vĭ'-vŭs.

redolent—rĕd'-ō-lĕnt.

redowa—rĕd'-ō-wà or rĕd'-ō-và.

réducteur—rā-dŭk-tör'.

For *ô*, *û*, see pp. 26, 27.

refait—rē-fā'.

refectory—rē-fĕk'-tō-rĭ.

"This is one of the words which of late years have taken a more consistent accentuation,' though he [Smart] states that it is 'still often pronounced *ref'-ectory*,' when used to denote the eating-room in monasteries."—*S. & W.*

referable—rĕf'-ĕr-à-bl, *not* rē-fĕr'-à-bl.

referrible—rē-fĕr'-ĭb-l.

reflex (n. and adj.)—rē'-flĕks or rē-flĕks'.

The first pronunciation is supported by a preponderance of authority.

reflex (vb.)—rē-flĕks'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reflexible—rē-flēks'-īb-l.

refluent—rěf'-lū-ěnt, *not* rē-flū'-ěnt.

reflux (n.)—rē'-flūks; formerly also rē-flūks'.

reflux (adj.)—rē'-flūks.

refragable—rěf'-rā-gā-bl.

See irrefragable.

refrangible—rē-frān'-jīb-l.

refuse (n.)—rěf'-ūs.

refuse (vb.)—rē-fūz'.

refutable—rē-fū'-tā-bl or rěf'-ū-tā-bl.

See irrefutable.

regalia (emblems of royalty)—rē-gā'-lī-ā.

regalia (kind of cigar)—rē-gā'-lī-ā; Sp. pron.,

rā-gā-lē'-ā.

regatta—rē-gāt'-ā.

regicide—rěj'-īs-id.

Regillus—rē-jīl'-ūs.

régime—rā-zhēm'.

regimen—rěj'-īm-ěn.

regiminal—rē-jīm'-in-āl.

regina—rē-jī'-nā.

reginal—rē-jī'-nāl.

registrar—rěj'-īs-trār.

Regnault—rē-nyō'.

Régnier—rā-nyā'.

See baignoire.

regress (n.)—rē'-grēs.

regress (vb.)—rē-grēs'.

See absent.

regular—rěg'-ū-lār, *not* rěg'-lār.

regulin—rěg'-ū-līn.

Regulus—rěg'-ū-lūs.

Rehan (Ada)—rē'-ān or rā'-ān.

Rehoboth—rē-hō'-bōth or rē-hō'-bōth.

rei (coin)—rā or rē.

The plural (*reis*) is pronounced rās or rēs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Reichsrath—rīks'-rät.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Reichstadt (Duke of)—rīk'-shtät.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīk'-stäg.

For *κ*, *g*, see p. 28.

Reille—rā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Reina Mercedes—rā-ē'-nā mâr-thā'-dās.

See *Cáceres*.

Reine de Saba, La—lâ rân dû sâ-bā'.

Reinhold—rīn'-hōlt.

Réjane—rā-zhān'.

relaxation—rē-lāks-ā'-shŭn or rēl-āks-ā'-shŭn.

relay (n.)—rē-lā' or rē'-lā.

relay (vb.)—rē-lā'.

relevancy—rēl'-ē-vān-sī.

relevant—rēl'-ē-vānt.

See *irrelevant*.

relevé—rē-lē-vā'.

relict (n.)—rēl'-īkt.

relict (adj.)—rē-līkt'.

relievo—rē-lē'-vō.

See *rilievo*.

Religio Medici—rē-līj'-ī-ō mēd'-īs-ī.

religioso—rā-lē-jō'-sō.

See *Giorgio*.

reliquary—rēl'-ī-kwā-rī.

reliquiæ—rē-līk'-wī-ē.

remarque—rē-mārk', *not* rē-mār-kā'.

"A *Remarque* Proof."

Rembrandt—rēm'-brānt; Dutch pron., rēm'-brānt.

remediable—rē-mē'-dī-ā-bl.

See *irremediable*.

remediless—rēm'-ē-dīl-ēs or rē-mēd'-īl-ēs.

remedilessly—rēm'-ē-dīl-ēs-lī or rē-mēd'-īl-ēs-lī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Reményi—rě'-mā-nyĩ.

remigrate (to return)—rē-mĩ'-grāt.

remigration—rēm-ĩ-ḡrā'-shŭn or rē-mĩ-ḡrā'-shŭn.

remise (carriage)—rē-mēz'.

remise (fencing)—rē-mēz'.

remise (law)—rē-mīz'.

remissible—rē-mīs'-īb-l.

See *irremissible*.

remonstrate—rē-mŏn'-strāt, *not* rēm'-ŏn-strāt.

remonstrator—rē-mŏn'-strā-tēr.

remorse—rē-mōrs'.

Remus—rē'-mŭs.

Rémusat, de—dŭ rā-mŭ-zā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

renaissance—rĕn-ĕ-sāns' or rē-nā'-sāns; Fr. pron.,
rē-nĕ-sāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *renascence*.

renal—rē'-nāl.

Renan—rē-nān'; Fr. pron., rē-nān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

renascence—rē-nās'-ĕns.

See *renaissance*.

renascent—rē-nās'-ĕnt.

Renaud—rē-nō'.

Renault—rē-nō'.

rencontre—rĕn-kŏn'-tēr; Fr. pron., rān-kŏn'-trŭ.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

rendez-vous—rān-dā-vōō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

renege (to revoke)—rē-nĕḡ'.

Also written *renig*, but pronounced rē-nĕḡ'.

See *renegue* (to revoke).

renegue (to revoke)—rē-nĕḡ'.

See *renege* (to revoke).

renew—rē-nŭ', *not* rē-nōō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reniform—rĕn'-ĭ-fôrm or rĕ'-nĭ-fôrm.

renitence—rĕ-nĭ'-tĕns or rĕn'-ĭ-tĕns.

Rensselaer—rĕn'-sĕl-ĕr.

rentes—rĕnt.

For ĕn, see p. 26.

rentier—rĕn-tyĕ'.

For ĕn, see p. 26.

renunciation—rĕ-nŭn-sĭ-ĕ'-shŭn or rĕ-nŭn-shĭ-ĕ'-shŭn.

reparable—rĕp'-ĕ-rĕ-bl, *not* rĕ-pĕr'-ĕ-bl.

See *irreparable*.

reparation—rĕp'-ĕ-rĕ'-shŭn.

reparative—rĕ-pĕr'-ĕ-tĭv.

repartee—rĕp-ĕr-tĕ'.

repast—rĕ-pĕst', *not* rĕ-pĕst'.

See *ask*.

repertoire—rĕp'-ĕr-twĕr.

See *répertoire*.

répertoire—rĕ-pĕr-twĕr'.

See *repertoire*.

repertory—rĕp'-ĕr-tō-rĭ.

repetend—rĕp'-ĕ-tĕnd or rĕp-ĕ-tĕnd'.

repetent (tutor)—rĕ-pĕ-tĕnt'.

repetitious—rĕp-ĕ-tĭsh'-ŭs.

repetitive—rĕ-pĕt'-ĭt-ĭv.

repetitor—rĕ-pĕt'-ĭt-ōr.

repique—rĕ-pĕk'.

replevin—rĕ-plĕv'-ĭn.

replica—rĕp'-lĭk-ĕ.

replum—rĕp'-lŭm or rĕ'-plŭm.

reportorial—rĕp-ōr-tō'-rĭ-ĕl or rĕ-pōr-tō'-rĭ-ĕl.

repository—rĕ-pōz'-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

repoussé—rĕ-pōō-sĕ'.

Replier (Agnes)—rĕp'-lĕr.

reprimand (n.)—rĕp'-rĭm-ĕnd.

reprimand (vb.)—rĕp'-rĭm-ĕnd or rĕp-rĭm-ĕnd'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reptile—rěp'-tīl or rěp'-tīl.

Stormonth says rěp'-tīl.

repugn—rě-pūn'.

reputable—rěp'-ū-tā-bl.

See *disreputable*.

requiem—rě'-kwī-ēm or rěk'-wī-ēm.

requisite—rěk'-wīz-īt.

requital—rě-kwī'-tāl.

reredos—rēr'-dōs, *not* rěr'-ē-dōs.

Resaca de la Palma—rā-sā'-kā dā lā pāl'-mā.

rescission—rě-sīzh'-ūn.

research (n. and vb.)—rě-sērč', *not* rě'-sērčh.

reservoir—rěz'-ēr-vwôr or rěz'-ēr-vwâr.

residential—rěz'-ī-děn'-shā-rī.

residue—rěz'-ī-dū.

residuum—rě-zīd'-ū-ūm.

resign—rě-zīn'.

resignation—rěz'-īg-nā'-shūn, *not* rēs'-īg-nā'-shūn

resignee—rě-zī-nē'.

resigner—rě-zī'-nēr.

resilience—rě-zīl'-ī-ēns, *not* rě-zīl'-yēns.

resiliency—rě-zīl'-ī-ēn-sī, *not* rě-zīl'-yēn-sī.

resilient—rě-zīl'-ī-ēnt, *not* rě-zīl'-yēnt.

resin—rěz'-īn.

See *rosin*.

resoluble—rěz'-ō-lū-bl; rěz'-ō-lōō-bl (Stor.).

See *irresoluble*.

resolute—rěz'-ō-lūt, *not* rěz'-ō-lōōt.

See *irresolute*.

resolution—rěz'-ō-lū'-shūn, *not* rěz'-ō-lōō'-shūn.

resonance—rěz'-ō-nāns.

resource—rě-sōrs', *not* rě'-sōrs.

respirable—rě-spī'-rà-bl or rēs'-pīr-à-bl.

See *irrespirable*.

respirator—rēs'-pīr-ā-tēr, *not* rě-spī'-rà-tēr.

respiratory—rě-spī'-rà-tō-rī or rēs'-pīr-à-tō-rī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

respite (n. and vb.)—rēs'-pīt, *not* rē-spīt'.

respited—rēs'-pīt-ēd, *not* rē-spī'-tēd.

restaurant—rēs'-tō-rānt or rēs'-tōr-ānt.

"In British use often as French, or nearly so, rēs-tō-rān'."—*Web.*

For ān, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rēs-tō-rā-tūr'; Fr. pron., rēs-tō-rā-tōr'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Restigouche—rēs-tī-gōōsh'.

When written with an accent on the final *e* (Restigouché), it is pronounced rēs-tē-gōō-shā'.

restorative—rē-stōr'-ā-tīv.

The Oxford English Dictionary says rē-stōr'-ā-tīv.

resumable—rē-zū'-mā-bl.

résumé—rā-zū-mā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

resumption—rē-zūmp'-shūn, *not* rē-zūm'-shūn.

Pronounce the *p* in the second syllable.

Reszke, de—dā rēsh'-kē, *not* dū rēs'-kē.

retail (n.)—rē'-tāl.

"Formerly, and still in Scotland, often re-tail', the original accentuation."—*Web.*

retail (adj.)—rē'-tāl.

"A Retail Grocer."

retail (vb.)—rē-tāl'.

"Also rē'-tāl, especially in contrast with whole'-sale."—*Web.*

See *absent*.

retailer—re-tā'-lēr or re'-tā-lēr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Web.*

retardation—rē-tār-dā'-shūn.

retch—rēch.

Worcester prefers rēch.

"Or, especially in British usage, rēch."—*Web.*

"This word is derived from the same Saxon

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

original as the verb to *reach*. . . . The pronunciation of both is generally the same."—*Walker*.

rete—rē'-tē.

rete mucosum—rē'-tē mū-kō'-sūm.

reticence—rēt'-īs-ěns, *not* rē-tī'-sěns.

reticent—rēt'-īs-ěnt, *not* rē-tī'-sěnt.

reticule—rēt'-ī-kūl.

retiform—rē'-tī-fōrm or rēt'-ī-fōrm.

retina—rēt'-īn-ā.

retinue—rēt'-ī-nū.

"Formerly often rē-tīn'-ū, as in Milton and Dryden."—*Web*.

"Though Walker, in deference to the divided usage of his day, gives two modes of pronouncing this word, he says that 'analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable.'"—*S. & W.*

retractile—rē-trāk'-tīl.

retributive—rē-trīb'-ū-tīv.

retrievable—rē-trēv'-ā-bl.

See irretrievable.

retroact—rē'-trō-ākt or rēt'-rō-ākt.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroactive—rē-trō-āk'-tīv or rēt-rō-āk'-tīv.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-āk'-shūn or rēt-rō-āk'-shūn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rēt'-rō-sēd or rē'-trō-sēd.

retrocession—rēt-rō-sěsh'-ūn or rē-trō-sěsh'-ūn.

retro-choir—rē'-trō-kwīr or rēt'-rō-kwīr.

retroflexion—rē-trō-flěk'-shūn or rēt-rō-flěk'-shūn.

retrograde—rēt'-rō-grad or rē'-trō-grad.

retrogression—rē-trō-ğrěsh'-ūn or rēt-rō-ğrěsh'-ūn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rēt'-rō-spěkt or rē'-trō-spěkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

retrospection—rět-rō-spěk'-shŭn or rē-trō-spěk'-shŭn.

retroussé—rē-trōō-sā'.

retroversion—rē-trō-věr'-shŭn or rět-rō-věr'-shŭn.

retrovert—rē'-trō-věrt or rět'-rō-věrt.

Retz, de (Cardinal)—dŭ rěs or dŭ rě; Anglicized, dŭ rěts.

Reuel—rē-ū'-ěl or rōō'-ěl.

Réunion (Island)—rē-ün'-yŭn; Fr. pron., rā-ū-nyôn'.

For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

veille—rē-vāl'-yā or rěv-ěl-ē'.

"The usual pronunciation in the United States service is rěv-ěl-ē' (or rěv'-ěl-ē), and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-věl'-ĭ (or rē-vāl'-ĭ) is usual."—*Web.*

revelry—rěv'-ěl-rĭ.

revenue—rěv'-ē-nŭ.

"Formerly often or usually, still occasionally, rē-věn'-ū."—*Web.*

"For what advancement may I hope from thee,
That no *revenue* hast but thy good spirits,
To feed and clothe thee?"—*Shakespeare.*

reverable—rē-vē'-rá-bl.

reverend—rěv'-ēr-ěnd.

See *reverent*.

reverent—rěv'-ēr-ěnt.

See *reverend*.

reverie—rěv'-ēr-ĭ or rěv'-ēr-ē.

Worcester says rěv-ēr-ē'.

"Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other [revery]."—*Wor.*

See *revery*.

reversi—rē-věr'-sĭ; Fr. pron., rē-věr-sē'.

reversion—rē-věr'-shŭn, *not* rē-věr'-zhŭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

reverso—rē-vēr'-sō.

revery—rēv'-ēr-ī.

"If we place the accent on the last [syllable] of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y* with the accent on it is never so pronounced."—*Walker*.

See *reverie*.

revocable—rēv'-ō-kā-bl, *not* rē-vō'-kā-bl.

revocation—rēv-ō-kā'-shūn.

revocatory—rēv'-ō-kā-tō-rī.

revolt (n.)—rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'.

"Walker says of this word: 'That pronunciation . . . which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, etc., has . . . a clear analogy and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.'"—*S. & W.*

See *revolt* (vb.).

revolt (vb.)—rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'.

See *revolt* (n.).

revolting—rē-vōlt'-īng or rē-vōlt'-īng.

revue—rē-vū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Revue des Deux Mondes—rē-vū' dā dō mōnd'.

For ō, ū, ôN, see pp. 25, 26, 27.

Reyes—rā'-yās.

Reykjavik—rā'-kyá-vēk.

Reynaldo—rā-nāl'-dō.

reynard—rā'-nārd or rēn'-ārd.

Reynard (the Fox)—rā'-nārd or rēn'-ārd.

rez de chaussée—rā dū shō-sā'.

Rhadamanthus—rād-à-mān'-thūs.

Also written *Rhadamanthys*, but pronounced rād-à-mān'-thīs.

Rhaetian—rē'-shān.

Rhaetic—rē'-tīk.

rhapsodist—rāp'-sō-dīst.

rhapsodize—rāp'-sō-dīz.

rhapsody—rāp'-sō-dī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Rhea Sylvia—rē'-ä sīl'-vī-ä.

Rheims—rēmz; Fr. pron., räns.

For äN, see p. 26.

Also written *Reims*, but pronounced as above.

Rheingold, Das—däs rīn'-gōlt.

Rhemish—rē'-mīsh.

Rhenish—rēn'-īsh.

rheum (catarrh)—rōom.

rheumatic—rōo-măt'-īk, *not* rōom-ăt'-īk.

rheumatism—rōo'-mā-tīzm, *not* rōom'-ā-tīzm.

rhizoma—rī-zō'-mā.

rhizome—rī'-zōm.

rhizopod—rī'-zō-pōd.

rhodeoretin—rō-dē-ōr'-ē-tīn.

Rhodes—rōdz.

Rhodesia—rō-dē'-zhī-ä or rō-dē'-zī-ä.

rhododendron—rō-dō-dēn'-drōn.

rhomb—rōmb or rōm.

Worcester prefers rumb. Stormonth says rōm.

According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."

See *rhumb*.

rhumb—rūm or rūmb.

See *rhomb*.

Rhys—rēs.

rhythm—rīthm or rīthm, *not* rīth'-ūm.

Worcester prefers rīthm.

A word of *one* syllable.

rhythmic—rīth'-mīk or rīth'-mīk.

rhythmical—rīth'-mīk-āl or rīth'-mīk-āl.

rial (coin)—rī'-āl.

See *ryal*, the preferred spelling.

Rialto—rē-āl'-tō or rī-āl'-tō.

"Ponte di *Rialto*."

riant—rī'-änt; Fr. pron., rē-än'.

For äN, see p. 26.

ribald—rīb'-äld, *not* rī'-bōld.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

riband—rīb'-ănd, formerly rīb'-ăn.

Ribault—rē-bō'.

Also written *Ribaut*, but pronounced as above.

ribband (shipbuilding)—rīb'-bănd or rīb'-ănd or rīb'-ăn.

Ribera (José)—rē-bā'-ră.

See *Spagnoletto*, *Il*.

Ribot—rē-bō'.

Ricardo—rī-kār'-dō.

Ricasoli—rē-kā'-sō-lē.

Ricci (Brothers)—rē'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

Richelieu, de—dŭ rēsh-ěl-ōō'; Fr. pron., dŭ rēsh-lē-ō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Richepin—rēsh-păN'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Richter—rīk'-tēr.

For K, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rīk-ō-shā' or rīk-ō-shēt'.

ricochet (vb.)—rīk-ō-shā' or rīk-ō-shēt'.

Ricord—rē-kōr'.

rid—rīd, *not* rēd.

ridiculous—rīd-īk'-ū-lŭs, *not* rīd-īk'-lŭs.

Rienzi, Cola di—kō'-lă dē rē-čn'-zē.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē'-zēn gē-bīr'-gē.

rifacimento—rē-fă-chē-mēn'-tō.

Riga—rē'-gā.

Rigel—rī'-jēl or rī'-gēl.

righteous—rī'-chŭs or rīt'-yŭs.

Rigi-Kulm—rē'-gē kōōlm.

rigmarole—rīg'-mă-rōl, *not* rīg'-ă-mă-rōl.

Rigoletto—rē-gō-lēt'-tō.

rigor—rīg'-ēr.

Also written *rigour*, but pronounced as above.

Rigsdag—rīg'z'-dăg.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Riis (Jacob A.)—rēs.

Rijks (Museum)—rīks.

Rijswijk—rīs'-vīk.

See *Ryswick*, another spelling.

Riksdag—rīks'-dāg.

rile—rīl.

The proper spelling of this word is *roil*; but *rile* occurs as a colloquial and dialectic variety.

See *roil*.

rilievo—rē-lyā'-vō.

See *relievo*.

rime—rīm.

Also written *rhyme*, but pronounced as above.

rimose—rī'-mōs or rī-mōs'.

Rinaldo—rē-nāl'-dō.

rind—rīnd, *not* rīn.

Pronounce the *d*.

rinderpest—rīn'-dēr-pěst, *not* rīn'-dēr-pěst.

Ring des Nibelungen, Der—dēr rīng dēs nē'-bēl-
ōng-ēn.

ringed—rīngd.

Ring-Strasse—rīng-strās'-ē.

rinse—rīns, *not* rēns.

rio (river)—rē'-ō.

Río de la Plata—rē'-ō dā lā plā'-tā.

Rio Grande—rē'-ō grān'-dā.

Rio de Janeiro—rē'-ō dā zhā-nā'-rō; Port. pron.,
rē'-ōō dā zhā-nē'-ē-rōō.

Riordan (Archbishop)—rēr'-dān.

ripeness—rīp'-nēs, *not* rīp'-nūs.

See *damage*.

ripieno (music)—rē-pyā'-nō.

Ripon—rīp'-ūn.

riposte—rē-pōst'.

Also written *ripost*, but pronounced as above.

rise (n.)—rīz or rīs.

"The older pronouncing dictionaries from Walker

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

(c. 1800) have generally preferred *rīs*, on the analogy of other nouns distinguished in pronunciation by sharp *s* from the corresponding verbs of like spelling and accent: as *abuse*, noun and verb; *use*, noun and verb; *house*, noun and verb, etc. Most recent dictionaries prefer *rīz*, good usage having at all times been divided."—*Web*.

Walker (1809) says: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc.; for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—*rīz*.

risk—*rīsk*, *not rēsk*.

risqué—*rēs-kā'*.

risquée—*rēs-kā'*.

Ristori—*rēs-tō'-rē*.

rivage—*rīv'-āj*; Fr. pron., *rē-vāzh'*.

Rivarol—*rē-vā-rōl'*.

riverain—*rīv'-ēr-ān*.

riverine—*rīv'-ēr-in* or *rīv'-ēr-īn*.

Riviera di Levante—*rē-vyâ'-rā dē lā-vān'-tā*.

Riviera di Ponente—*rē-vyâ'-rā dē pō-nēn'-tā*.

rivière (necklace)—*rē-vyâr'*.

Rivinus—*rē-vē'-nūs*.

Rivoli (Battle of)—*rē'-vō-lē*; Fr. pron., *rē-vō-lē'*.

Rivoli, Rue de—*rū dū rē-vō-lē'*.

For *ū*, see p. 26.

rivose—*rī'-vōs* or *rīv-ōs'*.

Rizzio—*rēt'-sē-ō*.

Also written *Riccio*, but pronounced *rē'-chō*.

See *Abruzzi*, *Bertuccio*.

Roanoke—*rō'-ā-nōk*, *not rō-ā-nōk'*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Robbia, della—děl'-lä rōb'-byä.

Robert le Diable—rō-bâr' lū dyâ'-bl.

Robespierre, de—dū rō'-bēs-pēr; Fr. pron.,
rō-bēs-pyâr'.

Robsart (Amy)—rōb'-särt, *not* rōb'-särt.

Robson (Stuart)—rōb'-sūn, *not* rōb'-sūn.

robust—rō-büst', *not* rō'-büst.

Robusti, Jacopo—yā'-kō-pō rō-bōos'-tē.

robustious—rō-būs'-chūs or rō-büst'-yūs.

"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow."—*Shakespeare*.

Rochambeau, de—dū rō-shān-bō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Rochdale—rōch'-dāl, *not* rōch'-dāl.

Roche (Regina Maria)—rōch.

Rochefort—rōsh-fōr'.

Rochester—rōch'-ēs-tēr.

rochet—rōch'-ēt.

Rochet—rō-shā'.

Rockefeller—rōk'-ē-fēl-ēr.

A word of *four* syllables.

Rockingham—rōk'-īng-ūm, *not* rōk'-īng-hām.

See *Alnwick*.

rococo—rō-kō'-kō.

Rod, Édouard—ā-dōō-är' rōd.

Rodays, de—dū rō-dā'.

Roderick—rōd'-ēr-īk, *not* rō'-dēr-īk.

Also written *Roderic*, but pronounced as above.

Roderigo—rōd-ēr-ē'-gō; It. pron., rō-dā-rē'-gō.

Rodin—rō-dān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Rodolph—rō'-dōlf.

Rodolphus—rō-dōl'-fūs.

rodomontade—rōd-ō-mōn-tād' or rōd-ō-mōn-tād'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Rodríguez (José Ignacio)—rō-drē'-gās.

See *Chimborazo*.

Roebeling—rōb'-līng; Ger. pron., rō'-blīng.

For ō, see p. 25.

Roger de Coverly—rōj'-ēr dē kūv'-ēr-lī.

Roget—rō-zhā'.

"*Roget's Thesaurus*."

Rohan, de—dŭ rō-āN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Roi d' Yvetot, Le—lŭ rwā dēv-tō'.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster (1884) says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes."

Worcester says: "This word is provincial in England and colloquial in the United States, and it is written also *rile*."

See *rile*.

Roi Pétaud—rwā pā-tō'.

Roi Soleil—rwā sō-lā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Rokeby—rōok'-bī or rōk'-bī.

Roland—rō'-lānd; Fr. pron., rō-lāN'.

"A *Roland* for an *Oliver*."

For āN, see p. 26.

Roland (Madame)—rō'-lānd; Fr. pron. rō-lāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

rôle—rōl.

Rolla—rōl' ā.

See *Rollo*.

Rollin—rōl'-īn; Fr. pron., rōl-āN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Rollo—rōl'-ō.

See *Rolla*.

Roma—rō'-mā.

Romaic—rō-mā'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

romance (n.)—rō-măns', more properly rō-măns'.
Do not say rō'-măns.

romance (vb.)—rō-măns', more properly rō-măns'.

Romance (adj.)—rō-măns'.

"The *Romance Languages*."

Roman de la Rose—rō-măN' dŭ lă rōz.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Romanes (George J.)—rō-mă'-nēs.

Romanesque—rō-măn-ěsk'.

Romanov—rō-mă'-nōf.

Romany—rōm'-ă-nŭ, *not* rō'-mă-nŭ.

"*Romany Rye*."

Also written *Rommany*, but pronounced as above.

romanza—rō-măn'-ză or rō-măn'-zâ.

Roméo et Juliette—rō-mă-ō' ā zhŭ-lě-ět'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Romeyn—rō'-mŭn.

Romilly—rōm'-ŭl-ŭ.

Romola—rōm'-ō-lă or rō'-mō-lă.

Romulus—rōm'-ŭ-lŭs.

Roncevalles (Pass)—rōn-sē-văl'-lēs; Sp. pron.,
rōn-thēs-văl'-yās.

See *Cervantes, de; llano*.

rondeau—rōn'-dō or rōn-dō'.

See *rondo*.

rondo—rōn'-dō.

See *rondeau*.

Rondout—rōn'-dowt, *not* rown'-dowt.

Röntgen—rŭnt'-gĕn or rĕnt'-gĕn; Ger. pron.,
rŏnt'-gĕn.

For ō, see p. 25.

ronyon—rŭn'-yŭn.

"'Aroint thee, witch!' the rump-fed *ronyon* cries."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *ronion*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

roof—rōof, *not* rōōf.

See *broom*.

rook—rōōk.

Worcester says rōōk or rōōk.

room—rōom, *not* rōōm.

See *broom*.

Roosevelt—rō'-zē-vēlt, almost rōz'-vēlt.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like English *oo* in *door*.

root—rōot, *not* rōōt.

See *broom*.

Roquefort (cheese)—rōk-fōr' or rōk'-fōrt.

roquelaure—rōk'-ē-lōr or rōk-lōr'.

roquet—rō-kā'.

In England commonly rō'-kā or rō'-kl.

rorqual—rōr'-kwāl; rōr'-kwōl (Stor.).

rosaceous—rō-zā'-shūs.

rosary—rō'-zā-rĭ.

Rosa, Salvator—sāl-vā'-tōr rō'-zā.

Rosalind—rōz'-ā-lĭnd.

"As You Like It."

Rosaline—rōz'-ā-lĭn or rōz'-ā-lĭn.

Rosamond—rōz'-ā-mūnd.

Roscius—rōsh'-ĭ-ūs.

"When *Roscius* was an actor in Rome."—*Shakespeare*.

Roscommon (Earl)—rōs-kōm'-ūn.

roseate—rō'-zē-āt.

Rosebery (Lord)—rōz'-bēr-ĭ.

rosemary—rōz'-mā-rĭ.

"There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance."
—*Shakespeare*.

Rosencrantz—rō'-zēn-krānts.

roseola—rō-zē'-ō-lā, *not* rō-zē-ō'-lā.

Rosetta (Stone)—rō-zēt'-ā.

Rosh Hashana—rōsh hā-shā'-nā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rosicrucian—rō-zī-kroō'-shăn or rōz-ī-kroō'-shăn.

Rosicrucius—rōs-ī-kroō'-shī-ūs.

rosin—rōz'-īn.

See *resin*.

Rosinante—rōz-ī-năn'-tē.

Also written *Rozinante*, but pronounced as above.
"Don Quixote."

Rosny, de—dū rō-nē'.

rosolio—rō-zōl'-yō.

Rospigliosi (Palace)—rōs-pēl-yō'-sē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Rossbach (Battle of)—rōs'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Rossetti—rōs-sēt'-ē.

Rossi—rōs'-sē.

Rossignol (Lake)—rōs-sēn-yōl'.

Rossini—rōs-sē'-nē.

Rostand, Edmond—ēd-mōn' rōs-tān'.

For *ān*, *ōn*, see pp. 26, 27.

Rostopchin—rās-tāp-chīn'.

rostrum—rōs'-trūm, *not* rōs'-trūm.

rotary—rō'-tā-rī.

rotate—rō'-tāt or, especially in British usage,
rō-tāt'.

rotating—rō'-tā-tīng or rō-tā'-tīng.

See *rotate*.

Roth, von—fōn rōt.

Rotherhithe—rōth'-ēr-hīth; coll., rōd'-rīth or
rēd'-rīf.

See *Alnwick*.

Rothsay—rōth'-sā; also colloquially, rōt'-sī.

Rothschild—rōths'-chīld or rōs'-chīld; Ger. pron.,
rōt'-shīlt.

rotifer—rō'-tīf-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

rotonde—rō-tônd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

roturier—rō-tũ-ryā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

roué—rōō-ā'.

Worcester accents the first syllable.

Rouen—rōō-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rouge et noir—rōōzh-ā-nwār'.

Rouget de Lisle—rōō-zhā' dü lēl'.

Also written *Rouget de L'Isle*, but pronounced as above.

Rouher—rōō-âr'.

roulade—rōō-lād'.

rouleau—rōō-lō'.

roulette—rōō-lēt'.

Rousillon (wine)—rōō-sē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Rousillon—rōō-sēl-yôn'.

"All 's Well That Ends Well."

For ôN, see p. 27.

Roustam—rōōs'-tām; Persian pron., rōōs'-tēm.

See *Rustam*.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt.

The Century and Worcester give rowt as an alternative form.

"The pronunciation *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) is still common in the United States, prevailing in some localities; but *rōōt*, after modern French, is displacing it in the best usage."—*Web*.

"Most of the orthoëpists more recent than Walker give the preference to the pronunciation *rōōt*."
—*Wor*.

routine—rōō-tēn', *never* rō-tēn'.

See *ambergris*.

Roux—rōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Rovigo—rō-vē'-gō.

rowan (tree)—rō'-ăn or row'-ăn.

Rowan (Admiral)—rō'-ăn.

rowel—row'-ël, *not* rō'-ël.

Rowena—rō-ē'-nà.

"Ivanhoe."

Rowland—row'-lănd or rō'-lănd.

Rowley—row'-lĭ.

Roxana—röks-ăn'-à or röks-ā'-nà.

"*Roxana* and *Statira*."

See *Statira*.

Roxburgh—röks'-bŭr-ō or röks'-bŭrg.

Royer Collard—rwā-yā' kō-lăr'.

Rubaiyat—rōō-bī-yāt'.

Rubens—rōō'-bĕnz.

rubefacient—rōō-bē-fā'-shĕnt.

rubeola—rōō-bē'-ō-là, *not* rōō-bē-ō'-là.

rubiacin—rōō'-bĭ-à-sĭn.

Rubinstein—rōō'-bĭn-stĭn.

ruble (coin)—rōō'-bl.

Also written *rouble*, but pronounced as above.

ruby—rōō'-bĭ, *not* rū'-bĭ.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-lĭ'.

"The *Rucellai* Gardens."

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Ruddygore—rŭd'-ĭ-gōr.

rude—rōōd, *not* rŭd.

rudiment—rōō'-dĭm-ĕnt, *not* rū'-dĭm-ĕnt.

Rudolph—rōō'-dōlf.

Rudolphus—rōō-dōl'-fŭs.

Rue de la Paix—rŭ dŭ lă pā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Rueil—rŭ-ĕ'-yŭ.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Rue St. Honoré—rŭ săN-tŏn-ō-rā'.

For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

ruffian—rŭf'-ĭ-ăn or rŭf'-yăn.

ruffianism—rŭf'-ĭ-ăn-izm or rŭf'-yăn-izm.

rule—rōol, *not* rŭl.

rupee (coin)—rōo-pē'.

rural—rōo'-răl, *not* rŭ'-răl.

ruse de guerre—rüz dŭ ġâr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Russ—rŭs.

Russia—rŭsh'-à or rōo'-shà.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard.

See *Prussia*.

Russian—rŭsh'-ăn or rōo'-shăn.

See *Prussian*.

Rustam—rōos'-tām.

See *Roustam*.

rustle—rŭs'-l, *not* rŭst'-l.

rutabaga—rōo-tà-bā'-ġà.

ruth—rōoth, *not* rŭth.

Rutherford—rŭth'-ēr-fērd, *not* rŭth'-ēr-fērd.

ruthless—rōoth'-lēs, *not* rŭth'-lēs.

Ruy Blas—rŭ'-ē bläs, *not* rŭ'-ē blä.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Ruy López—rōo'-ē lō'-pěz; Sp. pron., rōo'-ē lō'-pāth.

See *Zamacois*.

Ruysdael—rois'-dāl.

Also written *Ruisdael*, but pronounced as above.

Ruyter, de—dŭ roi'-tēr or dŭ rī'-tēr.

ryal (coin)—rī'-ăl.

See *rial* (coin).

Ryswick—rīz'-wīk.

"The Peace of *Ryswick*."

See *Rijswijk*.

S

Saadi—sā-dē' or sô-dē'.

Also written *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Saale—zä'-lē.

Saarbrücken—zär-brük'-ën.

For ü, see p. 26.

Saavedra, de—dā sā-ä-vä'-thrä.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Sabacthani—sä-bäk-thä-nē'.

For к, see p. 28.

Sabæan—sä-bē'-än.

Also written *Sabeian*, but pronounced as above.

Sabæism—sä'-bē-izm.

Also written *Sabaism*, but pronounced sä'-bä-izm.

Sabaoth—säb'-ä-öth or sä-bä'-öth.

"Lord of *Sabaoth*."

Sabbatine—säb'-ä-tin.

Sabbatize—säb'-ä-tiz.

saber—sä'-bēr.

Also written *sabre*, but pronounced as above.

Sabine (Sir Edward)—säb'-in.

Sabines—sä'-bīnz.

"The Rape of the *Sabines*."

sabot—sä-bō'.

sabretasch—sä'-bēr-täsh.

Sabrina—sä-brī'-nä.

"Milton's *Comus*."

saccharic—säk-är'-ik.

saccharide—säk'-ä-rīd or säk'-ä-rīd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

saccharify—säk-är'-if-ī or säk'-ä-rif-ī.

saccharin—säk'-ä-rin.

See *saccharine*.

saccharine—säk'-ä-rin or säk'-ä-rēn, *not* säk'-ä-rin.

See *ine* (chemical termination), *saccharin*.

sacerdotal—sä-s-ēr-dō'-täl, *not* sä-s-ēr-dō'-täl.

sacerdotalism—sä-s-ēr-dō'-täl-izm, *not* sä-s-ēr-dō'-täl-izm.

Sacharissa—säk-ä-ris'-ä.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sachem—sā'-chēm, *not* säch'-ēm.

sachet—sā-shā' or, especially in British usage, sāsh'-ā.

Worcester's pronunciation (sāsh-ā') is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô'-kō.

sacque—sāk.

sacrament—sāk'-rā-měnt, *not* sā'-krā-měnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the *a* long in the first syllable].

See *sacrifice* (*n.* and *vb.*).

sacrificable—sā-krif'-ik-ā-bl.

sacrifice (*n.*)—sāk'-rif-īs or sāk'-rif-īz.

"The pronunciation 'fiz' has, until recently, been preferred. Walker (c. 1800) notes that it is 'the practice of most speakers and is accordingly so marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.' The pronunciation 'fis' prevails in present good usage, but 'fiz' is still widely used for the noun and prevails for the verb. Some good speakers say 'fis'."—*Web.*

See *sacrament*, *sacrifice* (*vb.*).

sacrifice (*vb.*)—sāk'-rif-īz or sāk'-rif-īs.

Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'"

See *sacrament*, *sacrifice* (*n.*).

sacrificer—sāk-rif-ī'-zēr or sāk-rif-ī'-sēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sacrificial—săk-rîf-îsh'-ăl.

sacrilege—săk'-rîl-ěj.

See *sacrament*.

sacrilegious—săk-rîl-ē'-jūs, *not* săk-rîl-îj'-ūs.

Almost invariably mispronounced.

"Often erroneously pronounced, even by educated speakers, as if spelt *sacrereligious*."—*Web*.

sacristan—săk'-rîs-tăn.

sacristy—săk'-rîs-tî.

See *sacrament*.

sacrosanct—săk'-rō-săngkt.

sacrum—sā'-krûm.

saddlery—săd'-lēr-î, *not* săd'-l-rî.

Sadducean—săd-û-sē'-ăn.

Sadducee—săd'-û-sē.

Sadi-Carnot—să-dē' kār-nō'.

See *Carnot*.

Sadowa (Battle of)—să'-dō-vă, *not* sà-dow'-à.

Saengerbund—zâng'-ēr-böönt.

Saengerfest—zâng'-ēr-fěst.

Safed—să-fēd'.

saffron—săf'-rûn.

See *apron*.

saga—să'-gâ or sâ'-gâ.

sagacious—să-gâ'-shūs, *not* sà-găsh'-ūs.

sagamore—săg'-à-mōr.

Sagan—ză'-gân.

Sagan, de—dũ sâ-gân'.

For *ân*, see p. 26.

Saghalien—să-gâ-lyën'.

See *Sakhalin*, another spelling.

Saginaw—săg'-în-ô.

sagittal—săj'-ît-ăl.

Knowles says săj-ît'-ăl.

Sagittarius—săj-ît-â'-rî-ūs.

Sagittary (centaur)—săj'-ît-â-rî.

See *Sagittary* (constellation).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Sagittary (constellation)—săj'-ît-ā-rĭ.

See *Sagittary* (centaur).

Sagittary (Venice)—săj'-ît-ā-rĭ.

"Lead to the *Sagittary* the raised search."—*Shakespeare*.

Saguenay—săg-ē-nā', not sǎg'-ē-nā.

Sahara—sà-hā'-rà or sǎ'-hà-rā.

The Arabic *Sahra* is pronounced sà-hrā'.

said (preterit of say)—sĕd.

Saida—sā'-ē-dā.

Saigon—sī-gōn'; Fr. pron., sà-ē-gôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

sainfoin—sān'-fcin.

Saint Albans—sānt ôl'-bānz.

Saint Albans (John of)—sānt ôl'-bānz or sānt
āl'-bānz.

Saint Amand, Imbert de—ăn-bâr' dŭ sǎn-tā-
mān'.

For ân, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Ambrosius—sānt ăm-brō'-zĭ-ŭs.

Saint-Arnaud, de—dŭ sǎn-tār-nō'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Augustine (city)—sānt ô-gŭs-tĕn'.

Saint Augustine (Church Father)—sānt ô-gŭs'-
tĭn or sānt ô'-gŭs-tĭn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern
usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augus'-
tinē (ô-gŭs'-tĭn).—*Biog.*

Saint Bernard—sānt bŭr'-nārd or sānt bĕr-nārd';

Fr. pron., sǎn bĕr-nār'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Bernard (Pass)—sānt bĕr-nārd'; Fr. pron.,
sǎn bĕr-nār'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Bernard (Hospice)—sānt bĕr-nārd'; Fr.
pron., sǎn bĕr-nār'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Saint Bernard (dog)—sānt bē-r-nārd'; Fr. pron.,
sǎN bē-r-nār'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint Cecilia—sānt sē-sīl'-ĭ-à.

Saint Clair—sānt klâr'.

Saint Cloud—sānt klowd'; Fr. pron., sǎN klōō'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Croix—sānt-kroi'; Fr. pron., sǎN-krwā'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

See *Santa Cruz*.

Saint-Cyr, Gouvion—gōō-vyôn' sǎN-sēr'.

For ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Denis—sānt dēn'-is; Fr. pron., sǎN dē-nē'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Dizier—sǎN-dē-zyā'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—sānt-bōv'.

For ô, ǎN, see pp. 25, 26.

Sainte Chapelle—sānt shà-pěl'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—sānt zhēn-vē-ěv'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Estèphe—sānt ēs-těf'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Étienne-du-Mont—sānt ā-tyēn' dü môn.

For ũ, ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Évremond, de—dũ sǎN-tā-vrē-môn'.

For ǎN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Gaudens (France)—sǎN gō-dǎn'.

For ǎN, see p. 27.

See *Saint-Gaudens (Augustus)*.

Saint-Gaudens (Augustus)—sānt gō'-dēnz.

See *Saint-Gaudens (France)*.

Saint-Germain (Palace)—sǎN zhēr-mǎn'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

Saint-Germain-des-Prés—sǎN zhēr-mǎn'-dā-prā.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Saint-Germain-en-Laye—sǎN zhěr-mǎn'-ān-lā.

For ān, ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois—sǎN zhěr-mǎn' lō-sěr-wā'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Gothard—sǎnt gōth'-árd; Fr. pron., sǎn gō-tār'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Helena (island)—sǎnt hěi-ē'-ná.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL'-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*

See *Saint Helena (mother of Constantine)*.

Saint Helena (mother of Constantine)—sǎnt hěi'-ē-ná.

See *Saint Helena (island)*.

Saint-Hilaire—sǎN-tē-lâr'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Januarius—sǎnt jǎn-ū-ā'-rī-ūs.

Saint-Jean-d'Acre—sǎN zhān-dā'-krū.

For ān, ǎn, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Saint-Jean-d'Angély—sǎN zhān-dān-zhā-lē'.

For ān, ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint John—sǎnt-jōn' or sǎn'-jĕn.

See *Alnwick*.

Saint Julien (wine)—sǎnt-jōol'-yĕn; Fr. pron., sǎN zhū-lyǎn'.

For ū, ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Just, de—dŭ sǎN-zhüst'.

For ū, ǎn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Saint-Lambert, de—dũ sǎn-lǎn-bâr'.

For ǎn, ăn, see p. 26.

St. Leger—sânt lěj'-ěr or sîl'-în-jěr.

St. Leu—sǎn-lö'.

For ǒ, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.

St. Louis (Missouri)—sânt lōō'-is or sânt lōō'-î.

Saint Louis (island)—sǎn lōō-ē'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Lucia—sânt lōō'-shî-à or sânt lōō-sē'-à.

See *Santa Lucia*.

Saint-Maur-les-Fossés—sǎn mōr-lā-fō-sā'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Michael (Mount)—sânt mī'-kěl.

See *Saint-Michel, Mont*.

Saint-Michel, Mont—môn sǎn mē-shěl'.

Not to be confounded with *Saint Michael (Mount)* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Omer—sǎn-tō-mâr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Pancras—sânt păn'-krás.

Saint-Pierre, de—dũ sǎn-pyâr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Priest, de—dũ sǎn-prěst' or dũ sǎn prē-ěst'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Réal, de—dũ sǎn-rā-ál'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Roch—sǎn-rōk'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Sacrement, Lac du—lăk dũ sǎn-sà-krēmān'.

For ũ, ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Saëns—sǎn-sǎns'.

For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Simon, de—dũ sǎn-sē-môn'; Anglicized, sânt-sî'-mũn.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Saint-Simonism—sānt-sī'-mŭn-izm.

Saint-Sulpice—sǎn sŭl-pēs'.

For ŭ, ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint Theresa—sānt tē-rē'-sà, *not* sānt tē-rē'-zà.

Saint Vincent de Paul—sǎn vǎn-sǎn' dŭ pŏl;

Anglicized, sānt vĭn'-sĕnt dŭ pŏl.

For ǎn, ǎn, see p. 26.

Saint-Yves—sǎn-tĕv'.

Also written *Saint-Ives*, but pronounced as above.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Sais—sā'-īs.

Sakhalin—sà-kà-lyĕn'.

For к, see p. 28.

See *Saghalien*.

sakieh—sǎk'-ĭ-ĕ.

Also written *sakiyeh*, but pronounced sǎk'-ĭ-yĕ.

Sakuntala—sà-kŏon'-tā-lā or shà-kŏon'-tā-lā.

Sakya Muni—sǎk'-yà mŏo'-nĭ.

Sala (George Augustus)—sā'-lā, *not* sà-lā'.

salaam—sà-lām'.

Also written *salam*, but pronounced as above.

salable—sā'-là-bl.

salacious—sà-lā'-shŭs.

Saladin—sǎl'-à-dĭn.

Salamis (Battle of)—sǎl'-à-mĭs.

Salammbô—sǎl-ām-bô'.

Salanio—sà-lā'-nĕ-ō.

Salarino—sà-lā-rē'-nō.

salary—sǎl'-à-rĭ, *not* sǎl'-rĭ.

saleratus—sǎl-ēr-ā'-tŭs.

Sales (Francis of)—sālz; Fr. pron., sāl.

Saléza—sà-lā'-zā.

Salic—sǎl'-ĭk, *not* sǎ'-lĭk.

See *Salique*.

salicin—sǎl'-īs-ĭn.

salicylate—sǎl'-īs-ĭl-āt, *not* sǎl-īs'-ĭl-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

salicylic—săl-ĭ-sĭl'-ĭk.

salicylize—săl'-ĭ-sĭl-ĭz.

salient—sā'-lĭ-ĕnt.

salina—sà-lĭ'-nà, *not* sà-lē'-nà.

saline—sā'-lĭn or sà-lĭn', *not* sà-lēn'.

"As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, to remove to the first [syllable]."—*Walker*.

Salique—sà-lēk' or săl'-ĭk.

See *Salic*.

Salisbury—sôlz'-bēr-ĭ.

See *Alnwick*.

saliva—sà-lĭ'-vâ.

salival—sà-lĭ'-vâl.

salivant—săl'-ĭv-ănt.

salivary—săl'-ĭv-â-rĭ.

salmagundi—săl-mâ-gŭn'-dĭ, *not* săl-â-mâ-gŭn'-dĭ.

salmi—săl'-mĭ; Fr. pron., sâl-mē'.

Also written *salmis*, but pronounced as above.

salmon—săm'-ŭn, *not* sâ'-mŭn.

Salmon (George)—sâ'-mŭn.

Salmon (P. Chase)—săl'-mŏn.

Salmoneus—săl-mō'-nŭs or săl-mō'-nē-ŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

salmonoid—săl'-mŏn-oid.

Salome—sà-lō'-mē.

Salomor—zâ'-lō-mŏn.

salon—sà-lôn'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Salonica—sà-lō-nē'-kâ.

Saloniki—sà-lō-nē'-kē.

Modern Greek, sâ-lō-nyē'-kē.

Salpêtrièrè, La—lâ sâl-pâ-trē-âr'.

salsify—săl'-sĭf-ĭ or săl'-sĭf-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

salt—sôlt.

"Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *a* in *all* (or *o* in *orb*) and that of *o* in *on*."—*S. & W.*

See *accost*.

saltarello—săl-tă-rěl'-ō.

saltier (heraldry)—săl'-tēr.

Also written *saltire*, but pronounced as above.

salt rheum—sôlt'-rōom.

salubrious—să-lū'-brī-ūs.

salutary—săl'-ū-tā-rī.

salutatorian—să-lū-tă-tō'-rī-ăn.

salutatory—să-lū'-tă-tō-rī.

salute—să-lūt', *not* sà-loōt'.

salve (interjection)—săl'-vē.

salve (ointment)—sāv.

salve (vb.)—sāv.

salver (tray)—săl'-vēr, *not* sǎ'-vēr.

Salvini—săl-vē'-nē.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt'-īl-ē.

"Anglicized sǎl vǎl'-à-tīl."—*Wor.*

salvor—săl'-vēr.

Salzburg—zălts'-böörg.

For G, see p. 28.

Samara (river)—să-mă'-ră.

Samaria—să-mă'-rī-à.

Samaritan—să-măr'-īt-ăn.

Samarkand—sám-ăr-kánt'.

Samian—să'-mī-ăn.

"The *Samian* Sage."

samiel—săm'-yěl.

samite—să'-mīt.

Samnite—săm'-nīt.

"The *Samnite* Wars."

Samoa (Islands)—să-mō'-à, more correctly sǎ'-mō-ă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Samoan—sà-mō'-ăn.

Samos—sā'-mōs.

"The Sage of Samos."

Samoset—sām'-ō-sēt or sà-mōs'-ēt.

Samothrace—sām'-ō-thrās or sām-ō-thrā'-sā

samovar—sām'-ō-vār.

Samoyed—sām-ō-yēd'.

Also written *Samoyede*, but pronounced as above.

Samoyedic—sām-ō-yēd'-īk.

samphire—sām'-fir or sām'-fēr.

sample—sām'-pl or, especially in British use,
sām'-pl.

Sampson—sāmp'-sūn.

See *Samson*, the preferred spelling.

Samson—sām'-sūn.

See *Sampson*.

Samson et Dalila—sāN-sōN' nā dā-lē-lā'.

For āN, ōN, see pp. 26, 27.

samurai—sā'-mōōr-ī.

sanatorium—sān-à-tō'-rī-ūm.

See *sanitarium*.

sanatory—sān'-à-tō-rī.

See *sanitary*.

Sanballat—sān-bāl'-āt.

sancho—sāng'-kō.

Sancho Panza—sāng'-kō pān'-zà; Sp. pron.,
sān'-chō pān'-thā.

See *Zamacois*.

San Clemente—sān klā-mēn'-tā.

San Cristóbal—sān krēs-tō'-bāl.

San Diego—sān dē-ā'-gō.

Sand, George—jōrj sänd; Fr. pron., zhôrz sänd.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sandalphon—sān-dāl'-fōn.

Sandringham—sān'-drīng-ūm.

See *Alnwick*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sandusky—săn-dūs'-kǐ, *not* săn'-dūs-kǐ.
 sandwich—sănd'-wǐch; sănd'-wǐj (Wor.).
 Sandys—săndz.

See *Alnwick*.

sangaree—săng-ġà-rē'.
 sang-froid—săN-frwā'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Sangraal—săng-ġrāl'.

See *Sangreal*.

Sangrado (Dr.)—săng-ġră'-dō.

"Gil Blas."

Sangreal—săng'-ġrē-ăl.

See *Sangraal*.

sangre azul—săng'-ġră ä-thōōl'.

See *Zamacois*.

sanguigenous—săng-ġwǐj'-ē-nūs.

sanguinary—săng'-ġwǐn-ā-rǐ, *not* săn'-ġwǐn-ā-rǐ.

sanguine—săng'-ġwǐn, *not* săn'-ġwǐn.

sanguineous—săng-ġwǐn'-ē-ūs, *not* săn-ġwǐn'-ē-ūs.

Sanhedrim—săn'-hē-drǐm.

See *Sanhedrin*.

Sanhedrin—săn'-hē-drǐn.

See *Sanhedrim*.

sanitarium—săn-ĭ-tā'-rǐ-ŭm.

See *sanatorium*.

sanitary—săn'-ĭ-tā-rǐ.

See *sanatory*.

San Jacinto—săn jà-sǐn'-tō.

San Joaquin (river)—săn wā-kēn'.

See *San Joaquín (village)*.

San Joaquín (village)—săn hō-ä-kēn'.

See *San Joaquin (river)*.

San José—săn hō-sā'.

San Juan—săn hwān'.

San Luis Potosí—săn lōō-ēs' pō-tō-sē'.

San Martin, de—dā săn mār-tēn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

San Michele—sän mē-kā'-lā.

San Miguel—sän mē-gēl'.

San Pietro in Vincoli (Church)—sän pyā'-trō
ēn vēn'-kō-lē.

San Remo—sän rā'-mō.

San Roque—sän rō'-kā.

San Salvador—sän sāl-vá-dōr'.

sans (preposition)—sänz; Fr. pron., sän.

For än, see p. 26.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every-
thing."—*Shakespeare*.

sans-culotte—sänz-kū-lōt'; Fr. pron., sän-kū-
lōt'.

For ü, än, see p. 26.

Sans-culottide—sänz-kū-lōt'-id; Fr. pron., sän-
kū-lōt-ēd'.

For ü, än, see p. 26.

Sans Gêne, Madame—mä-dām' sän-zhân'.

For än, see p. 26.

Sanskrit—sän'-skrit.

Also written *Sanscrit*, but pronounced as above.

Sanson—sän-sôn'.

For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Sans peur et sans reproche—sän pör' ā sän
rē-prōsh'.

For ö, än, see pp. 25, 26.

sans souci—sän sōō-sē'.

For än, see p. 26.

Sans Souci (Palace)—sän sōō-sē'.

For än, see p. 26.

Santa Anna, de—dā sän'-tä ä'-nä.

Also written *Santa Ana, de*; but pronounced as
above.

Santa Cecilia—sän'-tä chā-chē'-lē-ä.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Santa Claus—săn'-tă klôz.

Do not say săn'-dĩ klôs.

Also written *Santa Klaus*, but pronounced as above.

Santa Croce—săn'-tă krō'-chā.

Santa Cruz—săn'-tă krōōz.

See *Saint Croix*.

Santa Fe—săn'-tă fā.

Santa Lucia—săn'-tă lōō-chē'-ā.

See *Cialdini*, *Saint Lucia*.

Santa Scala—săn'-tă skā'-lā.

Santerre—sāN-târ'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Santiago—săn-tē-ă'-gō.

Santillana, de—dā sãn-tēl-yā'-nā.

Santos-Dumont—sāN-tōs' dũ-môn'.

For ũ, āN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—sãn yōōs'-tā.

Saône—sōn.

sapajou—săp'-à-jōō; Fr. pron., sà-pà-zhōō'.

sapience—sā'-pĩ-ěns.

sapient—sā'-pĩ-ěnt.

saponaceous—săp-ō-nā'-shūs.

saponin—săp'-ō-nĩn.

Sapor—sā'-pôr.

saporific—săp-ō-rĩf'-ĩk.

See *soporific*.

Sapphic—săf'-ĩk.

sapphire—săf'-ĩr or săf'-ěr.

sapphirine—săf'-ěr-ĩn or săf'-ěr-ĩn.

Sappho—săf'-ō.

sapsago (cheese)—săp'-sà-gō.

Saracen—săr'-à-sěn.

Sarasate, de—dā sà-rā-sā'-tā.

sarcasm—săr'-kăzm, *not* săr'-kăz-ũm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sarcenet—sārs'-nēt.

Also written *sarsenet*, but pronounced as above.

Sarcey, Francisque—frāN-sēsċ' sār-sċ'.

For āN, see p. 26.

sarcoma—sār-kō'-mā.

sarcophagi—sār-kōf'-ā-jī.

sarcophagus—sār-kōf'-ā-gūs.

Sardanapalus—sār-dā-nā-pā'-lūs.

sardine (fish)—sār-dēn' or sār'-dēn.

See *sardine* (gem).

sardine (gem)—sār'-dīn or sār'-dīn.

See *sardine* (fish).

sardonic—sār-dōn'-īk.

sardonyx—sārd'-ō-nīks, *not* sārd-ō'-nīks.

Sardou, Victorien—vēk-tō-rē-ān' sār-dōō'.

For āN, see p. 26.

sargasso—sār-gās'-ō

Sargasso (Sea)—sār-gās'-ō.

Sargon—sār'-gōn.

Sarmatia—sār-mā'-shī-ā.

Sarpedon—sār-pē'-dōn.

sarsaparilla—sār-sā-pā-rīl'-ā, *not* sās-pā-rīl'-ā.

A word of *five* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Sartain—sār'-tān.

Sartoris—sār-tō'-rīs.

Saskatchewan—sās-kāch'-ē-wōn.

Sassanian—sās-sā'-nī-ān.

Satan—sā'-tān.

"Formerly also sāt'-ān."—*Web.*

sate (preterit of sit)—sāt, rarely sāt.

satiate—sā'-shī-āt.

satiety—sā-tī'-ē-tī.

satin—sāt'-īn, *not* sāt'-ūn.

See *damage*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

satire (sarcasm)—săt'-îr.

The Century gives săt'-êr as an alternative pronunciation.

Worcester says sâ'-têr or săt'-îr or săt'-êr.

See *satyr*.

satiric—sâ-tîr'-îk.

See *satyric*.

satirical—sâ-tîr'-îk-ăl.

satirist—săt'-îr-îst or săt'-êr-îst.

satirize—săt'-îr-îz or săt'-êr-îz.

satrap—sâ'-trăp or săt'-răp.

satrapy—sâ'-tră-pî or săt'-ră-pî.

The Century Dictionary prefers săt'-ră-pî.

Satsuma (ware)—săt'-sōom-ă.

Commonly pronounced săt-sōo'-mă.

Saturnalia—săt-ŭr-nă'-lî-ă.

saturnine—săt'-ŭr-nîn or săt'-ŭr-nîn.

satyr—săt'-êr or sâ'-têr.

"Hyperion to a *satyr*."—*Shakespeare*.

See *satire*.

satyriasis—săt-îr-î'-ă-sîs.

satyric—sâ-tîr'-îk.

See *satiric*.

sauce—sôs; Fr. pron., sôs.

saucy—sô'-sî.

sauer-kraut—sowr'-krowt.

Sault—sōo or sō.

"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

Sault Sainte Marie—sōo sânt mǎ'-rî; Fr. pron.,
sō sânt mǎ-rê'.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

saunter—sân'-têr or sôn'-têr.

See *craunch*.

sausage—sô'-sāj.

The pronunciation sǎs'-îj, once in good repute, is no longer authorized.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Saussure, de—dũ sō-sūr'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

sauté—sō-tā'.

sauve qui peut—sōv-kē-pō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

savage—sǎv'-āj, *not* sǎv'-īj.

See *damage*, *savagery*.

savagery—sǎv'-āj-rĭ or sǎv'-āj-ēr-ĭ.

See *savage*.

savant—sǎ-vāN'.

The plural *savants* is pronounced as above.

For ǎn, see p. 26.

Savary—sǎ-vā-rē'.

Savoie—sǎ-vwǎ'.

See *Savoy*.

savoir-faire—sǎ-vwār-fâr'.

savoir-vivre—sǎ-vwār-vē'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Savonarola—sǎv-ō-nā-rō'-lǎ; It. pron., sǎ-vō-nā-rô'-lǎ.

Savoy—sǎ-voi', *not* sǎv'-oi.

See *Savoie*.

sawder—sô'-dēr.

See *solder*, the preferred spelling.

Say, Léon—lā-ôn' sǎ.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sayid—sī'-ĭd or sǎ'-yĭd.

See *seid*.

says—sěz, *not* sǎz.

"John says."

'sblood—zblŭd.

See *'sdeath*.

scabies—skā'-bĭ-ēz.

scabious—skā'-bĭ-ŭs.

Scæan (Gate)—sē'-ǎn.

Scævola, Mutius—mũ'-shĭ-ŭs sěv'-ō-lǎ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

scaglia—skäl'-yâ.

See *Bentivoglio*.

scagliola—skäl-yō'-lâ.

See *Bentivoglio*.

scalawag—skäl'-â-wăg, *not* skäl'-î-wăg.

Also written *scallawag*, but pronounced as above.

Scalchi—skäl'-kē.

See *Petruchio*.

scald (poet)—skôld or skäld.

Also written *skald*, but pronounced as above.

See *scald* (to burn).

scald (to burn)—skôld.

See *scald* (poet).

scalene—skā-lēn', *not* skā'-lēn.

Scaliger—skäl'-ij-ēr.

scallop (n.)—sköl'-ŭp or skäl'-ŭp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker* (1809).

See *scallop* (vb.).

scallop (vb.)—sköl'-ŭp or skäl'-ŭp.

See *scallop* (n.).

scalpel—skäl'-pěl, *not* skäl-pěl'.

Scamander—skā-măn'-dēr.

scaphoid—skäf'-oid; skā'-foid (Wor.).

"*Scaphoid* Bones."

scapiform—skā'-pī-fôrm; skăp'-î-fôrm (Wor.).

Scapin—skā-păn'.

"*Les Fourberies de Scapin*."

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

scarab—skăr'-ăb, *not* skā'-răb.

scarabæus—skăr'-â-bē'-ŭs.

scarabee—skăr'-â-bē.

Scaramouch—skăr'-â-mowch.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

scarce—skârs.

scared (preterit of scare)—skârd, *not* skârt.

Scarron—skâ-rôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

scath (n. and vb.)—skâth.

See *scathe* (n. and vb.).

scathe (n. and vb.)—skâth.

Worcester and Stormonth says skâth.

See *scath* (n. and vb.).

scathed—skâthd or skâtht.

scathing—skâth'-îng or skâth'-îng.

Sceaux—sô.

scenario—shâ-nâ'-rî-ô.

scenic—sê'-nîk or sên'-îk.

scenical—sên'-îk-âl or sê'-nîk-âl.

scepter—sêp'-têr.

Also written *sceptre*, but pronounced as above

sceptic—skêp'-tîk.

See *skeptic*, the preferred spelling.

Schaffhausen (Falls)—shâf-how'-zên.

schedule—skêd'-ûl; in British usage, now commonly shêd'-ûl.

"Price (1668) gives skêd'-ûl; the 'English Scholar' (1687), sêd'-ûl, sêd'-ôl; Jones (1701), skêd'-ûl, sêd'-ûl; Walker (c. 1800), sêd'-ûl, skêd'-ûl; Smart (c. 1840), shêd'-ûl."—*Web*.

"In the United States, the customary pronunciation of *schedule* is skêd'-ûl."—*S. & W*.

Scheele—shâ'-lê; Anglicized, shêl.

Scheele's Green—shêlz' grên or shâ'-lêz grên.

Scheherazade—shê-hâ-râ-zâ'-dê or shê-hê'-râ-zâd.

Also written *Scheherezade*, but pronounced shê-hâ-râ-zâ'-dê or shê-hê'-rê-zâd.

Scheldt—skêlt.

"Often pronounced shêld."—*Gaz*.

Schelling, von—fôn shêl'-îng.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

schema—skē'-mā.

Schenectady—skĕn-ĕk'-tā-dī.

scherzando—skĕrt-sān'-dō.

scherzo—skĕrt'-sō.

Scheveningen—skā'-vēn-ĭng-ĕn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiaparelli—skyā-pā-rĕl'-lē.

See *Petruchio*.

Schiedam—skē-dām', *not* shē-dām'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schieffelin—shĕf'-lĭn.

Schiehallion—shē-hāl'-yŭn.

Schieren—shē'-rĕn.

Schiff—shĭf.

Schiller, von—fŏn shĭl'-ĕr.

schipperke—skĭp'-ĕr-kĕ; pop. skĭp'-ĕr-kĕ.

For κ, see p. 28.

schism—sĭzm, *not* sĭz'-ŭm.

schisma (music)—skĭz'-mā or skĭs'-mā.

schismatic (n. and adj.)—sĭz-măt'-ĭk.

schismatize—sĭz'-mā-tĭz.

schist—shĭst.

schistose—shĭs'-tōs.

schistous—shĭs'-tūs.

schizopod—skĭz'-ō-pŏd; shĭz'-ō-pŏd (Stor.).

Schlegel, von—fŏn shlā'-ġĕl.

Schleiermacher—shlĭ'-ĕr-mā-kĕr.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schleswig-Holstein—shlāz'-vĭg hŏl'-shtĭn.

For G, see p. 28.

Schley (Admiral)—slĭ.

Schliemann—shlē'-mān.

schloss—shlŏs.

schnapps—shnăps or shnăps.

"Schiedam *Schnapps*."

Schoharie—skō-hăr'-ĭ, *not* skō-hār'-ĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

scholiast—skō'-lĭ-ăst.

scholium—skō'-lĭ-ŭm.

Schönberg-Cotta—shön'-bĕrg kōt'-tā.

For ö, g, see pp. 25, 28.

Schönbrunn—shön'-bröön.

For ö, see p. 25.

Schönhausen—shön'-how-zĕn.

"von Bismarck-Schönhausen."

schooner—skōō'-nĕr.

Schopenhauer—shō'-pĕn-how-ĕr.

schottische—shōt'-ish or shōt-ĕsh'.

Also written *schottish*, but generally pronounced shōt'-ish.

Schouler (James)—skōō'-lĕr.

Schreiner (Olive)—shrĭ'-nĕr.

Schreyer—shrĭ'-ĕr.

Schröder—shrō'-dĕr.

For ö, see p. 25.

Schubert—shōō'-bĕrt.

Schumann—shōō'-măn.

Schumann-Heink,—shōō-măn-hĭngk'.

Schurman (Jacob Gould)—shōōr'-măn.

Schurz, Carl—kărl shōōrts.

schützenfest—shüt'-zĕn-fĕst.

For ü, see p. 26.

Schuyler—skĭ'-lĕr.

Schuykill—skōōl'-kĭl.

Schwab (Charles M.)—shwăb.

Schwab (Gustav)—shvăp.

Schwann—shvăn.

Schwartzberg, von—fōn shvărt'-sĕn-bĕrg.

For g, see p. 28.

Schwarz—shvărts.

Also written *Schwartz*, but pronounced as above.

Schwegler—shvă'-ġlĕr.

Schwyz—shvĕts.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sciatica—sī-ăt'-ĭk-à, *not* sē-ăt'-ĭk-à.

scilicet—sĭl'-ĭs-ět.

Scilly (Islands)—sĭl'-ĭ.

scimitar—sĭm'-ĭt-ēr.

Also written *cimeter*, *scimiter*, *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.

Scinde—sĭnd.

Also written *Sind*, *Sinde*, *Sindh*, the preferred spellings, but pronounced as above.

scintilla—sĭn-tĭl'-à.

scintillante—shēn-tēl-lān'-tā.

scintillate—sĭn'-tĭl-āt.

sciolist—sĭ'-ō-lĭst.

scion—sĭ'-ūn.

scire facias—sĭ'-rē fā'-shĭ-ās.

scirrhous—skĭr'-ūs.

This is the pronunciation of Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and the Encyclopaedic Dictionary.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard *prefer* sĭr'-ūs.

scirrhus—skĭr'-ūs.

See *scirrhous*.

scission—sĭzh'-ūn or sĭsh'-ūn.

scissura—sĭ-shū'-rā.

scissure—sĭzh'-ūr or sĭsh'-ūr.

scitamineous—sĭt-à-mĭn'-ē-ūs.

Scituate—sĭt'-ū-āt.

sciurine—sĭ'-ū-rĭn or sĭ'-ū-rĭn.

Slav—sklāv or sklāv.

Also written *Slave*, but pronounced as above.

See *Slav*.

Sclavic—sklā'-vĭk.

See *Slavic*.

Sclavism—sklā'-vĭzm.

See *Slavism*.

scleroderma—sklē-rō-dēr'-mā or sklēr-ō-dēr'-mā.

sclerotic—sklē-rōt'-ĭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

scoff—skôf.

See *accost*.

scolecite—sköl'-ē-sīt or skō'-lē-sīt.

scone (cake)—skōn.

Scone—skōn or skōōn.

"He is already nam'd, and gone to *Scone* to be invested."—*Shakespeare*.

Scopas—skō'-pās.

scorbutic—skör-bū'-tīk.

Scotti—sköt'-tē.

Scribe, Eugène—ö-zhën' skrēb.

For ö, see p. 25.

scrivener—skrīv'-nēr or skrīv'-n-ēr.

scrofula—skröf'-ū-là, *not* skrôf'-ū-là.

scrouge—skrowj or skrōōj.

scrutin d'arrondissement—skrū-tăN' dā-rôn.
dēs-măN'.

For ū, ân, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

scrutin de liste—skrū-tăN' dū lēst.

For ū, ân, see p. 26.

Scudéry, de—dū skū-dā-rē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

sculpture—skŭlp'-tūr, *not* skŭlp'-chŭr.

Scutari—skōō'-tā-rē, *not* skōō-tā'-rē.

Scylla—sīl'-â.

See *Charybdis*.

scythe—sīth, *not* sīth.

'sdeath—zdēth.

See *'sblood*.

seamstress—sēm'-strēs.

Webster says that sēm'-strēs is obsolescent.

See *sempstress*.

séance—sā'-ăns; Fr. pron., sā-ăns'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Seattle—sē-ăt'-l.

Sebastopol—sē-bās'-tō-pöl or sēb-ăs-tō'-pöl.

See *Sevastopol*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Secchi (Father)—sěk'-kē.

seckel (pear)—sěk'-l, *not* sĭk'-l.

seclude—sē-klūd', *not* sē-klōōd'.

secretary—sěk'-rē-tā-rĭ.

See *secretory*.

secretory—sē-krē'-tō-rĭ or sē'-krē-tō-rĭ.

See *secretary*.

sects—sěkts, *not* sěks.

secund—sē'-künd or sěk'-ünd.

secundine—sěk'-ünd-in or sěk'-ünd-in.

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn'.

Sedan (Battle of)—sē-dăn'; Fr. pron., sē-dăn'.

For ân, see p. 26.

sedative—sěd'-à-tĭv.

sedile—sē-dĭ'-lē.

sedlitz (powder)—sěd'-lĭts.

See *seidlitz* (powder).

Sedlitz (Bohemia)—zěd'-lĭts.

See *Seidlitz* (Bohemia), another spelling.

seduce—sē-dūs', *not* sē-dōōs'.

Seelye—sē'-lĭ.

seer (one that sees)—sē'-ēr or sēr.

seer (prophet)—sēr or sē'-ēr.

segar—sē-gār'.

See *cigar*.

Ségur, de—dŭ sā-gŭr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

seid—sā'-ĭd.

See *sayid*, the preferred spelling.

Seidl, Anton—ăn'-tōn zĭ'-dl.

Popularly, sĭ'-dl.

seidlitz (powder)—sěd'-lĭts.

See *sedlitz* (powder).

Seidlitz (Bohemia)—zĭd'-lĭts.

See *Sedlitz* (Bohemia).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

seigneur—sĕn-yör'.

The Century Dictionary says sĕn'-yĕr.

See *seignior*.

For ö, see p. 26.

seigneurage—sĕn'-yâr-āj.

See *seigniorage*.

seigneurial—sĕ-nyû'-rĭ-ăl.

Worcester says sĕ-nû'-rĕ-ăl.

See *seigniorial*.

seignior—sĕn'-yĕr.

"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors*."

—*Shakespeare*.

See *seigneur*.

seigniorage—sĕn'-yĕr-āj.

See *seigneurage*.

seignioral—sĕn'-yĕr-ăl.

seignioralty—sĕn'-yĕr-ăl-tĭ.

seigniorial—sĕn-yō'-rĭ-ăl.

See *seigneurial*.

seigniorize—sĕn'-yĕr-ĭz.

seigniory—sĕn'-yō-rĭ.

Seignobos—sĕn-yō-bō'.

seine (net)—sân or sĕn.

Seine (river)—sân; sân or sĕn (Gaz.).

seismic—sĭs'-mĭk or sĭz'-mĭk.

seismism—sĭs'-mĭzm or sĭz'-mĭzm.

seismography—sĭs-möğ'-rà-fĭ or sĭz-möğ'-rà-fĭ.

seismology—sĭs-möl'-ō-jĭ or sĭz-möl'-ō-jĭ.

seizin—sĕ'-zĭn.

Also written *seisin*, but pronounced as above.

seizor (law)—sĕ'-zĕr or sĕ'-zôr.

Sejanus—sĕ-jā'-nūs.

selachian—sĕ-lā'-kĭ-ăn.

selah—sĕ'-lâ.

selenium—sĕ-lĕ'-nĭ-ŭm.

seleniuret—sĕl-ĕ-nĭ'-ŭ-rĕt or sĕ-lĕ'-nŭ-rĕt.

selenography—sĕl-ĕ-nöğ'-rà-fĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Seleucidæ—sē-lū'-sīd-ē.

Seleucids—sē-lū'-sīdz.

Seleucus—sē-lū'-kūs.

Seligman—sēl'-īg-măn, *not* sē'-līg-măn.

Selim—sē'-līm or sēl-ēm'.

Seltzer (Water)—sēlt'-sēr.

Selwyn—sēl'-wīn.

semaphore—sēm'-à-fōr.

Sembrich—zēm'-brīk.

Popularly pronounced sēm'-brīk.

For к, see p. 28.

Semele—sēm'-ē-lē.

semester—sē-mēs'-tēr.

semestral—sē-mēs'-trāl.

semi (prefix)—sēm'-ī.

See *demi* (prefix), *hemi* (prefix).

semibreve—sēm'-ī-brēv.

seminar—sēm-in-ār'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

seminary—sēm'-in-ā-rī.

Seminole—sēm'-in-ōl.

semipedal—sē-mīp'-ē-dāl or sēm-ī-pē'-dāl.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rā-mē'-dā, *not* sēm-īr-ām'
īd-ē.

See *Semiramis*.

Semiramis—sē-mīr'-à-mīs.

See *Semiramide*.

Semite—sēm'-īt.

Semitic—sē-mīt'-īk.

Semitism—sēm'-īt-īzm.

Semitize—sēm'-īt-īz.

Semmes (Raphael)—sēmz.

Sempach (Battle of)—zēm'-pāk.

For к, see p. 28.

sempstress—sēmp'-strēs or sēm'-strēs.

See *seamstress*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Seneca—sĕn'-ĕ-kà.

Senegal—sĕn-ĕ-gôl'.

The French spelling (Sénégal) is pronounced
sā-nā-gāl'.

senegin—sĕn'-ĕ-jĭn.

senescence—sĕ-nĕs'-ĕns.

seneschal—sĕn'-ĕsh-ăl.

"Walker, in deference to most of the authorities of his day, pronounces this word *sen'-es-kal*; but he says: 'As the word does not come from the learned languages, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kendrick's pronunciation [*sen'-esh-al*].'"—S. & W.

senhor—sā-nyôr'.

See *señor*.

senhora—sān-yô'-ră.

See *señora*.

senile—sĕ'-nĭl or sĕ'-nĭl.

Sĕ'-nĭl is the preference of the Standard and the only pronunciation given by the Century.

senior—sĕn'-yĕr.

senna—sĕn'-ă.

Sennaar—sĕn-năr'.

Also written *Senar*, but pronounced as above.

Sennacherib—sĕn-năk'-ĕr-ĭb.

sennight—sĕn'-ĭt or sĕn'-ĭt.

See *sevensnight*.

sennit—sĕn'-ĭt.

sēnor—sā-nyôr'.

See *cañon*, *senhor*.

señora—sā-nyô'-ră.

See *cañon*, *senhora*.

señorita—sā-nyô-rĕ'-tă.

See *cañon*, *señora*.

sentient—sĕn'-shĭ-ĕnt or sĕn'-shĕnt.

sentiment—sĕn'-tĭm-ĕnt, *not* sĕn'-tĭm-ŭnt.

See *damage*.

sepal—sĕ'-păl or sĕp'-ăl.

separable—sĕp'-ă-ră-bl.

(For Key of Signs; see p. 37)

separatist—sěp'-à-rā-tĭst.
 separatory—sěp'-à-rā-tō-rĭ.
 septæmia—sěp-tě'-mĭ-à.

Also written *septicemia*, but pronounced as above.

septemvir—sěp-těm'-vēr.
 septemviri—sěp-těm'-vĭr-ĭ.
 septemvirate—sěp-těm'-vĭr-āt.
 septenary—sěp'-tē-nā-rĭ.
 septennate—sěp-těn'-āt.
 septennial—sěp-těn'-ĭ-āl.
 septicæmia—sěp-tĭ-sē'-mĭ-à.

Also written *septicemia*, but pronounced as above.

septuagenarian—sěp-tū-à-jē-nā'-rĭ-ān.
 septuagenary—sěp-tū-āj'-ē-nā-rĭ.
 Septuagint—sěp'-tū-à-jĭnt.
 sepulcher (n.)—sěp'-ŭl-kēr.

Also written *sepulchre*, but pronounced as above.

sepulcher (vb.)—sěp'-ŭl-kēr.

"Formerly sē-pŭl'-kēr as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web*.

Also written *sepulchre*, but pronounced as above.

sepulture—sěp'-ŭl-tūr.

"Formerly also sē-pŭl'-tūr."—*Web*.

sequel—sē'-kwěl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē'-lē, *not* sĕk'-wē-lē.

sequesterate—sē-kwēs'-trāt.

sequestration—sē-kwēs-trā'-shŭn or sĕk-wēs-trā'-shŭn.

sequestrator—sē'-kwēs-trā-tēr or sĕk'-wēs-trā-tēr.

sequin (coin)—sē'-kwĭn or sĕk'-ĭn.

sequitur—sĕk'-wĭt-ēr.

Sequoia—sē-kwoi'-à.

seraglio—sē-rāl'-yō or sĕr-āl'-yō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

seraph—sĕr'-ăf.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

seraphic—sē-răf'-ĭk.

See *cherubic*.

seraphim—sēr'-ă-fĭm.

See *cherubim*.

Serapis—sē-rā'-pĭs.

Worcester states that this word is pronounced sēr'-ă-pĭs in Milton's "Paradise Lost."

sergeancy—săr'-jĕn-sĭ or sēr'-jĕn-sĭ.

Also written *serjeancy*, but pronounced as above.
See *sergeant*.

sergeant—săr'-jĕnt or sēr'-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.

Also written *serjeant*, but pronounced as above.

series—sē'-rēz or sē'-rĭ-ēz.

Seringapatam—sēr-ĭng-gā-pā-tă'm'.

serpentine—sēr'-pĕn-tĭn or sēr'-pĕn-tĭn, *not* sĕr'-pĕn-tĕn.

Serpentine (Hyde Park)—sēr'-pĕn-tĭn.

Servetus—sēr-vē'-tŭs.

servile—sēr'-vĭl or, especially in British usage, sēr'-vĭl.

servitude—sēr'-vĭ-tŭd, *not* sēr'-vĭ-tōōd.

sesame—sĕs'-ă-mē.

Sesostris—sē-sōs'-trĭs.

sesqui (prefix)—sĕs'-kwĭ.

sesquipedal—sĕs-kwĭp'-ē-dăl or sĕs-kwĭ-pē'-dăl.

sesquificate—sĕs-kwĭp'-lĭk-ăt.

sessile—sĕs'-ĭl.

sesterce (coin)—sĕs'-tĕrs.

setireme—sē'-tĭ-rēm or, less properly, sĕt'-ĭ-rēm.

set-to—sĕt'-tōō, *not* sĕt-tōō'.

Sevastopol—sĕv-ăs-tō'-pōl; Russian pron. syĕv-ăs-tō'-pōl-yŭ.

See *Sebastopol*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sevensnight—sěn'-it or sěn'-īt.

"Formally sěv'-n-īt, a recent pronunciation."

—*Web.*

See *sennight*.

several—sěv'-ēr-āl, *not* sěv'-rāl.

Severus—sē-vē'-rūs.

Sévigné, de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā'.

Sevilla—sā-vēl'-yā.

Seville (Spain)—sěv'-il or sē-vil'.

Seville (U. S.)—sē-vil'.

Sèvres—sâ'-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

sew—sō.

sewage—sū'-āj.

See *sewerage*.

sewer (drain)—sū'-ēr.

"Commonly shōr in the 18th and early 19th centuries."—*Web.*

sewer (one that sews)—sō'-ēr.

sewer (servant)—sū'-ēr.

sewerage—sū'-ēr-āj.

See *sewage*.

sexagenarian—sěks-à-jē-nā'-rŭ-ăn.

sexagenary—sěks-āj'-ē-nā-rŭ.

sextet—sěks-tět'; sěks'-tět (Wor.).

Also written *sextette*, but pronounced as above.

sexual—sěk'-shū-āl.

Seychelles (Islands)—sā-shěl'.

Sfax—sfāks.

sforzando—sfôr-tsân'-dō.

See *Abruzzi*.

sforzato—sfôr-tsä'-tō.

See *Abruzzi*.

's Gravenhage—s Grä-vēn-hä'-gē.

For G, see p. 28.

sh (interj.)—sh.

Shadrach—shā'-drāk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

shaft—shăft, *not* shăft.

See *ask*.

shagreen—shâ-grēn'.

Shah—shâ.

Shah Jehan—shâ yě-hăn'.

Also written *Shah Jahan*, but pronounced shâ yâ-hăn'.

Shairp (Principal)—shârp.

Shakespeareana—shāk-spēr-ē-ā'-nâ.

shako—shăk'-ō.

Worcester says shâ'-kō.

shallot—shăl-ôt'.

Shalmaneser—shăl-mâ-nē'-zēr.

Shalott—shăl-ôt'.

"The Lady of *Shalott*."

shaman—shâ'-măn or shăm'-ăn.

Shamanism—shâ'-măn-izm or shăm'-ăn-izm.

shampoo—shăm-pōō'.

shanghai—shăng-hī'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Shanghai—shăng-hâ'-ī.

sha'n't—shânt or shânt.

See *can't* (*cannot*).

shaughran—shők'-rân.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Shawangunk (Mountains)—shöng'-gŭm.

Shea—shâ.

sheath (n.)—shēth.

sheathe (vb.)—shēth.

sheaths—shēthz.

Sheboygan—shē-boi'-găn.

Shechem—shē'-kēm, *not* shěk'-ēm.

Shechemite—shē'-kēm-īt, *not* shěk'-ēm-īt.

sheik—shěk or shāk.

Also written *sheikh*, but pronounced as above

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Sheila—shē'-lā.

"A Princess of Thule."

shekel—shĕk'-l.

Perry says shē'-kĕl.

Shekinah—shē-kī'-nā; shĕk'-ĭn-ā or shē-kī'-nā
(Wor.).

Also written *Shechinah*, but pronounced as above.

shellac—shĕl-ăk' or shĕl'-ăk.

Shenandoah—shĕn-ăn-dō'-ā.

Sheol—shē'-ōl.

Worcester says shē'-ōl.

Sheraton—shĕr'-ă-tōn.

sherbet—shĕr'-bĕt.

shereef—shĕr-ĕf'.

Also written *sherif*, but pronounced as above.

shariat—shĕr-ĕ'-ăt.

sheriff (coin)—shĕr-ĕf'.

sheriff (officer)—shĕr'-ĭf.

shew—shō, formerly shū.

shewn—shōn, formerly shūn.

Shiah—shē'-ă.

See *Sunni*.

shibboleth—shĭb'-ō-lĕth, *not* sĭb'-ō-lĕth.

"The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth*."—*Web*.

See *Judges* xii., 6.

Shiites—shē'-ĭts.

See *Sunnites*.

shillalah—shĭl-ă'-lā, *not* shĭl-ă'-lĭ.

Also written *shillala*, *shillelagh*, *shillelah*, but pronounced as above.

Shiloh—shĭ'-lō.

Shinar (Plain of)—shĭ'-nār.

shire—shĭr or shĕr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

Stormonth says shĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

"Walker (1809) observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Web*.

shogun—shō'-gōōn.

shone (preterit of shine)—shōn or shōn.

Worcester prefers shōn.

"In British use usually shōn."—*Web*:

"This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers."—*Walker* (1809).

short-lived—shōrt'-līvd, *not* shōrt-līvd'.

See *long-lived*.

Shoshone—shō-shō'-nē.

shough (dog)—shōk.

shough (trench)—shōōk.

For *k*, see p. 28.

shough (interj.)—shōō.

shrew—shrōō, formerly shrō.

shrewd—shrōōd, *not* srōōd.

Shrewsbury (England)—shrōōz'-bēr-ī or shrōz'-bēr-ī.

Shrewsbury (U. S.)—shrōōz'-bēr-ī.

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrievalty—shrē'-vāl-tī.

shrill—shrīl, *not* srīl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrīngk, *not* srīngk.

Shropshire—shrōp'-shēr, *not* shrōp'-shīr.

See *shire*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Shrove (Tuesday)—shrōv.

shrub—shrüb, *not* srüb.

shrug—shrüg, *not* srüg.

shumac—shū'-mäk.

See *sumac*, *sumach*.

shut—shüt.

Never say shët.

Shylock—shī'-lök, *not* shī'-lāk.

Siam—sī-ām' or sē-ām'.

Siamese—sī-à-mēz' or sī-à-mēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Siasconset—sī-äs-kön'-sët; pop., skön'-sët.

Siboney—sē-bō-nā'-ē.

Sibonga—sē-bōng'-ä.

Sibuguey—sē-bōō-gā'.

sibyl—sīb'-il.

sibylline—sīb'-il-in or sīb'-il-ín.

sice—sis or sīz.

Sichæus—sīk-ē'-üs.

Sichem—sī'-kēm.

Sicilian—sis-īl'-i-än or sis-īl'-yän.

sickenening—sīk'-n-īng, *not* sīk'-nīng.

A word of *three* syllables.

Sicyon—sīsh'-i-ön or sīs'-i-ön.

Siddharta—sīd-är'-tä or sīd-här'-tä.

sidereal—sīd'-ēr-äl; sī'-dēr-äl (Stor.).

sidereal—sī-dē'-rē-äl.

siderite—sīd'-ēr-īt.

The pronunciations sīd-ä'-rīt, sī-dē'-rīt are also in use.

sidromancy—sīd'-ēr-ō-män-sī.

sideroscope—sīd'-ēr-ō-sköp.

sidle—sī'-dl.

Sidon—sī'-dön.

See *Zidon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Siegfried—sēg'-frēd; Ger. pron., zēg'-frēt.

S initial in German is pronounced like z in zone.

For G, see p. 28.

Sienkiewicz—shēn-kyā'-vīch.

Sierra Leone—sī-ēr'-à lē-ō'-nē; Sp. pron.,
sē-ēr'-ā lā-ō'-nā.

Sierra Madre—sī-ēr'-à mā'-drā.

Sierra Nevada—sī-ēr'-à nē-vā'-dā; Sp. pron.,
sē-ēr'-ā nā-vā'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

siesta—sī-ēs'-tà.

Sieyès—syā-yēs'.

See *Barras, de*.

sigh (n. and vb.)—sī.

"A former pronunciation sīth was common in England as late as 1800."—*Web*.

"This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sīth) is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the ortho-ēpists."—*Wor*.

Sigismonda—sīj'-is-mōn'-dā.

See *Guiscardo*.

Sigismund—sīj'-is-mūnd; Ger. pron., zē'-gīs-mōont.

See *Siegfried*.

signature—sīg'-nà-tūr, *not* sīg'-nà-chūr.

signior—sēn'-yēr.

signiory—sēn'-yēr-ī.

signor—sēn'-yōr.

signora—sēn-yō'-rā.

signore—sēn-yō'-rā.

signori—sēn-yō'-rē.

signorina—sēn-yō-rē'-nā.

signorine—sēn-yō-rē'-nā.

signorini—sēn-yō-rē'-nē.

signorino—sēn-yō-rē'-nō.

Sigourney (Lydia)—sīg'-ēr-nī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sikhs—sēks.

Silenus—sī-lē'-nūs.

silesia—sīl-ē'-shĭ-à or sīl-ē'-shà.

Silesia—sīl-ē'-shĭ-à or sīl-ē'-shà.

silhouette—sīl-ōō-ět' or sīl-ōō-ět'

Silhouette, de—dŭ sē-lōō-ět'.

siliceous—sīl-ĭsh'-ūs.

silicic—sīl-ĭs'-ĭk.

siliciuretted—sīl-ĭs-ĭ'-ū-rēt-ĕd.

Also written *siliciureted*, but pronounced as above.

silique—sīl-ĕk' or sīl'-ĭk.

silos—sī'-lō.

Siloam—sīl-ō'-ām.

"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Silvanus—sīl-vā'-nūs.

See *Sylvanus*.

Silvester—sīl-vēs'-tēr.

See *Sylvester*.

Silvio Pellico—sīl'-vē-ō pĕl'-lē-kō.

Simeon Stylites—sĭm'-ē-ōn stī-lĭ'-tēz.

simile—sĭm'-ĭl-ē.

simitar—sĭm'-ĭt-ēr.

Simois—sĭm'-ō-ĭs.

simonist—sĭm'-ō-nĭst.

Simonist—sī'-mōn-ĭst.

simony—sĭm'-ō-nĭ.

simoom—sĭm-ōōm'.

Also written *simoon*, but pronounced sĭm-ōōn'.

Simplon—sĭm'-plōn; Fr. pron., sǎn-plōn'

For ǎn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tā-nē'-ĭt-ĭ.

simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā'-nē-ūs or sĭm-ŭl-tā'-nē-ūs.

Sinai (Mount)—sī'-nī or sī'-nā-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sinaitic—sī-nā-īt'-īk.

"The *Sinaitic* Codex."

sinapis—sīn-ā'-pīs.

since—sīns, *not* sēns.

Singhalese—sīng-gā-lēz' or sīng-gā-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Sindhi—sīn-dē'.

Also written *Sindi*, but pronounced as above.

sine (trigonometry)—sīn.

sinecure—sī'-nē-kūr, *not* sīn'-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī'-nē dī'-ē.

sine qua non—sī'-nē kwā nōn.

sinew—sīn'-ū.

Singapore—sīng-gā-pōr'.

singeing—sīn'-jīng.

See *singing*.

singer (one that sings)—sīn'-jēr.

See *singer* (one that sings).

singer (one that sings)—sīng'-ēr.

See *singer* (one that sings).

singing—sīng'-īng.

"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*."—*Dr. Peabody*.

See *singeing*.

singular—sīng'-gū-lār.

sinical—sīn'-īk-āl or sī'-nīk-āl.

sinister—sīn'-īs-tēr.

"Formerly also sīn-īs'-tēr, especially in poetry, as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden."—*Web*.

sinistra (music)—sē-nēs'-trā.

Sinope—sīn-ō'-pē.

sinus—sī'-nūs.

Sion—sī'-ūn, *not* zī'-ūn.

See *Zion*, the preferred spelling.

Sioux—sōō.

siphon—sī'-fōn; Fr. pron., sē-fôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

siren—sī'-rĕn.

Sirius—sĭr'-ĭ-ŭs.

sirocco—sĭr-ŏk'-ō.

sirrah—sĭr'-à.

"Formerly also sār'-à (preferred by Walker, c. 1800) and sĕr'-à."—*Web.*

sirup—sĭr'-ŭp; sĭr'-ŭp or sŭr'-ŭp (Wor.).

See *syrup*.

Sisera—sĭs'-ĕr-à.

Sismondi, de—dŭ sĭs-mŏn'-dĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ sĕs-mŏn-dĕ'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Sistine (Chapel)—sĭs'-tĕn or sĭs'-tĭn.

See *Sistine (Chapel)*.

Sisyphus—sĭs'-ĭf-ŭs.

sit—sĭt, *not* sĕt.

sitz (bath)—sĭts.

Siva—sĕ'-vā or shĕ'-vā.

When written *Shiva*, it is pronounced shĕ'-vā.

sixths—sĭksths.

Sixtine (Chapel)—sĭks'-tĭn.

See *Sistine (Chapel)*.

sizar—sĭ'-zĕr.

Skager-Rak—sġāġ'-ĕr-rāk; often skāġ'-ĕr-rāk'.

Skaneateles—skān-ĕ-āt'-lĕs.

skat (game)—skāt.

Also written *scat*, but pronounced as above.

skein—skān.

skeptic—skĕp'-tĭk.

See *sceptic*.

ski (n. and vb.)—skē, *not* skī; Norwegian pron., shē.

In Norwegian, *sk* before *i* or *y* is pronounced like *sh* in *ship*.

skiagraph—skī'-ā-ġrāf.

Also written *sciagraph*, but pronounced sĭ'-ā-ġrāf.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

skiagraphy—skī-ăġ'-râ-fl.

Also written *sciagraphy*, but pronounced sī-ăġ'-râ-fl.

skiascope—skī'-ă-skōp.

Also written *sciascope*, but pronounced sī'-ă-skōp.

skiascopy—skī-ăs'-kō-pī or skī'-ă-skō-pī.

Also written *sciascopy*, but pronounced sī-ăs'-kō-pī or sī'-ă-skō-pī.

skiing—skē'-īng.

skirret—skīr'-ēt or skīr'-īt.

skittish—skīt'-ish, *not* skīd'-ish.

Frequently mispronounced.

Skrzynecki, Jan Boneza—yăn bōn'-tsă skrižh'-nēt-skī.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card*.

slabber (saw)—slăb'-ēr.

See *slabber* (to slobber).

slabber (to slobber)—slăb'-ēr or slōb'-ēr.

"The second sound of this word (slōb'-ēr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake--slāk.

"The pronunciation slāk (reflecting the spelling *slack*), as in to *slake* lime, *slaked* lime, noted by Walker (c. 1800) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake*, is common in current usage, both British and American, even among careful speakers, without regard to spelling."—*Web*.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner: but this ought to be avoided."

(For Key of Signs. see p. 37)

slander—slăn'-dēr, *not* slăn'-dēr.

slant—slánt, *not* slánt.

See *ask*.

Slav—slāv or slāv.

See *Sclav, Slave, slave*.

slave—slāv.

See *Sclav, Slav, Slave*.

Slave—slāv or slāv.

See *Sclav, Slav, slave*.

Slavic—slä'-vĭk or slāv'-ĭk.

See *Sclavic*.

Slavism—slä'-vĭzm or slāv'-ĭzm.

See *Sclavism*.

sleazy—slē'-zĭ or slā'-zĭ.

sleek—slēk, *not* slĭk.

sleight—slīt.

slept—slēpt, *not* slēp.

slew (n.)—slū, *not* slōō.

slew (preterit of slay)—slū, *not* slōō.

Sley (The)—slī.

Sligo—slī'-gō.

sliver—slīv'-ēr or slī'-vēr.

"Now seldom, except in English dialect, slī'-vēr."—*Web*.

sloth—slōth or slōth.

The first is the pronunciation in general use.

slothful—slōth'-fōōl or slōth'-fōōl.

See *sloth*.

slough (cast-off skin)—slūf.

"The serpent's *slough*."

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *Slough* of Despond."

slough (husk)—slūf.

Dialectic pronunciation, slōōf.

slough (marsh)—slōō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sluice—slūs.

"In British colloquial or technical use often slūsh, slōosh."—*Web.*

Sluis—slois.

smallpox—smôl'-pöks.

Worcester places the accent on the *final* syllable.

Smillie—smī'-lī.

Smolensk (Battle of)—smō-lěnsk'; Russian pron., smā-lyěnsk'.

smouch—smōōch or smowch.

smutch—smūch.

Smyth—smīth or smīth.

See *Smythe*.

Smythe—smīth.

See *Smyth*.

snicker—snīk'-ēr, *not* snīg'-ēr.

snout—snowt, *not* snōōt.

Snowdon—snō'-dūn.

Sobieski—sō-byēs'-kē.

sobriety—sō-brī'-ē-tī.

sobriquet—sō'-brī-kā; Fr. pron., sō-brē-kā'.

soccer—sōk'-ēr.

sociability—sō-shā-bīl'-īt-ī or sō-shī-ā-bīl'-īt-ī.

sociable—sō'-shā-bl or sō'-shī-ā-bl.

sociality—sō-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

society—sō-sī'-ē-tī.

Socinus—sō-sī'-nūs.

sociology—sō-shī-ōl'-ō-jī.

socius—sō'-shī-ūs.

socle—sōk'-l or sō'-kl.

See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō'-fā, *not* sō'-fī.

See *damage*.

Sofia—sō'-fē-yā.

soft—sōft.

See *accost*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

soften—sôf'-n.

See *accost*.

softly—sôft'-lĭ.

See *accost*.

soho (interj.)—sô-hô'.

Soho (Square)—sô'-hō.

soi-disant—swâ-dē-zân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

Soignies (Forest of)—swân-yē'.

soirée—swâ-râ'.

Soissons—swâ-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sô'-jûrn or sô-jûrn'.

sojourn (vb.)—sô'-jûrn or sô-jûrn'.

"In British usage often sôj'-êrn or sÿj'-êrn."
—*Web*.

sojourner—sô'-jûr-nêr or sô-jûr'-nêr.

"In British usage commonly sôj'-êr-nêr or sÿj'-êr-nêr."—*Web*.

sol (coin)—sôl.

sol (musical note)—sôl.

Worcester says sôl.

Sol—sôl.

solace (n. and vb.)—sôl'-ās, *not* sô'-lās.

solanaceous—sôl-â-nâ'-shÿs.

solder—sôd'-êr or sôl'-dêr.

"In British usage often sô'-dêr."—*Web*.

Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."

"Sheridan pronounces this word sôd'-ÿr, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—*S. & W.*

See *sawder*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

soldier—sōl'-jēr.

"In the senses noted as slang or dialect, the pronunciation sō'-jēr, not recognized in good usage, is common."—*Web.*

solecism—sōl'-ē-sīzm or sō'-lē-sīzm.

solecize—sōl'-ē-sīz.

solemn—sōl'-ēm, *not* sōl'-ūm.

See *damage*.

solemnity—sō-lēm'-nīt-ī.

solemnization—sōl-ēm-nīz-ā'-shŭn or sōl-ēm-nī-zā'-shŭn.

solemnize—sōl'-ēm-nīz.

solenoid—sō'-lē-noid or sō-lē'-noid.

Solent (The)—sō'-lēnt.

sofatare—sōl-fā-tā'-rā.

sofeggio (music)—sōl-fěj'-ō.

See *Correggio, da*.

Solferino (Battle of)—sōl-fēr-ē'-nō.

solitaire—sōl-ī-tār'; Fr. pron., sōl-ē-tār'.

solstice—sōl'-stīs, *not* sōl'-stīs.

solstitial—sōl-stīsh'-āl.

soluble—sōl'-ū-bl.

See *insoluble*.

solution—sō-lū'-shŭn, *not* sō-lōō'-shŭn.

Somaliland—sō-mā'-lē-lānd.

sombre—sōm'-bēr; Fr. pron., sōn'-brŭ.

Also written *somber*, but pronounced as above.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

sombrero—sōm-brā'-rō.

sombrous—sōm'-brŭs.

somewhat—sŭm'-hwōt.

somewhere—sŭm'-hwâr.

somite—sō'-mīt.

somnambulism—sōm-nām'-bū-līzm, *not* sōn-ām'-bū-līzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

somnambulist—söm-näm'-bū-līst, *not* sön-äm'-bū-līst.

somnambulistic—söm-näm-bū-līs'-tīk, *not* sön-äm-bū-līs'-tīk.

Somnus—söm'-nūs.

sonata—sō-nā'-tā.

song—sōng.

See accost.

Sonnambula, La—lā sön-äm'-bōō-lā.

Sonnenthal, von—fōn zō-nēn-tāl'.

See Luther.

sonorous—sō-nō'-rūs.

"Now often, especially in British usage, sön'-ō-rūs."—*Web.*

See canorous.

Sontag—zōn'-täg.

For G, see p. 28.

soon—sōon, *not* sōon.

See broom.

soot—sōot or sōōt.

The pronunciation sōot is preferred by Worcester, and takes second place in Webster, the Century, and the Standard. Stormonth gives sōot only.

soothsayer—sōōth'-sā-ēr, *not* sōōth'-sā-ēr.

Sopater—sō'-pā-tēr or sōp'-ā-tēr.

sophism—sōf'-īzm.

Sophist—sōf'-īst.

Sophrosyne—sō-frōs'-īn-ē.

soporific—sō-pō-rīf'-īk or sōp-ō-rīf'-īk.

See saporific.

soprano—sō-prā'-nō, *not* sō-prān'-ō.

Sorbonne, La—lā sōr-bōn'.

sordine (music)—sōr'-dēn or sōr'-dīn.

Sorel (Agnes)—sō-rēl'.

sorites—sō-rī'-tēz.

sororicide—sō-rōr'-īs-īd or sō-rō'-rīs-īd.

sorority—sō-rōr'-īt-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Sorosis—sō-rō'-sis.

sorry—sōr'-ī; more nearly sōr'-ī.

See *accost*.

sortie—sōr'-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

sort of—sōrt ōv, *not* sōrt ū.

See *kind of*.

Sosigenes—sō-sij'-ē-nēz.

Soubise, de—dū sōo-bēz'.

sotto voce—sōt'-tō vō'-chā.

soubrette—sōo-brēt'.

souchong (tea)—sōo-shōng'.

soufflé—sōo-flā' or sōo'-flā.

Soufrière—sōo-frē-âr'.

sough (n. and vb.)—sūf or sow.

Webster says: "Scotch and dialectic, sowf, sōof, sōof, sow, sōo, Scotch also sōok."

For K, see p. 28.

Soulouque—sōo-lōok'.

Soult—sōolt.

sou marqué (coin)—sōo mār-kā'.

See *sou marqué* (*trifle*).

sou marqué (trifle)—sōo mār-kē' or sōo mār-kā'.

See *sou marqué* (*coin*).

sou marquee (trifle)—sōo mār-kē'.

soupçon—sōop-sōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Sousa—sōo'-zā, *not* sōo'-sā.

souse (n. and vb.)—sows, *not* sowz.

soutache—sōo-tāsh'.

soutane—sōo-tān' or sōo-tān'.

south—sowth.

"The pronunciation sow, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *south-east*, *south-west*, etc."—*Web*.

See *north*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Southampton — sowth-ămp'-tŭn, *not* sowth'-hamp-tŭn.

The name is *not* spelled *Southhampton*.

See *Northampton*.

southeast — sowth-ĕst'; nautically, sow-ĕst'.

See *northeast, south*.

southerly — sŭth'-ĕr-lĭ; formerly also, sow'-thĕr-lĭ.

See *northerly*.

southern — sŭth'-ĕrn.

Sow'-thĕrn is obsolete or archaic.

See *northern*.

Southey — sow'-thĭ or sŭth'-ĭ.

southing — sow'-thĭng.

See *nothing*.

Southron — sŭth'-rŭn.

southward — sowth'-wĕrd; nautically, sŭth'-ĕrd.

See *northward*.

southwards — sowth'-wĕrdz; nautically, sŭth'-ĕrdz.

See *northwards*.

Southwark — sŭth'-ĕrk.

See *Alnwick*.

southwest — sowth-wĕst'; nautically, sow-wĕst'.

See *northwest*.

souvenir — sōō-vĕ-nĕr' or sōō'-vĕ-nĕr.

Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv'-nĕr.

sovereign (n. and adj.) — sōv'-ĕr-ĭn or sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn;

coll., sōv'-rĭn or sŭv'-rĭn.

Smart says: "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

Spa — spā or spō.

spadassin — spād'-ă-sĭn; Fr. pron., spā-dà-săn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For *Key to Signs*, see p. 37)

spaghetti—spā-gēt'-ī.

Spagnoletto, Il.—ēl spā-nyō-lēt'-tō.

See *Bologna, Ribera* (José).

Spallanzani—spāl-lān-dzān'-ē.

See *Abruzzi*.

spaniel—spān'-yčl; coll., spān'-ēl.

sparoid—spā'-roid or spār'-oid.

spasm—spāzm, *not* spāz'-ūm.

See *elm*.

spasmodic—spāz-mōd'-īk, *not* spās-mōt'-īk.

spatial—spā'-shāl.

specialty—spēsh'-āl-tī.

Not to be confounded with *speciality* (spēsh-ī-āl'-īt-ī).

specie—spē'-shī.

species—spē'-shēz or spē'-shī-ēz.

specious—spē'-shūs.

spectator—spēk-tā'-tēr.

See *abdomen*.

spectroscopy—spēk-trōs'-kō-pī or spēk'-trō-skō-pī.

speedometer—spē-dōm'-ē-tēr.

Speke—spēk.

Spencerian—spēn-sē'-rī-ān.

See *Spenserian*.

Spenserian—spēn-sē'-rī-ān.

See *Spencerian*.

spermaceti—spēr-mā-sē'-tī or spēr-mā-sēt'-ī, *not* spēr-mā-sīt'-ī.

spermatorrhea—spēr-mā-tōr-ē'-ā.

Also written *spermatorrhæa*, but pronounced as above.

spermatozoid—spēr-mā-tō-zō'-īd.

spermatozoön—spēr-mā-tō-zō'-ōn.

sphenoid—sfē'-noid.

"A *Sphenoid* Crystal."

spherical—sfēr'-īk-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

spheroid—sfē'-roid.

spherule—sfēr'-ōol or sfēr'-ūl.

sphincter (muscle)—sfīngk'-tēr.

sphygmograph—sfīg'-mō-ġraf.

Spica—spī'-kā.

spiculiform—spīk'-ū-lī-fōrm.

Spiegel—shpē'-ġěl.

spiegeleisen—spē'-ġěl-ī-zēn; Ger. pron., shpē'-
ġěl-ī-zēn.

Spielhagen—shpēl'-hā-ġēn.

spikenard—spīk'-nārd.

Formerly spīk'-nārd.

spinach—spīn'-āj or spīn'-ēch.

See *spinage*.

spinage—spīn'-āj.

See *spinach*.

spinel—spīn'-ěl or spīn-ěl'.

spinet—spīn'-ēt or spīn-ēt'.

Spinola, de—dā spē'-nō-lā.

spinose—spī'-nōs or spī-nōs'.

Spinoza—spīn-ō'-zā.

Spinozism—spīn-ō'-zīzm.

spiracle—spīr'-à-kl, or spī'-rà-kl.

Spires—spīrz.

"The Diet of *Spires*"

spirit—spīr'-īt, *not* spīr'-ūt.

See *damage*, *panegyric*, *spirited*.

spirited—spīr'-īt-ċd, *not* spīr'-ūt-ċd.

See *damage*, *spirit*.

spirituel—spē-rē-tū-ěl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

spirituelle—spē-rē-tū-ěl'.

For ū, see p. 26.

splenetic—splē-nēt'-īk or splēn'-ē-tīk.

"The second has until recently been preferred."

—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

splenic—splĕn'-ĭk or splē'-nĭk.

splenitive—splĕn'-ĭt-ĭv.

Splügen (Pass)—shplü'-ġĕn.

For ū, see p. 26.

Spohr—shpōr.

Spokane—spō-kān', *not* spō-kān'.

spondaic—spōn-dā'-ĭk.

spondeo—spōn'-dē.

spongoid—spōng'-ġoid or spūng'-ġoid.

spontaneity—spōn-tā-nē'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spōn-tā-nī'-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spōon, *not* spōon.

See *broom*.

Sporades—spōr'-ā-dēz.

spouse—spowz.

Spree—sprā, *not* sprē.

springy—spring'-ĭ.

"Though Walker, in deference to a common usage at the time he wrote (1806), allowed the pronunciation *spring'-jy*, he says: 'A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*.'" —S. & W.

spruce—sprōos, *not* sprūs.

Spurzheim—shpōorts'-hīm.

Spuyten Duyvil—spī'-tĕn dī'-vĭl.

squalid—skwōl'-ĭd.

squalor—skwōl'-ōr or skwā'-lōr.

"The second pronunciation was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now apparently prevails in good use." —Web.

squamose—skwā'-mōs or skwā-mōs'.

squamous—skwā'-mūs.

squeamish—skwē'-mĭsh.

squirrel—skwŭr'-ĕl or skwĭr'-ĕl.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and the Century. Worcester and the Standard

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

prefer skwĭr'-ĕl, which is the only form authorized by Stormonth.

See *panegyric*.

Stabat Mater—stā'-băt mā'-tēr or stā'-băt mā'-tēr.

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard.

staccato—stā-kā'-tō; It. pron., stāk-kā'-tō.

stadholder—stād'-hōl-dēr.

See *stadtholder*.

stadtholder—stāt'-hōl-dēr.

See *stadtholder*.

Staël-Holstein, de—dŭ stā'-ĕl hōl'-stĭn; Fr. pron., dŭ stāl-ōl-stān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Stagira—stā-jī'-rā.

Stagirite—stāj'-ĭr-ĭt.

"And half had staggered that stout *Stagirite*."—

Charles Lamb.

Stahl—shtāl.

stalactite—stā-lāk'-tīt.

"Byron, by an unexampled poetical license, has pronounced the plural of this word in four syllables, accenting the second:

'Thus Nature played with the *sta-lac'ti-tes*.
And built herself a chapel of the seas.'

"This seems to have been in imitation of Pope's pronunciation of *satellites*; though it is to be observed that Pope might plead in his justification the fact that *satellites* is a Latin, as well as an English, plural."—*S. & W.*

stalagmite—stā-lăg'-mīt.

stalk—stōk.

stalwart—stōl'-wĕrt or stōl'-wĕrt.

Stamboul—stām-bōol'.

This is the French form of *Istambul* or *Constantinople*.

See *Istambul*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

stamen—stā'-mĕn.

stamp (vb.)—stămp, *not* stŏmp.

stampede—stăm-pĕd'.

stanch—stănch or stānch.

See *staunch*.

stanchion—stăn'-shŭn.

Stanislas Leszczynski—stăn'-is-lăs lyĕsh-chĭn'-
yĕ-skĕ.

Stanislaus—stăn-is-lā'-ŭs or stăn'-is-lăs.

starboard—stăr'-bŏrd or stăr'-bĕrd.

stater (coin)—stā'-tĕr.

static—stăt'-ĭk.

statics—stăt'-ĭks.

Statira—stā-tĭ'-rā.

See *Roxana*.

statistician—stăt-is-tĭsh'-ăn.

statuesque—stăt-ŭ-ĕsk'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

status—stā'-tŭs, *not* stăt'-ŭs.

status quo—stā'-tŭs kwŏ.

statute—stăt'-ŭt.

Staubbach—stow'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

staunch—stānch.

See *craunch*, *stanch*.

Staunton—stăn'-tŭn, *not* stăn'-tŭn.

staves—stāvz or stăvz.

Worcester prefers stăvz.

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*; but the practice is not general."—*Smart*.

"It is often thus pronounced (stăvz) in the United States."—*Wor*.

stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.

steady—stĕd'-ĭ, *not* stĭd'-ĭ.

stearic—stĕ-ăr'-ĭk, *not* stĕ'-à-rĭk.

stearin—stĕ'-à-rĭn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

steatomatous—stē-à-tǒm'-à-tǔs or stē-à-tō'-mà-tǔs.

steelyard—stēl'-yārd; coll., stīl'-yērd.

"The second is the usual pronunciation among those to whom the implement is familiar."—*Web.*

The colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says: "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Steen, Jan—yān stān.

steenbok—stēn'-bōk or stān'-bōk.

See *steinbok*, the preferred spelling.

Steenwyk, van—vān stān'-vīk.

Stein, vom und zum—fōm ōont tsōom shtīn.

steinbok—stīn'-bōk.

See *steenbok*.

stellion—stēl'-yūn.

Stelvio (Pass)—stēl'-vē-ō.

Stentor—stēn'-tōr.

Stéphanie—stā-fā-nē'.

Stephano—stēf'-à-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stēp.

stere (cubic meter)—stēr; Fr. pron., stâr.

stereochromy—stēr'-ē-ō-krō-mī or stē'-rē-ō-krō-mī; stēr-ē-ō-krō'-mī (Stor.).

stereography—stēr-ē-ōg'-rà-fī or stē-rē-ōg'-rà-fī.

stereopticon—stēr-ē-ōp'-tīk-ōn or stē-rē-ōp'-tīk-ōn.

stereoscope—stēr'-ē-ō-skōp or stē'-rē-ō-skōp.

stereotype—stēr'-ē-ō-tīp or stē'-rē-ō-tīp.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sterile—stěr'-īl.

See *ile* (termination).

Sterope—stěr'-ō-pē.

stertorous—stēr'-tō-rūs.

"*Stertorous* breathing."

stethoscope—stěth'-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stět-ēn'.

Steuben, von—fōn shtoi'-bēn; Anglicized, vōn stū'-bēn.

See *Beust, von*.

steward—stū'-ērd, *not* stōō'-ērd.

Steyn—stīn.

Also written *Steyne*, but pronounced as above.

sthenia—sthē-nī'-ā or sthē'-nī-ā.

See *asthenia, neurasthenia*.

stiletto—stīl-ět'-ō.

Stilicho—stīl'-īk-ō.

stint—stīnt.

"As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task or performance*, often mispronounced *stēnt*."—*S. & W.*

stipend—stī'-pēnd.

stirrup—stīr'-ŭp or stūr'-ŭp.

stithy—stīth'-ī or stīth'-ī.

This is Webster's marking. Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary give the former pronunciation; the Century, the Standard, and Worcester, the latter.

stiver (coin)—stī'-vēr.

stodgy—stōj'-ī.

stogy—stō-gī.

Stoicism—stō'-īs-īzm, *not* stō'-īk-īzm.

Stoke Poges—stōk pōg̃z or stōk pōg̃'-īs.

This is Webster's marking. The Century says stōk pō'-jīs, the pronunciation generally heard.

stolid—stōl'-īd, *not* stō'-līd.

stoloniferous—stō-lō-nīf'-ēr-ŭs or stōl-ō-nīf'-ēr-ŭs.

Stolypin—stōl-īp'-īn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Stolzenfels—stōlt'-zĕn-fĕls.

stomach—stŭm'-ŭk.

stomachal—stŭm'-ŭk-āl.

stomacher (ornament)—stŭm'-ŭk-ēr or stŭm'-ā-chēr.

stomachic—stō-māk'-ĭk.

stomapod—stō'-mā-pōd or stōm'-ā-pōd.

stomatitis—stō-mā-tī'-tīs or stōm-ā-tī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

stone—stōn, *not* stŭn.

This last is a New England pronunciation.

stony—stō'-nĭ, *not* stŭn'-ĭ.

See *stone*.

storge—stôr'-jē or stôr'-gē.

stork—stōrk.

storm—stōrm.

stotinka (coin)—stō-tĭng'-kà.

Stoughton—stō'-tŭn, *not* stow'-tŭn.

strabismus—strā-bĭz'-mŭs or strā-bĭs'-mŭs.

Strabo—strā'-bō, *not* strā'-bō.

Stradivarius—strād-ĭv-ā'-rĭ-ŭs.

The Italian *Stradivari* is pronounced strā-dē-vā-rē.

Strassburg—strās'-bŭrg; Ger. pron., shtrās'-bōrg.

For G, see p. 28.

strata—strā'-tā, *not* strā'-tā.

See *stratum*.

strategic—strā-tē'-jĭk or strā-těj'-ĭk.

strategical—strā-tē'-jĭk-āl or strā-těj'-ĭk-āl.

strategist—strāt'-ē-jĭst, *not* strā-tē'-jĭst.

strategy—strāt'-ē-jĭ.

Stratford-on-Avon—strāt'-fĕrd ōn ā'-vōn, *not* strāt'-fĕrd ōn āv'-ōn.

See *Avon* (river).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

stratum—strā'-tŭm, *not* strā'-tŭm.

See *strata*.

Strauss—shtrows; Anglicized, strows.

Strelitzes—strěl'-īt-sěz.

strength—strength, *not* strēnth.

Strephon—strěf'-ŏn.

Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia."

strew—strōō; also, especially in British usage, strō.

The weight of authority is for the *first* pronunciation.

stria—strī'-ā.

The plural *striae*, is pronounced strī'-ē.

striatum—strī-ā'-tŭm.

The plural *striata* is pronounced strī-ā'-tā.

striped (adj.)—stript or strī'-pĕd or strī'-pĭd.

striped (part.)—stript.

See *learned*.

stripped—stript.

Stromboli—strōm'-bō-lē.

strontium—strōn'-shĭ-ŭm.

strop—strōp, *not* strāp.

Strophades—strōf'-ā-dēz.

strophe—strō'-fē or strōf'-ē.

strophic—strōf'-ĭk or strō'-fĭk.

Strozzi—strōt'-sē.

See *Abruzzi*.

strumose—strōō'-mōs or strōō-mōs'.

Struve, von—fōn strōō'-vē.

strychnine—strĭk'-nĭn or strĭk'-nĕn.

See *aniline*.

student—stŭ'-dĕnt, *not* stōō'-dĕnt.

studious—stŭ'-dĭ-ŭs, *not* stōō'-dĭ-ŭs.

stupendous—stŭ-pĕn'-dŭs, *not* stōō-pĕn'-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

stupendous and tremendous, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect."—*Walker*.

stupid—stū'-pīd, *not* stōō'-pīd.

Sturm—shtōorm, *not* stōorm.

"*Sturm's Theorem*."

Sturm und Drang—shtōorm oont dräng.

Stuttgart—stüt'-gärt; Ger. pron., shtōot'-gärt.

Stuyvesant—stī'-vēs-änt.

Stygian—stīj'-ī-än.

styptic—stīp'-tīk.

Styx—stīks.

suasory—swā'-sō-rī

suave—swāv or swāv.

See *suavity*.

suavity—swāv'-īt-ī or swāv'-īt-ī.

See *suave*.

subaltern (n.)—süb-ôl'-tērñ or süb'-äl-tērñ.

See *subaltern* (adj.).

subaltern (adj.)—süb-ôl'-tērñ or süb'-äl-tērñ.

See *subaltern* (n.).

In Logic, the noun and adjective are always accented on the *first* syllable.

subalternate (n. and adj.)—süb-äl-tēr'-nāt.

subdue—süb-dū', *not* süb-dōō'.

subito (music)—sōō'-bē-tō.

subject (n. and adj.)—süb'-jēkt.

subject (vb.)—süb-jēkt'.

See *absent*.

subjected—süb-jēkt'-ēd, *not* süb'-jēkt-ēd.

Sublime Porte—süb-līm' pōrt.

subliminal—süb-līm'-īn-äl.

"*The Subliminal Self*."

sublunar—süb-lū'-nār.

sublunary—süb'-lū-nā-rī; süb-lōō'-nēr-ī (Stor.).

subpoena—süb-pē'-nā; coll., sūp-pē'-nā.

Also written *subpena*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

subsidence—sŭb-si'-dĕns or, especially in British usage, sŭb'-sĭd-ĕns.

subsist—sŭb-sĭst', *not* sŭb-zĭst'.

subsistence—sŭb-sĭs'-tĕns, *not* sŭb-zĭs'-tĕns.

substantiate—sŭb-stăn'-shĭ-ăt.

substantival—sŭb-stăn-tĭ'-văl or sŭb'-stăn-tĭv-ăl.

substantively—sŭb'-stăn-tĭv-lĭ.

substrata—sŭb-stră'-tă, *not* sŭb-stră'-tă.

substratum—sŭb-stră'-tŭm, *not* sŭb-stră'-tŭm.

subsultory—sŭb-sŭl'-tō-rĭ.

Worcester prefers sŭb'-sŭl-tŭr-ĭ.

subtile—sŭb'-tĭl or sŭt'-l.

"Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt' only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb'-tĭl. Most later orthoëpists give both, preferring sŭb'-tĭl."—*Web*.

See *subtle*.

subtilcly—sŭb'-tĭl-lĭ.

See *subtly*.

subtleness—sŭb'-tĭl-nĕs or sŭt'-l-nĕs.

See *subtile*, *subtleness*.

subtilty—sŭb'-tĭl-tĭ or sŭt'-l-tĭ.

See *subtlety*.

subtle—sŭt'-l.

See *subtile*.

subtleness—sŭt'-l-nĕs.

See *subtleness*.

subtlety—sŭt'-l-tĭ.

See *subtilty*.

subtly—sŭt'-lĭ.

subtraction—sŭb-trăk'-shŭn.

suburb—sŭb'-ŭrb.

suburban—sŭb-ŭr'-băn.

successor—sŭk-sĕs'-ĕr.

Formerly also accented on the *first* syllable, as in Shakespeare.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Succi—sōō'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt'.

succumb—sŭk-kŭm'; rarely, sŭk-kŭmb'.

such—sŭch, *never* sĭch.

Suchau—sōō'-chow.

Also written *Suchow*, but pronounced as above.

Suchet—sŭ-shā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

sucre (coin)—sōō'-krā.

See *Sucre*.

Sucre—sōō'-krā.

See *sucre* (coin).

Sudan—sōō-dān'.

Also written *Soudan*, but pronounced as above.

sudden—sŭd'-n or sŭd'-ĕn.

Sudermann—zōō'-dēr-mān.

Sue, Eugène—ō-zhĕn' sŭ.

For ō, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.

suede—swād; Fr. pron., swĕd.

Suetonius—swē-tō'-nĭ-ŭs.

Suez—sōō-ĕz' or sōō'-ĕz.

suffice—sŭf-ĭs' or sŭf-ĭz'.

"Only sŭf-ĭz' is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester."—*Web*.

See *sacrifice* (vb.).

suffocative—sŭf'-ō-kā-tĭv.

suffragan—sŭf'-rà-gān.

suffragette—sŭf-rà-jĕt'.

suffragist—sŭf'-rà-jĭst.

suffuse—sŭf-ŭz'.

Sufi—sōō'-fē.

Sufism—sōō'-fĭzm.

suggest—sŭg-jĕst' or sŭj-ĕst'.

Walker says: "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sudjest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suggestion—sŭg-jēs'-chŭn or sŭj-ēs'-chŭn.

See *suggest*.

suggestive—sŭg-jēs'-tĭv or sŭj-ēs'-tĭv.

See *suggest*.

suicidal—sŭ'-ĭs-ĭ-dāl, *not* sōō'-ĭs-ĭ-dāl.

suit—sŭt, *not* sōōt.

suite—swēt, *not* sŭt.

Sulla—sŭl'-ā.

Also written *Sylla*, but pronounced sŭl'-ā.

Sully—sŭl'-ĭ; Fr. pron., sŭ-lē'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Sully-Prudhomme—sŭ-lē' prŭ dŏm'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

sulphate—sŭl'-fāt.

sulphide—sŭl'-fĭd or sŭl'-fĭd.

See *ide* (chemical termination).

sulphite—sŭl'-fĭt.

See *ite* (chemical termination).

sulphurate—sŭl'-fŭ-rāt.

sulphureous—sŭl-fŭ'-rē-ŭs.

See *sulphurous*.

sulphuret—sŭl'-fŭ-rēt.

sulphuretted—sŭl-fŭ-rēt'-ĕd.

sulphuric—sŭl-fŭ'-rĭk.

sulphurize—sŭl'-fŭr-ĭz.

sulphurous—sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs or sŭl-fŭ'-rŭs.

"The second pronunciation is common in chemical terminology, as in *sulphu'-rous ac'id*, etc."

—*Web*.

sulphury—sŭl'-fŭr-ĭ.

Sulpician—sŭl-pĭsh'-ān.

sultan—sŭl'-tān; Arabic pron., sōōl-tān'.

sultana—sŭl-tā'-nā or sŭl-tā'-nā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

sumac—sū'-măk or shōō'-măk.

See *shumach*, *sumach*.

sumach—sū'-măk or shōō'-măk.

See *shumach*, *sumac*.

Sumatra—sōō-mă'-trā.

summary—sūm'-ă-rĭ.

summoned—sūm'-ünd, *not* sūm'-ünzd.

sumptuous—sūmp'-tū-ūs, *not* sūm'-chūs.

sundae—sūn'-dā.

Sunna—sōon'-ă.

Also written *Sunnah*, but pronounced as above.

Sunni—sōon'-ē.

Also written *Sunnee*, but pronounced as above.

See *Shiah*.

Sunnites—sōon'-its.

See *Shiites*.

superable—sū'-pēr-ă-bl.

supercilious—sū-pēr-sĭl'-ĭ-ūs.

supererogate—sū-pēr-ēr'-ō-gāt.

supererogation—sū-pēr-ēr'-ō-gā'-shŭn.

supererogatory—sū-pēr-ē-rōg'-ă-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sū-pēr-fĭsh'-ĭ-ēz or sū-pēr-fĭsh'-ēz.

superfluous—sū-pēr'-flū-ūs.

supine (n.)—sū'-pĭn.

supine (adj.)—sū-pĭn' or sū'-pĭn.

supinely—sū-pĭn'-lĭ or sū'-pĭn-lĭ.

supineness—sū-pĭn'-nēs or sū'-pĭn-nēs.

Suppe, von—fōn zōöp'-pā.

supple—sŭp'-l, *not* sōō'-pl.

suppliance—sŭp'-lĭ-ăns.

suppliant (n. and adj.)—sŭp'-lĭ-ănt.

suppose—sŭp-ōz', *not* spōz.

supposititious—sŭp-ōz-ĭt-ĭsh'-ūs.

sura (chapter)—sōō'-rā.

surah (fabric)—sōō'-rā or sū'-rā.

"*Surah Silk*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

surcingle—sûr'-sing-ġl.

sure—shûr', *not* shoôr.

Surinam—sôo-rĭn-âm'.

surname (n.)—sûr'-nām.

surname (vb.)—sûr'-nām or sûr-nām'.

surprise—sûr-prĭz', *not* sŭp-prĭz'.

surreptitious—sûr-ĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs.

surtout—sûr-toōt' or sŭr-toō'; Fr. pron., sŭr-toō'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

surveillance—sŭr-vāl'-yăns or sŭr-vāl'-ăns.

Worcester says sŭr-vāl-yăns'.

surveillant—sŭr-vāl'-yănt or sŭr-vāl'-ănt.

survey (n.)—sûr'-vā or sŭr-vā'.

"Formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable."—*Web.*

survey (vb.)—sŭr-vā'.

surveyance—sŭr-vā'-yăns.

Susa—sôo'-sâ.

Sutro—sôo'-trō.

suttee—sŭt-ĕ'.

suture—sŭ'-tŭr.

Suvaroff—sôo-vā'-rōf.

See *Suvorov*, the preferred spelling.

Suvorov—sôo-vô'-rōf.

See *Suvaroff*, *Suwarow*.

Suwanee—sôo-wô'-nĕ, *not* swŏn'-ĭ.

Suwarow—sôo-wăr'-ō.

See *Suvorov*, the preferred spelling.

suzerain—sŭ'-zĕr-ân.

svelte—svĕlt.

Sverdrup—svĕr'-drōp.

Swabia—swā'-bĭ-â.

swami—swā'-mĭ.

Also written *swamy*, but pronounced as above.

swan—swŏn, *not* swôn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Swansea—swŏn'-sē.

swarthy—swôr'-thĭ or swôr'-thĭ.

swath—swôth or swôth.

swathe (n. and vb.)—swāth.

Swedenborg—swē'-dĕn-bôrg; Swedish pron.,
svid'-ĕn-bôrg.

See *Linné, von.*

swept—swĕpt, *not* swĕp.

Swetchine—svĕch-ĕn'.

The Russian spelling is *Svyechin*, pronounced
svyā'-chĭn.

Sweyn—swān.

swingeing—swĭn'-jĭng.

swingel—swĭng'-ġ¹; swĭn'-jĕl (Wor.).

sword—sôrd, *not* sôrd.

Sybaris—sĭb'-ā-rĭs.

sybarite—sĭb'-ā-rĭt.

Sychar—sĭ'-kār.

sycophancy—sĭk'-ō-fān-sĭ.

sycophant—sĭk'-ō-fānt.

Sydenham—sĭd'-ĕn-ŭm or sĭd'-nŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

syenite—sĭ'-ē-nĭt.

syllabic—sĭl-ăb'-ĭk.

syllabication—sĭl-ăb-ĭk-ā'-shŭn.

sylogism—sĭl'-ō-jĭzm.

Sylvanus—sĭl-vā'-nŭs.

See *Silvanus*.

Sylvester—sĭl-vĕs'-tĕr.

See *Silvester*.

Symmes—sĭmz.

"*Symmes's Hole.*"

Symonds (John Addington)—sĭm'-ŭnz.

Symons (Arthur)—sĭm'-ŭnz.

symphyseal—sĭm-fĭz'-ĕ-ăl.

Symplegades—sĭm-plĕġ'-ā-dĕz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

symposiac—sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ăk.

symposium—sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ŭm.

synæresis—sĭn-ēr'-ē-sĭs or sĭn-ē'-rē-sĭs.

Also written *syneresis*, but pronounced as above.

synagogical—sĭn-â-gōj'-ĭk-ăl.

synagogue—sĭn'-â-gōg.

synchronal—sĭng'-krō-năl; sĭn'-krō-năl (Stor.).

synchronism—sĭng'-krō-nĭzm; sĭn'-krō-nĭzm (Stor.).

synchronization—sĭng-krō-nĭz-â'-shŭn or sĭng-krō-nĭzâ'-shŭn; sĭn-krō-nĭz-â'-shŭn (Stor.).

synchronize—sĭng'-krō-nĭz; sĭn'-krō-nĭz (Stor.).

synchronizer—sĭng'-krō-nĭ-zēr; sĭn'-krō-nĭ-zēr (Stor.).

synchronous—sĭng'-krō-nŭs; sĭn'-krō-nŭs (Stor.).

synclinal—sĭn-klĭ'-năl or sĭng'-klĭn-ăl.

syncope—sĭng'-kō-pē; sĭn'-kō-pē (Stor.).

syncretic—sĭn-krēt'-ĭk.

syncretism—sĭng'-krē-tĭzm; sĭn'-krē-tĭzm (Stor.).

syncretize—sĭng'-krē-tĭz.

synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk'-dō-kē.

syneresis—sĭn-ēr'-ē-sĭs or sĭn-ē'-rē-sĭs.

See *synæresis*.

synergist—sĭn'-ēr-jĭst or sĭn-ŭr'-jĭst.

synizesis—sĭn-ĭ-zē'-sĭs.

synod—sĭn'-ŭd.

synodal—sĭn'-ŭd-ăl.

synonym—sĭn'-ō-nĭm.

synonymize—sĭn-ŏn'-ĭm-ĭz.

synonymy—sĭn-ŏn'-ĭm-ĭ.

Synope—sĭ-nō'-pē.

synthesize—sĭn'-thē-sĭz.

Syracuse—sĭr'-â-kŭs or sĭr-â-kŭs'.

Syriacism—sĭr'-ĭ-â-sĭzm or sĭr-ĭ'-â-sĭzm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

syringa—sĭr'-ĭng'-gà.

syringe—sĭr'-ĭnj, *not* sĭr'-ĭnj'.

syringotomy—sĭr'-ĭng-gōt'-ō-mĭ.

syrinx—sĭr'-ĭngks.

syrup—sĭr'-ŭp.

See *sirup*.

systemize—sĭs'-tĕm-ĭz.

systole—sĭs'-tō-lē.

See *diastole*.

syzygial—sĭz'-ĭj'-ĭ-ăl.

syzygy—sĭz'-ĭj'-ĭ.

Szamos—sōm'-ōsh.

Széchenyi—sā'-chĕn-yē.

Szegedin—sĕg'-ĕd-ĕn.

Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō'-pĕn.

See *Chopin*.

T

Tabard (Inn)—tăb'-ărd.

tabernacle—tăb'-ĕr-nă-kl; tăb'-ĕr-năk-ăl (Stor.).

tableau—tăb'-lō or tă-blō'.

See *tableaus* (pl. of *tableau*), *tableaux* (pl. of *tableau*).

tableaus (pl. of *tableau*)—tăb'-lōz.

See *tableau*.

tableaux (pl. of *tableau*)—tăb'-lōz or tă-blō'.

See *tableau*.

X final is silent in French.

table d' hôte—tă-bl-dōt'.

The plural (*tables d'hôte*) is pronounced as above.

tablier—tă-blyā'.

Tabor (Mount)—tā'-bēr.

taboret—tăb'-ō-rĕt.

tabouret—tăb'-ōō-rĕt.

tacet (music)—tā'-sĕt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tacit—täs'-īt.

taciturnity—täs-ĩ-tûr'-nīt-ĩ.

Tacoma—tā-kō'-mā.

tactile—tāk'-tīl.

See *ile* (termination).

Tadousac—tā-dōō-sāk'.

tael—tāl.

taffarel—tāf'-ā-rēl.

Also written *tafferel*, but pronounced tāf'-ēr-ēl
See *taffrail*.

taffrail—tāf'-rāl.

See *taffarel*.

tafia—tāf'-ĩ-ā.

Also written *taffia*, but pronounced as above.

Taft—tāft, *not* tāft.

See *ask*.

Tagliamento—tāl-yā-mēn'-tō.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Taglioni—tāl-yō'-nē.

See *Bentivoglio*.

Tagus—tā'-gūs.

Tahiti—tā'-hē-tē.

Commonly, but incorrectly, tā-hē'-tē.

Tahlequah—tā-lē-kwā'.

Tahoe (Lake)—tā'-hō or tā'-hō.

Taine—tān.

Taiping—tī-pīng'.

"The *Taiping* Rebellion."

Also written *Taeping*, but pronounced as above.

Taj Mahal—tāzh mā-hāl'.

tajo (trench)—tā'-hō.

Takahira—tā'-kā-hē-rā.

talapoin—tāl'-ā-poin.

Talavera (Battle of)—tā-lā-vā'-rā.

talc—tālk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

talcose—tăl'-kōs or tăl-kōs'.

talcous—tăl'-kūs.

Talfourd—tôl'-fêrd or tăl'-fêrd.

Taliacotian—tăl'-i-â-kō'-shăn.

Taliaferro—tôl'-iv-êr.

talisman—tăl'-is-măn or tăl'-iz-măn.

Talleyrand-Périgord, de—dũ tà-lêr-ăn' pā-rê-
gôr'; Anglicized, tăl'-i-rănd.

For ăn, see p. 26.

See *Périgord*.

Tallien—tăl-yăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

tally-ho—tăl'-i-hô, *not* tăl'-i-hô'.

Talma—tăl-mă'; Anglicized, tăl'-mă.

Talmud—tăl'-müd.

Talmudic—tăl'-müd'-ik.

Talmudism—tăl'-müd-izm.

Talmudist—tăl'-müd-ist.

talus—tă'-lūs.

Talus—tă'-lūs.

tamale—tà-mă'-lě.

tamarin—tăm'-â-rîn.

tamarind—tăm'-â-rînd.

tambour—tăm'-bōor or tăm'-bêr.

Formerly pronounced tăm-bōor'.

tambourine—tăm-bōor-ên'.

Tamerlane—tăm-êr-lăn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Tamora—tăm'-ō-ră.

"Titus Andronicus."

Tampico—tăm-pê'-kō.

tanager—tăn'-â-jêr.

Tanagra—tăn'-â-ğrà.

Tanais—tăn'-ă-îs.

Tancred—tăng'-krêd or tăn'-krêd.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Taney—tô'-nĭ.

tanga (coin)—tŭng'-gā, *not* tǎng'-gā.

Tanganyika (Lake)—tān-jān-yē'-kā.

tangential—tǎn-jĕn'-shāl.

tangerine—tǎn'-jĕr-ĕn or tǎn-jĕr-ĕn'.

Tangerine—tǎn-jĕr-ĕn'.

Tangier—tǎn-jĕr'.

Tannhäuser—tān'-hoi-zēr.

tansy—tǎn'-zĭ.

Tantalus—tǎn'-tā-lŭs.

tantivy—tǎn-tĭv'-ĭ or tǎn'-tĭv-ĭ.

Tao—tā'-ō.

Taoism—tow'-ĭzm or tā'-ō-ĭzm.

tapestry—tǎp'-ĕs-trĭ, *not* tā'-pĕs-trĭ.

Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables, tǎps'-trĭ.

tapir—tā'-pĕr.

tapis—tā'-pĭs or tǎp'-ĭs or tā-pĕ'.

Tappan—tǎp'-ān.

Tappan Zee—tǎp'-ān zē or tǎp'-ān zā.

Also written *Tappaan Zee*, but pronounced tǎp'-ān zā.

Tara—tā'-rā or tǎr'-ā.

tarantula—tā-rǎn'-tū-lā, *not* tǎr-ǎn-tū'-lā.

taraxacum—tā-rǎk'-sā-kŭm.

target—tār'-gĕt.

Targum—tār'-gŭm; Hebrew pron., tār-gōōm'.

Tarifa—tā-rē'-fā.

tarlatan—tār'-lā-tǎn, *not* tār'l'-tǎn.

tarpaulin—tār-pô'-lĭn.

Tarpeia—tār-pĕ'-yā.

Tarpeian (Rock)—tār-pĕ'-yǎn.

Tarquin—tār'-kwĭn.

Tarshish—tār'-shĭsh.

tartana (vehicle)—tār-tā'-nā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tartar—tär'-tär.

See *Tatar*, the preferred spelling.

"The spelling *Tartar* is due to confusion with *Tartarus*."—*Web*.

Tartarean—tär-tä'-rē-än.

Tartarian—tär-tä'-rī-än.

tartaric (acid)—tär-tär'-ik, *not* tär-tär'-ik.

tartarize—tär'-tär-iz.

Tartarus—tär'-tä-rūs.

Tartary—tär'-tär-ī.

See *Tatary*, the preferred spelling.

Tartufe—tär-tōōf'; Fr. pron., tär-tūf'.

For ū, see p. 26.

task—tāsk, *not* tǎsk.

See *ask*.

Tasmania—tǎz-mā'-nī-à, *not* tās-mā'-nī-à.

tassel—tās'-l.

Worcester gives tös'-əl as an alternative form.

Tasso—tās'-ō; It. pron., tās'-sō.

Tatar—tä'-tär.

See *Tartar*.

Tatary—tä'-tä-rī.

See *Tartary*.

tatterdemalion—tăt-ēr-dē-māl'-yŭn or tăt-ēr-dē-māl'-yŭn.

Taubert—tow'-bért.

Tauchnitz—towk'-nīts.

For к, see p. 28.

Taughannock—tô-gǎn'-ōk.

taunt—tānt or tōnt.

"Though Walker, in deference to other orthoëpists, admits *tawnt* as an alternative pronunciation, he says: 'I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a* (ô), and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*; . . . nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.'"—*S. & W.*

See *craunch*.

Taunton—tān'-tŭn or tōn'-tŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

taurin—tôr'-în.

taurine (n.)—tôr'-în or tôr'-ên.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

taurine (adj.)—tôr'-în or tôr'-în.

Taurus (Mount)—tôr'-ÿs.

Taurus—tôr'-ÿs.

Tavernier—tà-vër-nyā'.

taxidermal—tăk-sĭ-dēr'-măl.

taxidermic—tăk-sĭ-dēr'-mĭk.

taxidermist—tăk'-sĭ-dēr-mĭst.

taxidermy—tăk'-sĭ-dēr-mĭ.

taximeter—tăk'-sĭ-mē-tēr.

Tchad (Lake)—chăd.

Also written *Chad*, but pronounced as above.

Tchaikowsky—chĭ-kōv'-skĭ.

Tchernyshevsky—chěr-nē-shěf'-skē.

tchick—chĭk.

Tchu—chōō.

Tchukchis—chōōk'-chēz.

tea—tē.

"The older *tā* remained the accepted pronunciation until about 1750."—*Web*.

teasel—tē'-zl.

teat—tēt, *not* tĭt.

Colloquially so pronounced (tĭt) to this day.

techiness—těch'-ĭ-nēs.

Also written *tetchiness*, but pronounced as above.

technique—těk-nēk'.

techy—těch'-ĭ.

Also written *tetchy*, but pronounced as above.

Tecumseh—tē-kŭm'-sē.

Also written *Tecumtha*, but pronounced tē-kŭm'-thā.

Te Deum—tē dē'-ŭm, *not* tē'-dē-ŭm.

tedious—tē'-dĭ-ÿs or tēd'-yŭs, *not* tē'-jŭs.

tedium—tē'-dĭ-ŭm; tēd'-yŭm (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

teepee—tē'-pē.

See *tepee*, the preferred spelling.

teething—tēth'-ing, *not* tēth'-ing.

Teheran—tēh-rān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Tehuacán—tā-wā-kān'.

Tehuantepec—tā-wān-tā-pěk'.

Teian—tē'-yān.

"The *Teian* Muse."

Telamon—těl'-à-mōn.

"*Ajax Telamon*."

telary—tē'-là-rĭ or těl'-à-rĭ.

"*Telary* Spiders."

telegrapher—tē-lěg'-rà-fēr or těl'-ē-gráf-ēr.

telegraphist—tē-lěg'-rà-fĭst or těl'-ē-gráf-ĭst

telegraphy—tē-lěg'-rà-fĭ or těl'-ē-gráf-ĭ.

Tel-El-Kebir—těl-ěl-kěb-ēr'.

Telemachus—tē-lēm'-à-kūs.

Télémaque—tā-lā-māk'.

telemeter—tē-lēm'-ē-tēr.

teleology—těl-ē-ōl'-ō-jĭ or tē-lē-ōl'-ō-jĭ.

teleosaur—těl'-ē-ō-sōr.

telepathic—těl-ē-pāth'-ĭk.

telepathist—tē-lěp'-à-thĭst.

telepathy—tē-lěp'-à-thĭ or těl'-ē-pāth-ĭ.

telephonic—těl-ē-fōn'-ĭk, *not* těl-ē-fō'-nĭk.

telephonist—těl'-ē-fō-nĭst.

telephony—tē-lěf'-o-nĭ or těl'-ē-fō-nĭ.

telescopist—tē-lěs'-kō-pĭst or těl'-ē-skō-pĭst.

telescopy—tē-lěs'-kō-pĭ or těl'-ē-skō-pĭ.

telestich—tē-lěs'-tĭk or těl'-ē-stĭk.

tellurium—těl-ū'-rĭ-ŭm.

Tellus—těl'-ŭs.

Telugu—těl'-ōō-gōō.

Temora—tē-mō'-rā.

"*Ossian's Temora*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tempe—tēm'-pē.

"The Vale of *Tempe*."

temperament—tēm'-pēr-ā-měnt, *not* tēm'-prā-měnt.

temperamental—tēm-pēr-ā-měn'-tal, *not* tēm-prā-měn'-tāl.

temperature—tēm'-pēr-ā-tūr, *not* tēm'-prā-tūr.

temporale—tēm-pō-rā'-lē.

temporarily—tēm'-pō-rā-rīl-ī, *not* tēm-pō-rā'-rīl-ī.

tenable—těn'-ā-bl.

The pronunciation tē'-nā-bl is obsolete or rare.

tenacious—tē-nā'-shūs, *not* tē-nāsh'-ūs.

Tenasserim—těn-ās'-ēr-īm.

tendre—tāN'-drū.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

tendresse—tāN-drēs'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Tenebræ—těn'-ē-brē.

Tenedos—těn'-ē-dōs; Modern Greek pron., těn'-ē-thōs.

Tenerife—těn-ēr-īf'.

tenet—těn'-ēt.

Stormonth gives tē'-nēt as an alternative pronunciation.

Teniers (David)—těn'-yērz; Fr. pron., tē-nyā' or tē-nyâr'; Flemish pron., těn-ērs'.

Tenniel (Sir John)—těn'-yěl.

tenon—těn'-ūn.

tenuity—tē-nū'-īt-ī.

tenure—těn'-ūr.

Teocalli—tē-ō-kāl'-ē.

tepee—tē'-pē or tēp'-ē.

See *teepee*.

tepid—tēp'-īd, *not* tē'-pīd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tepor—tē'-pör or tēp'-ör.

Terah—tē'-rá.

Tereus—tē'-rūs or tē'-rē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

tergiversate—tēr'-jiv-ēr-sāt, *not* tēr-jiv'-ēr-sāt.

tergiversation—tēr-jiv-ēr-sā'-shün.

termagant—tēr'-mā-gänt.

Ternina, Fräulein Milka—froi'-līn mēl'-kā
tēr-nē'-nä.

Terpsichore—tērp-sik'-ō-rē, *not* tērp'-sik-ōr.

Terpsichorean—tērp-sik-ō-rē'-än, *not* tērp-sik-
ō'-rē-än.

Terra—tēr'-à; It. pron., tēr'-rä.

Terracina—tēr-rā-chē'-nä, *not* tēr-rā-sē'-nä.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

terrain—tēr-ān' or tēr'-ān.

terraqueous—tēr-ā'-kwē-ūs.

Terre Haute—tēr-ē-hōt'.

terreplein—târ'-plān.

terrine—tēr-ēn'.

Tesla, Nikola—nē-kō'-lä tēs'-lä.

testamur—tēs-tā'-mür.

testator—tēs-tā'-tör.

See *abdomen*.

tetanus—tēt'-à-nūs, *not* tē-tā'-nūs.

tête-à-tête—tāt-à-tāt' or tēt-à-tāt'.

Tête Noire—tāt-nwār'.

Tethys—tē'-thīs.

tetrabromohydroquinine—tēt'-rà-brō'-mō-hī'-
drō-kwī'-nīn.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class.

See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene*.

tetragonal—tēt-räg'-ō-nāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tetrarch—tē'-trärk or tět'-rärk.

tetrarchate—tē'-trär-kāt or tět'-rär-kāt.

tetrarchy—tět'-rär-kī.

tetrastich—tět'-rà-stīk or tět'-rās'-tīk.

Tetrazzini—tā-trät-sē'-nē.

See *Abruzzi*.

Teucer—tū'-sēr.

Teufelsdröckh, Herr—hěr toi'-fěls-drök.

For ö, κ, see pp. 25, 28.

"Sartor Resartus."

textile—těks'-tīl.

See *ile* (*termination*).

Thaddeus—thăd-ē'-ūs or thăd'-ē-ūs.

"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

Thais—thā'-īs.

See *Thais*.

Thais—tā-ēs'.

See *Thais*.

Thalaba—thăl'-à-bà.

Southey's "*Thalaba the Destroyer*."

Thalberg—tāl'-běrG.

For G, see p. 28.

thaler (coin)—tă'-lěr.

Also written *taler*, but pronounced as above.

Thales—thā'-lěz.

Thalia—thá-lī'-à, *not* thā'-lī-à.

This word comes direct from the Greek [θαλλ-α] with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (England)—tēmz.

Thames (Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given by Webster and Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and by lexicographers generally.

thanksgiving—thăngks-gīv'-ing or thăngks'-gīv-ing.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Thanksgiving (Day)—thăngks-ġiv'-ing.

thaumaturgist—thô-mà-tûr'-jĭst.

thaumaturgy—thô'-mà-tûr-jĭ.

thawing—thô'-ing, *not* thôr'-ing.

the—thē or thŭ.

The first pronunciation, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel; the second, before a consonant.

theater—thē'-à-tēr.

The pronunciation thē-ā'-tēr is obsolete.

Also written *theatre*, but pronounced as above.

Théâtre Comique—tā-ā'-trŭ kôm-ĕk'.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Théâtre Français—tā-ā'-trŭ frāN-sā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Théâtre Italien—tā-ā'-trŭ ĕ-tāl-yăn'.

For āN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Thebaid (The)—thē'-bā-ĭd.

Thebes—thēbz.

theine—thē'-in or thē'-ĕn.

Also written *thein*, but pronounced thē'-in.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thâr.

Theiss—tīs.

See *Luther*.

Themis—thē'-mĭs.

Themistocles—thē-mĭs'-tō-klēz.

thenceforth—thĕns-fōrth' or thĕns'-fōrth.

See *henceforth*.

Theobald—thē'-ō-bôld, formerly tĭb'-âld.

theocracy—thē-ōk'-rà-sĭ.

See *theocracy*.

theocrasy—thē-ōk'-rà-sĭ.

See *theocracy*.

Theocritean—thē-ōk-rĭt-ĕ'-ăn.

Theocritus—thē-ōk'-rĭt-ŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Theodora—thē-ō-dō'-rà.

Theodoric—thē-ōd'-ō-rík.

Theodorus—thē-ō-dō'-rūs.

Theodosius—thē-ō-dō'-shī-ūs.

Theodota—thē-ōd'-ō-tà.

Theodotus—thē-ōd'-ō-tūs.

theologize—thē-ōl'-ō-jīz.

theologue—thē'-ō-lōg.

Theophilus—thē-ōf'-īl-ūs.

Theophorus—thē-ōf'-ō-rūs.

Theophrastus—thē-ō-frās'-tūs.

theosophist—thē-ōs'-ō-fīst.

theosophy—thē-ōs'-ō-fī.

Therapeutæ—thēr-à-pū'-tē.

therapeutic—thēr-à-pū'-tīk.

therapeutics—thēr-à-pū'-tīks.

there—thâr.

therefor—thâr-fôr'.

See *therefore*.

therefore—thâr'-fôr or thēr'-fôr.

See *therefor*.

thereof—thâr-ōv' or thâr-ōf'.

Thérèse—tā-râz'.

therewith—thâr-wīth' or thâr-wīth'.

Thermidor—thēr'-mīd-ôr; Fr. pron., tēr-mē-dôr'.

Thermopylæ—thēr-mōp'-īl-ē.

Theron—thē'-rōn.

Thersites—thēr-sī'-tēz.

thesaurus—thē-sōr'-ūs.

Theseus—thē'-sūs or thē'-sē-ūs.

See *Morpheus*.

Thessalonica—thēs-à-lō-nī'-kà.

Thetis—thē'-tīs.

theurgist—thē'-ûr-jīst.

theurgy—thē'-ûr-jī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Theuriet, André—än-drā' tō-ryā'.

For ö, än, see pp. 25, 26.

Thibet—tīb-ět' or tīb'-ět.

See *Tibet*, the preferred spelling.

Thibetan—tīb-ět'-än or tīb'-ět-än.

See *Tibetan*, the preferred spelling.

thickening—thīk'-ën-īng, *not* thīk'-nīng.

Thiergarten—tēr'-gār-tën.

See *Luther*.

Thierry—tyēr-ē'.

Thiers—tyâr.

Thirlwall—thēr'l'-wöl.

Thisbe—thīz'-bē.

See *Pyramus*.

thistle—thīs'-l.

Thogji-Chumo (Lake)—thöğ'-jē chōō'-mō.

Tholuck—tō'-lōök.

See *Luther*.

Thomas, Ambroise—än-brwäz' tō-mā'.

For än, see p. 26.

Thomean—tō-mē'-än or thō-mē'-än.

Also written *Thomæan*, but pronounced as above.

Thomism—tō'-mīzm or thō'-mīzm.

Thomist—tō'-mīst or thō'-mīst.

Thomite—tō'-mīt or thō'-mīt.

Thoreau—thō'-rō or thō-rō'.

Thorvaldsen—tôr'-vål-sën.

See *Thorvaldsen*.

Thorvaldsen—tôr'-wöld-sën.

See *Thorvaldsen*.

Thothmes—thöth'-mēz or töt'-mēs.

See *Thutmosis*.

Thou, de—dü tōō'.

thousand—thow'-zänd, *not* thow'-zär.

thousandth—thow'-zändth.

Thrace—thräs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

thralldom—thrôl'-dûm.

Also written *thraldom*, but pronounced as above.

thrash—thräsh.

See *thresh*.

Thrasylbulus—thräs-ÿ-bû'-lûs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thräs-ÿm'-ē-nēz.

Thrasymenus (Lake)—thräs-ÿm'-ē'-nûs.

three-legged—thrē'-lēg-ēd or thrē'-lēg-ÿd or thrē'-lēgd.

threepence—thrip'-ēns or thrēp'-ēns.

threepenny—thrip'-ēn-ÿ or thrēp'-ēn-ÿ.

threnode—thrē'-nōd or thrēn'-ōd.

threnody—thrēn'-ō-dÿ or thrē'-nō-dÿ.

thresh—thrësh.

See *thrash*.

threshold—thrësh'-ōld, *not* thrësh'-hōld.

throng—throng.

See *accost*.

throstle—thrös'-l.

Thucydides—thū-sÿd'-ÿd-ēz.

thug—thūg; Hindu pron., t-hūg'.

thuggee—thūg'-ē; Hindu pron., t-hūg'-gē.

Thun (Lake)—tōon.

Thuringian (Forest)—thū-rÿn'-ÿÿ-ăn.

Thutmosis—thüt-mō'-sÿs or tōöt-mō'-sÿs.

See *Thothmes*.

Thwing—twÿng.

thyme—tÿm.

thyroid—thÿ'-roid.

"*Thyroid Gland.*"

Thyrsis—thēr'-sÿs.

tiara—tÿ-ā'-rà or tē-ā'-rà.

Tibet—tÿb-ēt' or tÿb'-ēt.

See *Thibet*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tibetan—tīb-ēt'-ān or tīb'-ēt-ān

See *Thibetan*.

Tibullus—tīb-ūl'-ūs.

tic douloureux—tīk dōō-lōō-rōō'; Fr. pron., tēk dōō-lōō-rōō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Tichborne—tīch'-būrn, *not* tīsh'-būrn.

"The *Tichborne* Claimant."

Ticino—tē-chē'-nō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Ticinus (river)—tīs-ī'-nūs.

Ticinus—tīs'-īn-ūs.

ticklish—tīk'-līsh, *not* tīk'-l-īsh.

tidbit—tīd'-bīt.

See *titbit*, the preferred spelling.

Tientsin—tē-ēnt-sēn'.

tierce—tērs.

Tierra del Fuego—tyēr'-rā dēl fwā'-gō.

Tiers État—tyâr zā-tā'.

Tietjens—tēt'-yēns; pop., tīsh'-yēnz.

Also written *Tiliens*, but pronounced as above.

Tiflis—tyē-flyēs'.

Tighe (Mary)—tī.

Tiglath-pileser—tīg'-lāth pīl-ē'-zēr.

Tigranes—tī-ḡrā'-nēz.

tigrine—tī'-ḡrīn or tī'-ḡrīn.

tilde—tīl'-dē; Sp. pron., tēl'-dā.

Tilly, von—fōn tīl'-ī; Fr. pron., tē-yē'.

Timæus—tī-mē'-ūs.

timbal—tīm'-bāl.

timbale—tān-bāl'.

For ān, see p. 26.

timbre—tīm'-bēr; Fr. pron., tān'-brū.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

For ān, see p. 26.

Timbuku—tīm-būk'-tōō, *not* tīm-būk-tōō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Timoleon—tīm-ō'-lē-ŭn.

Timon—tī'-mōn.

"*Timon of Athens.*"

Timour—tī-mōor' or tīm-ōor'.

Also written *Timur*, but pronounced as above.

tincture—tīngk'-tūr, *not* tīngk'-chūr.

tingeing—tīn'-jīng.

Tintagil—tīn-tāj'-īl.

"*Tintagil Castle by the Cornish sea.*"—*Tennyson.*

Tintoretto, Il—ēl tēn-tō-rēt'-tō.

tiny—tī'-nī, *not* tē'-nī.

Tippecanoe—tīp-ē-kā-nōō'.

"*Tippecanoe and Tyler too.*"

Tippoo Sahib—tīp-pōō' sā'-īb.

tirade—tīr-ād' or tī'-rād.

"*Now rarely tīr-ād'.*"—*Web.*

tirailleur—tē-rā-yōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Tiresias—tī-rē'-shī-ās or tī-rē'-sī-ās.

Tirol—tīr'-ōl; Ger. pron., tē-rōl'.

See *Tyrol*.

tisane—tē-zān'.

See *ptisan*.

Tischendorf, von—fōn tīsh'-ēn-dōrf.

tisic—tīz'-īk.

See *phthisic*.

tisical—tīz'-īk-āl.

See *phthisical*.

tisicky—tīz'-īk-ī.

See *phthisicky*.

Tisiphone—tīs-īf'-ō-nē.

Tissot—tē-sō'.

Tisza—tē'-sō.

Titan—tī'-tān.

Titania (Queen)—tīt-ā'-nī-ā or tīt-ā'-nī-ā.

"*Midsummer Night's Dream.*"

Titanic—tī-tān'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

titbit—tīt'-bīt.

See *tidbit*.

Titcomb (Timothy)—tīt'-kūm.

tithe—tīth.

Tithonus—tīth-ō'-nūs.

Titian—tīsh'-ăn.

Titicaca (Lake)—tīt-ē-kā'-kā.

Tito Melema—tē'-tō mā-lā'-mā.

Tityrus—tīt'-īr-ūs.

Tityus—tīt'-ī-ūs.

tivoli (game)—tīv'-ō-lī.

Tivoli (Italy)—tē'-vō-lē.

Tivoli (U. S.)—tīv'-ō-lī.

Tiziano Vecellio—tēt-syā'-nō vā-chěl'-lyō.

See *Abruzzi, Beatrice Cenci*.

tmesis—tmē'-sīs or mē'-sīs.

Tmolus (Mount)—tmō'-lūs or mō'-lūs.

tō—tōō; unemphatic, tōō.

Tobit—tō'-bīt.

Tobolsk—tō-bōlsk'; Russian pron., tā-bōl'-yē-sk.

Tocantíns—tō-kān-tēns'.

Tocqueville, de—dū tōk'-vīl; Fr. pron., dū tōk-vēl'.

toffee—tōf'-ī.

Also written *toffy*, but pronounced as above.

toilet—toi'-lēt.

See *toilette*.

toilette—toi-lēt'; Fr. pron., twā-lēt'.

See *toilet*.

toison d'or—twā-zôn' dōr.

For ôN, see p. 27.

tokay (wine)—tō-kā'.

Tokay—tō-kā'.

Written *Tokaj* in Hungarian, but pronounced tō'-koi.

Tokyo—tō'-kē-ō.

Also written *Tokio*, but pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Toledo (Spain)—tō-lē'-dō; Sp. pron., tō-lā'-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

tolerable—tōl'-ēr-ā-bl, *not* tōl'-rā-bl.

Tolstoy—tōl-stoi', *not* tōl'-stoi.

tolu—tō-lōō' or tō-lū' or tō'-lū.

tomato—tō-mā'-tō or tō-mā'-tō.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The Century and the Encyclopædic Dictionary prefer tō-mā'-tō, while the Standard and Stormonth give it as the only pronunciation.

Do not say tō-māt'-ō.

to-morrow—tōō-mōr'-ō, *not* tōō-mōr'-ū.

See *damage*.

Tomyris—tōm'-īr-īs.

ton (fashion)—tōN.

For ōN, see p. 27.

tongs—tōngz.

See *accost*.

Tonkin—tōn-kīn'.

Also written *Tonquin*, but pronounced as above.

tonsillitis—tōn-sīl-ī'-tīs.

Also written *tonsilitis*, but pronounced as above.

See *itis* (termination).

tonsure—tōn'-shūr.

Worcester says tōn'-shūr.

tontine—tōn'-tēn or tōn-tēn'.

See *ambergris*.

toothed—tōōht.

toparch—tō'-pārk or tōp'-ār-k.

toparchy—tō'-pār-kī or tōp'-ār-kī.

Topeka—tō-pē'-kā.

topographer—tō-pōg'-rā-fēr.

topographic—tōp-ō-ğrāf'-īk.

topographical—tōp-ō-ğrāf'-īk-āl.

topography—tō-pōg'-rā-fī.

topsail—tōp'-sāl; nautical pron., tōp'-sl.

toque—tōk; Fr. pron., tōk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

torchon—tôr'-shôn; Fr. pron., tōr-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

toreador—tō-rā-ā-dôr' or tōr-ě-ā-dôr'.

Torino—tō-rē'-nō.

See *Turin*.

torment (n.)—tôr'-mënt.

torment (vb.)—tôr-mënt'.

See *absent*.

tornado—tōr-nā'-dō, *not* tōr-nā'-dō.

Torquay—tōr-kē'.

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mā'-thā.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Torres Vedras—tōr'-rësh vā'-drāsh.

Torrey—tōr'-ī.

Torricelli—tōr-rē-chěl'-lē.

See *Cialdini*.

tortious—tôr'-shüs.

tortoise—tôr'-tüs or tōr'-tīs.

"The pronunciation tōr'-tüs apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but tōr'-tīs is nearly as common at least in American use; tōr'-toiz, -tois, -tiz are also heard."—*Web*.

tortoise-shell—tôr'-tüs shěl or tōr'-tīs shěl.

Do not say tōr'-tē shěl.

See *tortoise*.

Tortugas (Dry)—tōr-tōō'-gās.

tortuous—tōr'-tū-üs.

Tosca, La—là tōs'-kā.

totem—tō'-tēm.

Totila—tōt'-īl-ā.

Totleben—tāt-lyě'-bën.

tottering—tōt'-ēr-īng, *not* tōt'-rīng.

toucan—tōōk-än' or tōō'-kăn.

touchy—tūch'-ī.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh'.

Toulon—tōō'-lōn; Fr. pron., tōō-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz', *not* tōō-lōōs'.

toupee—tōō-pē'.

toupet—tōō-pā'; formerly tōō-pē'.

tour—tōōr.

"The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation [towr], which is regarded as a vulgarism."—*Wor.*

tour de force—tōōr dŭ fōrs'.

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā'.

tourmaline—tōōr'-mā-līn.

tournament—tōōr'-nā-měnt or tŭr'-nā-měnt.

Worcester prefers tōōr'-nā-měnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey*, *nourish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring tŭr'-nā-měnt rather than tōōr'-nā-měnt."—*S. & W.*

tourney—tōōr'-nŭ or tŭr'-nŭ.

Worcester prefers tōōr'-nŭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation tŭr'-nŭ rather than tōōr'-nŭ."—*S. & W.*

touriquet—tōōr'-nŭ-kět.

"Now rarely tŭr'-nŭ-kět."—*Web.*

tourure—tōōr-nŭr'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Tours—tōōr.

tousle—tow'-zl.

Toussaint l'Ouverture—tōō-săN' lōō-věr-tŭr'.

For ŭ, ăN, see p. 26.

tout (runner)—towt.

tout à fait—tōō-tā-fā'.

tout court—tōō kōōr'.

tout de suite—tōō dŭ swēt'.

tout ensemble—tōō-tăN-săN'-blŭ.

For ân, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

toward—tō'-ērd or tōrd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

towards—tō'-ērdz or tōrdz.

"Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last."—*Walker*.

Townshend—town'-zēnd.

trachea—trā'-kē-à or trā-kē'-à; trāk'-ē-à (Stor.).

"The second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but less frequent in actual use."—*Web*.

tracheal—trā'-kē-āl.

tracheoscopy—trā-kē-ōs'-kō-pī or trā-kē'-ō-skō-pī.

tracheotomy—trā-kē-ōt'-ō-mī.

trachoma—trā-kō'-mā.

Trachonitis—trāk-ō-nī'-tīs.

tractile—trāk'-tīl.

See *ile* (termination).

Trafalgar (Cape)—trāf-āl-gār'.

Often, especially in Great Britain, trā-fāl'-gār.

Trafalgar (Square)—trā-fāl'-gār.

tragacanth—trāg'-ā-kānth, *not* trāj'-ā-kānth.

Frequently mispronounced.

tragedian—trā-jē'-dī-ān.

tragédienne—trā-jē'-dī-ēn or trā-jē-dī-ēn'; Fr. pron., trā-zhā-dyēn'.

traipse—trāps.

Also written *trapes*, but pronounced as above.

trait—trāt.

"In British use still commonly as French, trā."—*Web*.

"It [trait] is now so fully Anglicized as to be properly pronounced as an English word."—*Wor*.

traject (n.)—trāj'-ēkt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

traject (vb.)—trà-jěkt'.

See *absent*.

trajectory—trà-jěk'-tō-rĭ.

tramontane—trà-mōn'-tān or trām'-ōn-tān.

See *ultramontane*.

trance—trāns, *not* trāns.

See *ask*.

tranquil—trāng'-kwĭl; trān'-kwĭl (Stor.).

tranquillity—trān-kwĭl'-ĭt-ĭ or trāng'-kwĭl'-ĭt-ĭ.

tranquillize—trāng'-kwĭl-ĭz.

transact—trāns-ăkt' or trānz-ăkt'.

transalpine—trāns-ăl'-pĭn or trāns-ăl'-pĭn.

See *cisalpine*.

transatlantic—trāns-ăt-lăn'-tĭk, *not* trānz-ăt-lăn'-tĭk.

transept—trān'-sěpt, *not* trān'-sěp.

transfer (n.)—trāns'-fēr.

transfer (vb.)—trāns-fēr'.

See *absent*.

transferable—trāns-fēr'-ă-bl.

See *transferrible*.

transference—trāns'-fēr-ěns or trāns-fēr'-ěns.

See *transference*.

transference—trāns-fēr'-ěns.

See *transference*.

transferrible—trāns-fēr'-ĭb-l.

See *transferable*.

transient—trān'-shěnt.

transit—trān'-sĭt, *not* trān'-zĭt.

transition—trān-sĭzh'-ŭn; trān-sĭsh'-ŭn (C.).

"Most leading authorities, British and American, from Walker (c. 1800) have preferred trān-sĭzh'-ŭn, others trān-sĭsh'-ŭn or zĭsh'-ŭn, all three being in present good use."—*Web*.

translucence—trāns-lŭ'-sěns, *not* trāns-lōō'-sěns.

translucent—trāns-lŭ'-sěnt, *not* trāns-lōō'-sěnt.

transmigrate—trāns'-mĭ-ġrāt, *not* trāns-mĭ'-ġrāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

transmigration—trăns-mĩ-ġrā'-shŭn, *not* trăns-
/ mĩ-ġrā'-shŭn.

transom—trăn'-sŭm.

transpadane—trăns'-pà-dān.

See *cispadane*.

transparent—trăns-pâr'-ënt, *not* trăns-pâr'-ënt.

transport (n.)—trăns'-pört.

transport (vb.)—trăns-pört'.

See *absent*.

Transvaal—trăns-vāl'.

trapeze—trà-pēz'.

trapezium—trà-pē'-zĩ-ŭm.

trapezoid—trăp'-ē-zoid or trăp'-ē'-zoid.

Trasimenus (Lake)—trăs-ĩm-ē'-nŭs.

travail—trăv'-āl.

See *travel*.

Travailleurs de la Mer—trà-và-yör' dŭ là mâr.

For ô, see p. 25.

travel—trăv'-l.

See *travail*.

traveler—trăv'-l-ēr, *not* trăv'-lēr.

traverse—trăv'-ērs, *not* trà-vērs'.

travertine—trăv'-ēr-tĩn, *not* trăv'-ēr-tĩn.

Traviata, La—lă trā-vē-ă'-tă.

treacle—trē'-kl, *not* trĭk'-l.

treatise—trē'-tĩs or trē'-tĩz.

Trebia (Battle of the)—trā'-bē-ă.

treble (music)—trĕb'-l.

treble (triple)—trĕb'-l.

The word *thrĭbble* (thrĭb'-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States."

trecento—trā-chĕn'-tō.

trefoil—trĕ'-foil.

Tregelles—trē-jĕl'-ĩs.

trek—trĕk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tremendous—trē-měn'-dūs, *not* trē-měn'-jūs.

See *stupendous*.

tremolo—trēm'-ō-lō; It. pron., trā'-mō-lō.

Tremont (Street, Boston)—trēm'-ünt.

tremor—trē'-mör or trēm'-ör.

Trente et Quarante—trān-tā-kā-rānt'.

For ān, see p. 26.

trepan—trē-pān'.

trepine—trē-fīn' or trē-fēn'.

trestle—trēs'-l.

Trevelyan—trē-věl'-yān or trē-vīl'-yān.

Trevor (Sir John)—trē'-vör, *not* trēv'-ör.

triad—tri'-ād.

triangle—tri'-äng-ġl; tri-äng'-ġl (Stor.).

Trianon, Grand—grān trē-ā-nôn'.

For ān, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Trianon, Petit—pē-tē' trē-ā-nôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Triassic—tri-ās'-ĭk.

Tribonian—trib-ō'-nĭ-ān.

Triboulet—trē-bōō-lā'.

tribunal—tri-bū'-nāl, *not* trib'-ū-nāl.

tribune—trib'-ūn, *not* tri'-būn *nor* trib-ūn'.

trichiasis—trĭk-ī'-ā-sĭs.

trichina—trĭk-ī'-nā.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ī'-ā-sĭs.

trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō'-sĭs.

tricot—trē-kō'.

Tricoteuses, Les—lā trē-kō-töz'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Tricoupiis—trē-kōō'-pĭs.

tricycle—tri'-sik-l, *not* tri'-sĭ-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Tridentine—tri-děn'-tĭn.

triennial—tri-ěn'-ĭ-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Trieste—trē-ēs'-tā.

Also written *Triest*, but pronounced trē-ěst'.

trigamy—trīg'-à-mī.

See *bigamy*.

trijugate—trī'-jōō-gāt or trī-jōō'-gāt.

See *bijugate*, *unijugate*.

trijugous—trī'-jōō-gūs or trī-jōō'-gūs.

See *bijugous*, *unijugous*.

trilobate—trī-lō'-bāt or trī'-lō-bāt.

trilobite—trī'-lō-bīt, *not* trīl'-ō-bīt.

trilogy—trīl'-ō-jī, *not* trī'-lō-jī.

trimester—trī-mēs'-tēr.

trimeter—trīm'-ē-tēr.

Trinidad—trīn-ī-dād'; Sp. pron., trē-nē-thāth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Trinitarian—trīn-īt-ā'-rī-ăn, *not* trīn-īt-ār'-ī-ăn.

See *Unitarian*.

trio—trē'-ō or trī'-ō.

tripartite—trī-pār'-tīt or trīp'-ār-tīt.

See *bipartite*.

tripedal—trī-pē'-dāl or trīp'-ē-dāl.

See *bipedal*, *quadrupedal*.

triphthong—trīf'-thōng.

See *diphthong*.

triplicate—trīp'-līk-āt.

tripod—trī'-pōd.

"Though Walker gives *trīp'-ōd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī'-pōd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—S. & W.

Tripoli—trīp'-ō-lī.

tripos—trī'-pōs.

Triptolemus—trīp-tōl'-ē-mūs.

triptych—trīp'-tīk.

trireme—trī'-rēm.

trismus—trīz'-mūs or trīs'-mūs.

Tristan und Isolde—trīs-tān' ōōnt ē-zōl'-dē.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

triste—trēst.

trisyllabic—trīs-īl'-ăb'-īk.

See *dissyllabic*.

trisyllable—trīs-īl'-ă-bl or trī-sīl'-ă-bl.

See *dissyllable*.

Triton—trī'-tōn.

triumph—trī'-ūmf, *not* trī'-ūmpf.

triumvir—trī-ūm'-vēr.

See *duumvir*.

triumvirate—trī-ūm'-vīr-āt.

triumviri—trī-ūm'-vīr-ī.

triune—trī'-ūn.

trivalent—trī-vā'-lěnt or trīv'-ă-lěnt.

trivial—trīv'-ī-ăl; trīv'-ī-ăl or trīv'-yăl (Wor.).

Trocadéro, Le—lē trō-kă'-dā-rō.

troche—trō'-kē; trōch or trōk or trō'-kē (C.).

See *trochee*.

trochee—trō'-kē.

See *troche*.

Trochu—trō-shū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

troglodyte—trōg'-lō-dīt.

Troilus—trō'-īl-ūs.

"*Troilus* and *Cressida*."

See *Cressida*.

Trois Mousquetaires, Les—lā trwā mōōs-kē-târ'.

troll (n. and vb.)—trōl.

Trollope—trōl'-ūp.

trombone—trōm'-bōn; It. pron., trōm-bō'-nā.

Worcester prefers trōm-bō'-nē. It is seldom heard.

Trondhjem—trōn'-yēm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* in *yet*.

Troost—trōst.

See *Roosevelt*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

trope—trōp.

Trophimus—trōf'-īm-ūs.

trophy—trō'-fī.

"Corruptly, trōf'-ī."—*Wor.*

tropical—trōp'-ī-kāl.

tropically—trōp'-īk-āl-ī.

Trossachs—trōs'-ūks.

Also written *Trosachs*, but pronounced as above.

troth—trōth or trōth.

troubadour—trōō'-bā-dōor.

See *Trovatore*, *Il*.

Troubetzkoy—trōō-běts'-koi.

troublous—trüb'-lūs.

trough—trōf.

Do not say trōth.

See *accost*.

trousers—trow'-zērs.

trousseau—trōō-sō'.

trouvère—trōō-vâr'.

See *trouveur*.

trouveur—trōō-vûr'; Fr. pron., trōō-vör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

See *trouvère*.

Trovatore, *Il*—ēl trō-vā-tō'-rā.

See *troubadour*.

trow—trō.

Troyon—trwā-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trūk'-ū-lěns or trōō'-kū-lěns.

truculency—trūk'-ū-lěns-sī or trōō'-kū-lěns-sī.

truculent—trūk'-ū-lěnt or trōō'-kū-lěnt.

true—trōō, *not* trū.

truffle—trūf'-l or trōōf'-l or trōō'-fl.

"Walker (c. 1800) recognizes only trōō'-fl, long the preferred pronunciation; Smart (c. 1840) has trōōf'-l; trūf'-l is recent, but apparently prevails in present good usage."—*Web.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Trujillo—trōō-hēl'-yō.

Also written *Truxillo*, but pronounced as above.
See *Jorullo*.

truncheon—trŭn'-shŭn or trŭn'-chŭn.

trustworthy—trŭst'-wŭr-thĭ, *not* trŭst-wŭr'-thĭ.

truths—trōōthz or trōōths.

Walker (c. 1800) says: "Some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth*, trōōthz; but this must be carefully avoided."

tryst—trĭst or trĭst.

"In Scotland and dialectically, trĭst only."—*Web*.

trysting—trĭst'-ĭng or trĭst'-ĭng.

See *tryst*.

tsar—tsär.

See *czar*, *tzar*.

tsarevitch—tsär'-ĕ-vĭch; Russian pron., tsä-rä'-vĭch.

See *czarevitch*.

tsarevna—tsär'-ĕv'-nä.

See *czarevna*.

tsarina—tsär'-ē'-nä.

See *czarina*.

tsaritzä—tsär'-ēt'-sä.

See *czaritzä*.

tsarowitch—tsär'-ō-vĭch.

See *czarowitch*.

tsarowitz—tsär'-ō-vĭts.

See *czarowitz*.

Tschaikovsky—chĭ-kôf'-skē.

Chaykovski (the Russian spelling) is pronounced as above.

Tsech—tsĕk.

See *Czech*, the preferred spelling.

tube—tüb, *not* tōōb *nor* tyōōb.

tuberosé—tüb'-rōz or tŭ'-bĕr-ōs; tŭb'-rōz or tŭ'-bĕr-ōz (Wor.).

Tübingen—tŭ'-bĭng-ĕn.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tucson—tōō-sǒn' or tǔk'-sǔn.

Tuesday—tūz'-dā, *not* tōōz'-dā *nor* tyōōz'-dā.
tufa—tōō'-fā.

Tugendbund—tōō'-gěnt-bōont.

Tuileries—twē'-lēr-iz; Fr. pron., twēl-rē'.

tulip—tū'-lĭp, *not* tōō'-lĭp.

tulle—tōōl; Fr pron., tūl.

For ū, see p. 26.

tumor—tū'-mēr, *not* tōō'-mēr.

Also written *tumour*, but pronounced as above.

tumult—tū'-mǔlt, *not* tōō'-mǔlt.

tune—tūn, *not* tōōn.

See *untune*.

tunnel—tǔn'-l, *not* tǔn'-ĕl.

Tuomey—tōō'-mĭ.

turbine—târ'-bĭn or târ'-bĭn.

Turcoman—târ'-kō-măn.

See *Turkoman*, the preferred spelling.

Turenne, de—dŭ tū-rěn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Turgenev—tōōr-gěn'-yěf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.

turgid—târ'-jĭd.

Turgot—tŭr-gō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Turin—tū'-rĭn or tū-rĭn'.

See *Torino*.

Turkestan—tōōr-kēs-tăn'.

See *Kurdistan*.

turkoid—tŭr-koiz' or târ'-kwoiz.

See *turquoise*, the preferred spelling.

Turkoman—târ'-kō-măn.

See *Turcoman*.

turmeric—târ'-mēr-ĭk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

turnip—tûr'-nîp, *not* tûr'-nûp.

See *damage*.

Turnverein—töörn'-fër-in.

turquoise—tûr-koiz' or tûr'-kwôiz.

The pronunciation tûr'-kwâz has the sanction of good usage.

The Century says tûr-koiz' or tûr-kêz'; Worcester tûr-kêz' or tûr-koiz'.

Also written *turquois*, but pronounced as above.

Tuscarora—tûs-kâ-rô'-rà.

Tuskegee—tûs-kê'-gê.

Tussaud's—tû-sôz'.

For û, see p. 26.

tutelar—tû'-tê-lâr.

tutelary—tû'-tê-lâ-rî.

tutor—tû'-têr, *not* tōō'-têr.

tutti frutti—tōō'-tê frōō'-tê.

Tutuila—tōō-tōō-ê'-là.

Tuxedo—tûks-ê'-dō.

Tuyll, van—vân tîl'.

Twickenham—twîk'-ên-ûm.

See *Alnwick*.

two-edged—tōō'-ějđ or tōō'-ěj-êđ.

two-legged—tōō'-lêg-êđ or tōō'-lêg-îđ or tōō'-lêgđ.

twopence—tûp'-êns.

"In England pronounced tōō'-pêns only when two words."—*Web*.

twopenny—tûp'-ên-î.

See *twopence*.

Tybalt—tîb'-âlt.

"Romeo and Juliet."

Tychicus—tîk'-îk-ûs.

Tycoon—tî-kōōn'.

Tydeus—tî'-dûs or tîđ'-ê-ûs.

See *Morpheus*.

tympanal—tîm'-pâ-nâl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

tympanic—tīm-păn'-īk; tīm'-păn-īk (Wor.).

tympanitis—tīm-pā-nī'-tīs.

See *itis* (termination).

tympanum—tīm'-pā-nŭm.

Tyndale—tīn'-dāl, *not* tīn'-dāl.

Also written *Tindal*, but pronounced as above.

Tyn-y-Coed—tīn-ī-kō'-ēd.

Typhoeus—tī-fō'-ūs.

Typhon—tī'-fōn.

typhoon—tī-fōon'.

typhus—tī'-fūs.

typic—tīp'-īk.

typist—tī'-pist.

typographer—tī-pōg'-rā-fēr or tīp-ōg'-rā-fēr.

typographic—tī-pō-grāf'-īk or tīp-ō-grāf'-īk.

typographical—tī-pō-grāf'-īk-āl or tīp-ō-grāf'-īk-āl.

typography—tī-pōg'-rā-fī or tīp-ōg'-rā-fī.

typothetæ—tī-pōth'-ē-tē or tī-pō-thē'-tē.

tyrannic—tī-răn'-īk, *not* tīr-ăn'-īk.

tyrannical—tī-răn'-īk-āl, *not* tīr-ăn'-īk-āl.

tyrannicide—tī-răn'-īs-id, *not* tīr-ăn'-īs-id.

tyrannize—tīr'-ăn-iz.

tyranny—tīr'-ăn-ī.

tyro—tī'-rō.

Tyrol—tīr'-ōl; Ger. pron., tē-rōl'.

See *Tirol*.

Tyrolean—tīr-ō'-lē-ăn, *not* tīr-ō-lē'-ăn.

Tyrolese—tīr-ō-lēz' or tīr-ō-lēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Tyrolienne—tē-rō-lyēn'.

Tyrrhene—tīr'-ēn or tīr-ēn'.

Tyrrhenian—tīr-ē'-nī-ăn.

Tyrtæan—tēr-tē'-ăn.

Tyrtæus—tēr-tē'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Tyrwhitt—tŭr'-ŭt.

tzar—tsär.

See *czar, tsar*.

tzarina—tsär-ē'-nà.

See *czarina, tsarina*.

tzaritza—tsär-ēt'-sà.

See *czaritza, tsaritza*.

U

ubiquitous—ū-bĭk'-wĭt-ŭs.

ubiquity—ū-bĭk'-wĭt-ĭ.

Uffizi—ōō-fēt'-sē.

"The *Uffizi* Gallery."

See *Abruzzi*.

ugh—ōō or ŭ or ŭk.

For *к*, see p. 28.

uhlan—ōō'-làn or ōō-làn'.

Uhländ—ōō'-lânt.

uitlander—oit'-làn-dēr or ŭt'-làn-dēr.

ukase—ū-kās'.

Ukraine—ū'-krān.

Ultilas—ŭl'-fĭl-ās.

Also written *Wulfilā*, but pronounced wōōl'-fĭl-ā.

Ulrica—ŭl'-rĭk-à; It. pron., ōōl-rē'-kā.

Ulrici—ōōl-rēt'-sē.

Ultima Thule—ŭl'-tĭm-à thū'-lē.

ultimatum—ŭl'-tĭm-ā'-tŭm, *not* ŭl'-tĭm-ā'-tŭm.

This second pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard.

See *apparatus*.

ultraism—ŭl'-trà-ĭzm.

ultramontane—ŭl'-trà-mōn'-tān.

See *tramontane*.

ululation—ŭl-ū-lā'-shŭn.

Ulysses—ū-lĭs'-ēz.

umbilical—ŭm-bĭl'-ĭk-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

umbilicus—ŭm-bĭl-ĭ'-kŭs.

"Popularly ŭm-bĭl'-ĭk-ŭs."—*Web.*

umbrage—ŭm'-brāj.

umbrageous—ŭm-brā'-jŭs or ŭm-brā'-jĭ-ŭs.

umbrella—ŭm-brĕl'-ā, *not* ŭm-bĕr-ĕl'-ā.

umlaut—öom'-lowt.

umpirage—ŭm'-pĭ-rāj or ŭm'-pĭr-āj.

unaccented—ŭn-āk-sĕn'-tĕd, *not* ŭn-āk'-sĕn-tĕd.

See accented.

unaccenting—ŭn-āk-sĕn'-tĭng, *not* ŭn-āk'-sĕn-tĭng.

See accenting.

Unadilla—ŭ-nā-dĭl'-ā, *not* ŭn-ā-dĭl'-ā.

unassuming—ŭn-ās-sŭ'-mĭng, *not* ŭn-ās-sōō'-mĭng.

unbated—ŭn-bā'-tĕd or ŭn-bā'-tĭd, *not* ŭn-bāt'-ĕd.

—"a sword *unbated*."—*Shakespeare.*

Uncas—ŭng'-kàs.

"The Last of the Mohicans."

uncial—ŭn'-shĭ-āl or ŭn'-shāl.

"*Uncial* Letters."

uncivil—ŭn-sĭv'-ĭl, *not* ŭn-sĭv'-ŭl.

See civil, damage.

uncleanly (adj.)—ŭn-klĕn'-lĭ.

See cleanly (adj.).

uncourteous—ŭn-kâr'-tĕ-ŭs or ŭn-kört'-yŭs.

See courteous, discourteous.

uncouth—ŭn-kōōth'.

unction—ŭngk'-shŭn.

unctious—ŭngk'-shŭs.

unctuous—ŭngk'-tū-ŭs.

undaunted—ŭn-dān'-tĕd or ŭn-dōn'-tĕd.

underground — ŭn'-dĕr-grownd, *not* ŭn-dĕr-grownd'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

underneath—ŭn-děr-něth' or ŭn-děr-něth'.

See *beneath*, 'neath.

undersigned—ŭn-děr-sind', not ŭn-děr-zind'.

Frequently mispronounced.

Undine—ŭn-dēn' or ŭn'-dēn; Ger. pron., ōn-dē'-nē.

undiscerning—ŭn-diz-ěr'-ning, not ŭn-dis-ěr'-ning.

undress (n.)—ŭn'-drēs or ŭn-drēs'.

undress (vb.)—ŭn-drēs'.

undulatory—ŭn'-dū-lā-tō-rī.

Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary say ŭn-dū-lā'-tēr-ī.

unfrequented—ŭn-frē-kwěnt'-ēd.

See *frequented*.

ungallant—ŭn-gāl'-ānt or ŭn-gāl-ānt'.

unguent—ŭng'-g-wěnt.

unguiculate—ŭng-g-wīk'-ū-lāt.

ungulate—ŭng'-g-ū-lāt.

unhandsome—ŭn-hān'-sūm; ŭn-hānd'-sūm

(Stor.).

See *handsome*.

Unigenitus—ū-nī-jěn'-īt-ūs.

"The Bull *Unigenitus*."

unjugate—ū-nīj'-ōō-gāt or ŭ-nī-jōō'-gāt.

See *bijugate*, *trijugate*.

unjugous—ū-nīj'-ōō-gūs.

See *bijugous*, *trijugous*.

uninterested—ŭn-in'-tēr-ēs-tēd.

See *disinterested*, *interested*.

uninteresting—ŭn-in'-tēr-ēs-tīng.

See *interesting*.

unison—ū'-nīs-ŭn or ŭ'-nīz-ŭn.

unisonal—ū-nīs'-ō-nāl or ŭ'-nīs-ō-nāl.

unisonant—ū-nīs'-ō-nānt.

unisonous—ū-nīs'-ō-nūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Unitarian—ū-nīt-ā'-rī-ăn, *not* ū-nīt-âr'-ī-ăn.

See *Trinitarian*.

Univ. (abbreviation)—ū'-nīv.

univalent—ū-nīv-ā'-lěnt or ū-nīv'-à-lěnt.

See *bivalent, multivalent*.

univocal—ū-nīv'-ō-kāl.

unjustifiable—ŭn-jūs'-tīf-ī-à-bl.

See *justifiable*.

unkempt—ŭn-kěmpt'.

unkind—ŭn-kīnd', *not* ŭn-kyīnd'.

See *card, kind*.

unkindness—ŭn-kīnd'-nēs, *not* ŭn-kyīnd'-nēs.

See *card, kindness*.

unlearned (adj.)—ŭn-lěr'-nēd, *not* ŭn-lěrnd'.

See *learned (adj.)*.

unlearned (part.)—ŭn-lěrnd', *not* ŭn-lěr'-nēd.

See *learned (part.)*.

unmask—ŭn-māsk', *not* ŭn-māsk'.

See *ask, mask*.

unprecedented—ŭn-prēs'-ē-děn-těd, *not* ŭn-prē'-sē-děnt-čd.

See *precedented*.

unrecognizable—ŭn-rěk'-ōg-nī-zà-bl.

See *irrecognizable, recognizable*.

unscathed—ŭn-skāthd' or ŭn-skātht'.

Unser Fritz—ōon'-zēr frīts.

Unter den Linden—ōon'-tēr děn līn'-děn.

untoward—ŭn-tō'-ērd or ŭn-tōrd'.

untune—ŭn-tūn', *not* ŭn-tōon'.

See *tune*.

untutored—ŭn-tū'-těrd, *not* ŭn-tōō'-těrd.

unwary—ŭn-wā'-rī.

See *wary*.

Upanishads—ōō-pān'-īsh-ădz.

upas (tree)—ū'-pās.

Upernavik—ōō'-pēr-nā-vīk.

upher—ū'-fēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

uphroe—ū'-frō or ū'-vrō.

upmost—ŭp'-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst'.

upright—ŭp'-rīt.

"This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun; the derivatives are liable to the same diversity."

—*Smart.*

uproar—ŭp'-rōr.

"It is often accented on the latter syllable."

—*Smart.*

Upsal—ŭp'-sāl.

Upsala—ŭp-sā'-lā.

upsilom—ŭp'-sīl-ōn.

upupa—ū'-pū-pā.

Ural—ū'-rāl; Russian pron., ōō-rāl'-yŭ.

Urania—ū-rā'-nī-ā.

Uranus—ū'-rā-nŭs.

urban—ŭr'-bān.

Urbana—ŭr-bān'-ā, *not* ŭr-bā'-nā.

urbane—ŭr-bān'.

urbanity—ŭr-bān'-īt-ī, *not* ŭr-bā'-nīt-ī.

Urbino—ōōr-bē'-nō.

urea—ū'-rē-ā, *not* ū-rē'-ā.

ureter—ū-rē'-tēr.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and Worcester accent the *first* syllable.

urethra—ū-rē'-thrā.

Uriah—ū-rī'-ā.

Uriel—ū'-rī-ēl.

"*Paradise Lost.*"

urine—ū'-rīn.

urn—ŭrn.

Urquart—ŭr'-kārt.

Urquhart—ŭr'-kārt.

See *Alnwick.*

ursine—ŭr'-sīn or ŭr'-sīn.

Ursula—ŭr'-sū-lā, *not* ŭr-sū'-lā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Uruguay—ū'-rōō-gwā or ōō-rōō-gwī'.

usable—ū'-zā-bl.

usage—ū'-zāj or ū'-sāj.

usance—ū'-zāns.

use (n.)—ūs.

use (vb.)—ūz.

used—ūzd, *not* ūst.

"I *used* to go."

Ushant—ūsh'-ānt.

usine—ū-zēn'.

For ū, see p. 26.

usquebaugh—ūs'-kwē-bā or ūs'-kwē-bō.

usually—ū'-zhū-āl-ī, *not* ū'-zhāl-ī.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucapion—ū-zū-kā'-pī-ōn.

usufruct—ū'-zū-frūkt.

usurious—ū-zū'-rī-ūs or ū-zhōō'-rī-ūs.

usurp—ū-zūrp', *not* ū-sūrp'.

usurpation—ū-zūr-pā'-shūn, *not* ū-sūr-pā'-shūn.

usury—ū'-zhū-rī.

Utah—ū'-tō or ū'-tā.

uterine—ū'-tēr-īn or ū'-tēr-īn.

Utopia—ū-tō'-pī-ā.

Utopian—ū-tō'-pī-ān.

utopist—ū'-tō-pīst.

Utrecht—ū'-trēkt; Dutch pron., ū'-trēkt.

For ū, κ, see pp. 26; 28.

uva—ū'-vā.

uvula—ū'-vū-lā.

uxorial—ūks-ō'-rī-āl.

uxorious—ūks-ō'-rī-ūs or ūgz-ō'-rī-ūs.

Uzziel—ūz-ī'-ēl or ūz'-ī-ēl.

"Paradise Lost."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

V

vacate—vā'-kāt or vā-kāt'.

vaccinate—vāk'-sīn-āt.

vaccination—vāk-sīn-ā'-shūn.

vaccine—vāk'-sīn or vāk'-sēn; vāk'-sīn or vāk'-sīn (Wor.).

See *aniline*.

vacuity—vā-kū'-īt-ī.

vade mecum—vā'-dē mē'-kūm.

vagabondize—vāg'-ā-bōn-dīz.

vagary—vā-gā'-rī, *not* vā'-gā-rī.

vagina—vā-jī'-nā.

vaginal—vāj'-īn-āl or vā-jī'-nāl.

vagrant—vā'-grānt, *not* vāg'-rānt.

valance—vāl'-āns.

See *valence*.

Valdemar—vāl'-dē-mār.

See *Waldemar*.

Valdés—vāl-dās'.

vale (farewell)—vā'-lē or vā'-lā.

valence—vā'-lēns.

See *valance*.

Valenciennes—vā-lēn-sī-ěnz'; Fr. pron., vā-lān-syēn'.

For ān, see p. 26.

valeric—vā-lēr'-īk or vā-lē'-rīk.

"*Valeric Acid*."

valet—vāl'-ēt or vāl'-ā.

"The pronunciation vāl'-ēt, given by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and later orthoëpists, still prevails in the best usage."—*Web*.

valet de chambre—vā-lā' dū shān'-brū.

For ān, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

valet de place—vā-lā' dū plās.

valetudinarian—vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ā'-rī-ān.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Valhalla—vāl-hāl'-ā.

See *Walhalla*.

valise—vā-lēs'.

Worcester prefers vā-lēz'.

Valkyr—vāl'-kīr.

Valkyria—vāl-kīr'-yā.

"The Icelandic form was pronounced wāl-kūr'-yā, modern vāl-kīr'-yā."—*Web*.

For ū, see p. 26.

Valkyrie—vāl-kīr'-ī or vāl-kī'-rī.

Valladolid—vāl-lā-dō-līd'; Sp. pron., vāl-yā-thō-lēth'.

See *llano, Guadalquivir*.

Vallandigham—vā-lān'-dīg-ām.

Vallombrosa—vāl-lōm-brō'-sā.

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In *Vallombrosa*. . . ."—*Milton*.

Valmy (Battle of)—vāl-mē'.

Valois, de—dū vāl-wā'.

Valparaiso—vāl-pā-rī'-sō or vāl-pā-rī'-zō.

The Spanish form, *Valparaíso*, is pronounced
vāl-pā-rā-ē'-sō.

valuable—vāl'-ū-ā-bl, *not* vāl'-ū-bl.

vamose—vā-mōs' or vā'-mōs.

Also written *vamoose*, but pronounced vā-mōcs'.

Vanbrugh—vān-brōō'.

Vancouver—vān-kōō'-vēr.

Van Dyck—vān dīk'.

Sometimes written *Vandyke*, but pronounced as
above.

Van Eyck—vān īk'.

Van Hoeck—vān hōōk'.

Vanloo—vān-lō'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Van Marcke—vān mār'-kē.

Vannucci—vān-nōō'-chē.

See *Abbatucci*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

vanquish—văng'-kwish, *not* vǎn'-kwish.

Van Rensselaer—vǎn rěn'-sē-lēr.

Van Rooy—vǎn rō'-ē.

vantage—vǎn'-tāj, *not* vǎn'-tāj.

Van Wyck—vǎn wīk'.

vapid—vǎp'-īd, *not* vā'-pīd.

vaquero—vā-kā'-rō.

varicocele—vār'-ī-kō-sēl.

varicose—vār'-īk-ōs, *not* vār'-īk-ōz.

variegate—vā'-rī-ē-gāt.

variety—vā-rī'-ē-tī.

variola—vā-rī'-ō-lā, *not* vā-rī-ō'-lā.

varioid—vā'-rī-ō-loid or vār'-ī-ō-loid.

variorum—vā-rī-ō'-rūm.

"A *Variorum* Edition."

varsity—vār'-sīt-ī.

varsoviennē—vār-sō-vyēn'.

Vasa (Gustavus)—vā'-sā.

vase—vās or vāz or, especially in British usage, vāz.

"The pronunciation vās, like *case*, *base*, etc., given by most orthoëpists before Walker (c. 1800), prevails in America, though vāz, like *phase*, *phrase* etc., given by Walker, is used by many; vāz, preferred in the best British usage, is rare in America; vōz is still used by some in England."—*Web*.

vaseline—vās'-ē-līn or vās'-ē-lēn.

See *aniline*.*

Vashti—vāsh'-tī.

vasiform—vās'-ī-fōrm; vā'-zī-fōrm (Stor.).

Vassar (College)—vās'-ēr.

vast—vāst, *not* vǎst.

See *ask*.

Vathek—vāth'-ĕk; Fr. pron., vā-tĕk'.

vatic—vāt'-īk.

Vatican—vāt'-īk-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Vaticano, Monte—mōn'-tā vā-tē-kā'-nō.

Vaticanus, Mons—mōnz vāt-ī-kā'-nūs.

vaticinal—vā-tīs'-īn-āl.

vaticinate—vā-tīs'-īn-āt.

Vauban, de—dū vō-bān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vaud, Pays de—pā-ē' dū vō.

vaudeville—vōd'-vīl; Fr. pron., vōd-vēl'.

Do not say vōd'-vīl.

Vaudois—vō-dwā'.

Vaughan—vōn or vō'-ān.

vault—vōlt.

"The *l* was formerly often suppressed in pronunciation."—*Web*.

vaunt—vānt or vōnt.

See *craunch*.

Vaux (Calvert)—vōks.

Vaux, de—dū vō'.

Vauxhall—vōks-hōl' or vōks-hōl' or vō'-zōl.

Vecchio—vēk'-ē-ō.

Veda—vā'-dā or vē'-dā; vē'-dā or vē-dō' (Wor.).

Vedanta—vā-dān'-tā or vē-dān'-tā.

vega (plain)—vā'-gā.

Vega—vē'-gā.

vehemence—vē'-hē-mēns or, especially in

British usage, vē'-ē-mēns.

vehement—vē'-hē-mēnt.

See *vehemence*.

vehicle—vē'-hīk-l or, especially in British usage,
vē'-īk-l.

vehicular—vē'-hīk'-ū-lār.

See *vehicle*.

vehmic—fā'-mīk or vā'-mīk.

Worcester says vē'-mīk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Vehmgericht—fām'-gē-rīkt.

For K, see p. 28.

veinous—vā'-nūs, *not* vē'-nūs.

See *venous*.

Veitch (John)—vēch.

Vela—vā'-lā.

Velásquez—vā-lās'-kāth.

Also written *Velázquez*, but pronounced vā-lāth'-kāth.

See *Zamacois*.

veldt—fēlt or vēlt.

Velino, Monte—mōn'-tā vā-lē'-nō.

velleity—vēl-ē'-īt-ī.

veloce (music)—vā-lō'-chā.

velocipede—vē-lōs'-īp-ēd.

Velpeau—vēl-pō'.

velvet—vēl'-vēt or vēl'-vīt.

venal—vē'-nāl

venary—vēn'-a-rī.

See *venery*.

vendace—vēn'-dās.

Vendée, La—lā vān-dā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Vendémiaire—vān-dā-myâr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Vendôme, de—dū vān-dōm'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vendue—vēn-dū'.

venerable—vēn'-ēr-ā-bl, *not* vēn'-rā-bl.

venery—vēn'-ēr-ī.

See *venary*.

veney—vēn'-ī or vē'-nī.

Venezia—vā-nāt'-sē-ā.

See *Abruzzi*.

Veneziano—vā-nāt-syā'-nō.

See *Abruzzi*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Venezuela—vēn-ē-zwē'-lā; American-Spanish
pron., vā-nā-swā'-lā.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—vē'-nī, vī'-dī, vī'-sī or vā'-nē,
vē'-dē, vē'-sē.

venial—vē'-nī-āl, *not* vēn'-yāl.

Venice—vēn'-īs, *not* vēn'-ūs.

venison—vēn'-iz-n or, especially in British
usage, vēnz'-n.

venose—vē'-nōs.

venous—vē'-nūs, *not* vā'-nūs.

See *veinous*.

Ventôse—vāN-tōz'.

For āN, see p. 26.

ventriloquial—vēn-trīl-ō'-kwī-āl.

ventriloquism—vēn-trīl'-ō-kwīzm.

ventriloquist—vēn-trīl'-ō-kwīst.

ventriloquize—vēn-trīl'-ō-kwīz.

venue—vēn'-ū.

"Change of *Venue*."

veracious—vē-rā'-shūs.

veracity—vē-rās'-īt-ī.

Vera Cruz—vā'-rā krōos or vēr'-ā krōoz.

veranda—vē-rān'-dā.

Also written *verandah*, but pronounced as above.

veratrine—vē-rā'-trīn or vē-rā'-trēn.

See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

verbatim—vēr-bā'-tīm.

verbiage—vēr'-bī-āj.

Verboeckhoven—vēr-bōok'-hō-vēn.

verbose—vēr-bōs'.

verbosity—vēr-bōs'-īt-ī.

Vercelli—vēr-chēl'-lē.

See *Cialdini*.

Vercingetorix—vēr-sīn-jēt'-ō-rīks.

Verde (Cape)—vērd.

verd antique—vērd ān-tēk'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Verdi, Giuseppe—jöö-sěp'-pā vār'-dē.

See *Giorgio*.

verdigris—vēr'-dī-ġrēs.

See *ambergris*.

verdure—vēr'-dūr; vērd'-yŭr.

See *nature*.

Verein—fēr-in'.

Vereschagin—vyěr-ěsh-chā'-ġin.

Vergennes, de—dŭ vēr-zhěn'.

Vergniaud—vēr-nyō'.

Verhuell—vēr-hŭ'-ěl.

For ū, see p. 26.

verifiable—vēr'-ī-fī-à-bl, *not* vēr-ī-fī'-à-bl.

verisimilitude—vēr-ī-sīm-īl'-īt-ūd.

verjuice—vēr'-jŭs.

vermicelli—vēr-mē-sěl'-ī or vēr-mē-chěl'-ē, *not*
vēr-mē-sīl'-ī.

vermifuge—vēr'-mī-fŭj.

vermilion—vēr-mīl'-yŭn.

vermuth—vēr'-mōōth, *not* vēr-mōōth'.

Also written *vermouth*, but pronounced as above

Verne, Jules—zhŭl vērn; Anglicized, vŭrn.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vernet—vēr-nā'.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā'-sā.

Veronica—vēr-ō-nī'-kā or vēr-ōn'-īk-ā.

Versailles—vēr-sālz'; Fr. pron., vēr-sā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

versatile—vēr'-sā-tīl or vēr'-sā-tīl.

See *ile* (*termination*).

version—vēr'-shŭn, *not* vēr'-zhŭn.

vertebra—vēr'-tē-brā.

vertebræ—vēr'-tē-brē.

vertebral—vēr'-tē-brāl.

vertebrate—vēr'-tē-brāt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

verticillate—vēr-tīs'-īl-āt or vēr-tīs-īl'-āt.

The Standard Dictionary gives four pronunciations of this word: vēr-tīs'-īl-ēt, vēr-tīs'-īl-āt, vēr-tīs-īl'-ēt, vēr-tīs-īl'-āt.

vertige—vēr-tēzh'.

vertigo—vēr'-tīg-ō.

"Formerly usually and still by some, as Latin, vēr-tī'-gō or vēr-tē'-gō."—*Web.*

Walker (1809) says of this word: "If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner (*ver-ti'go*): if we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second (*ver-te'-go*); but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner (*ver'-ti-go*)."

Vertumnus—vēr-tūm'-nūs.

Verulam (Lord)—vēr'-ōō-lām.

verve—vērv; Fr. pron., vērv.

Vesalius—vē-sā'-lī-ūs.

vesica—vē-sī'-kā.

vesicatory—vēs'-ī-kā-tō-rī.

"Formerly, and still by some, vē-sīk'-ā-tō-rī."
—*Web.*

Vespasian—vēs-pā'-zhī-ăn, *not* vēs-pā'-zhăn.

vessel—vēs'-ěl, *not* vēs'-l.

See damage.

vesture—vēs'-tūr.

veterinary—vēt'-ēr-īn-ā-rī, *not* vēt'-rīn-ā-rī.

Véto, M. et Mme.—mē-syō' ā mā-dām' vā-tō'.

Veuillot—vû-yō'; Fr. pron., vō-yō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

Vevay—vēv-ā', *not* vēv'-ā.

Also written *Vevey*, but pronounced as above.

via (n.)—vī'-à or vē'-ā.

via (prep.)—vī'-à or vē'-ā.

Via Dolorosa—vī'-à dōl-ō-rō'-sà or vē'-ā dō-lō-rō'-zā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

vial—vī'-äl.

See *phial*.

Via Mala—vē'-ä mä'-lä.

Vibert—vē-bâr'.

vibratile—vī'-brä-tīl.

vibratory—vī'-brä-tō-rī.

vicar—vīk'-ēr.

vicarial—vī-kā'-rī-äl.

vicegerent—vīs-jē'-rēnt.

vicenary—vīs'-ē-nā-rī or vīs'-ēn-ēr-ī.

vicennial—vī-sēn'-ī-äl.

Vicenza—vē-chēnt'-sä.

See *Cialdini*.

vice versa—vī'-sē vēr'-sä.

Vichy—vīsh'-ī; Fr. pron., vē-shē'.

vicinage—vīs'-īn-āj.

vicinal—vīs'-īn-äl.

vicinity—vīs-īn'-īt-ī.

"Formerly, and still by some, especially in British usage, vī-sīn'-īt-ī."—*Web*.

viciousness—vīsh-ī-ös'-īt-ī.

victim—vīk'-tīm, *not* vīk'-tūm.

See *damage*.

Victor Hugo—vīk'-tēr hū'-gō; Fr. pron., vēk-tōr' ū-gō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vīk-tō'-rī-ä nyän'-zä.

See *Albert Nyanza (Lake)*.

victoria regia—vīk-tō'-rī-ä rē'-jī-ä.

victorine—vīk-tō-rēn'.

victory—vīk'-tō-rī, *not* vīk'-trī.

victual—vīt'-l.

victualer—vīt'-l-ēr or vīt'-lēr.

Also written *victualler*, but pronounced as above.

victuals—vīt'-lz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

vicuña—vī-kōōn'-yā.

See *cañon*.

vide—vī'-dē.

videlicet—vid-ěl'-is-ět.

Vidocq—vē-dők'.

Vielé—vē-lā'.

Vienna—vē-ěn'-à, *not* vī-ěn'-à.

Viëtor—fē'-ě-tōr.

Vieuxtemps—vyō-tān'.

For *ö*, *än*, see pp. 25, 26.

vigil—vij'-il.

vignette—vīn-yět' or vīn'-yět.

The pronunciation vīn-ět' is sometimes heard, especially in Great Britain.

Vigny de, Alfred—äl-fräd' dü vën-yē'.

vigorous—vīg'-ör-üs.

viking—vī'-kīng or vē'-kīng.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary says vīk'-īng or vī'-kīng.

Villafranca (Treaty of)—vēl'-lā-fräng'-kā.

villain—vil'-īn.

Stormonth says vil'-lān or vil'-lān.

villainous—vil'-īn-üs.

villainy—vil'-īn-ī.

Villard (Henry)—vil'-är'.

Villars, de—dü vē-lār'.

Villebois-Mareuil—vēl-bwä' mā-rō'-yŭ.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

villeggiatura—vil-lā-jā-tōō'-rā.

See *Correggio*, *da*.

villein—vil'-īn.

villénage—vil'-ěn-āj.

Villeneuve, de—dü vē-nōv'.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Villers, de—dü vē-lār'.

Villiers—vil'-ěrz or vil'-ī-ěrz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de—dŭ vē-yā' dŭ lēl-ā-dāN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Villon—vē-yōN' or vē-lōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Viminal (Hill)—vīm'-in-āl.

Viminale, Monte—mōN'-tā vē-mē-nā'-lā.

Viminalis, Mons—mōnz vīm-in-ā'-lis.

vinaceous—vī-nā'-shŭs; vē-nā'-shŭs (Wor.).

vinaigrette—vīn-ā-ġrēt'.

vin brut—vāN brŭt.

For ũ, āN, see p. 26.

Vincennes—vīn-sēnz'; Fr. pron., vāN-sēN'.

For āN, see p. 26.

Vinci, da—dā vēN'-chē.

See *Cialdini*.

vindicative—vīn-dīk'-ā-tīv or vīn'-dī-kā-tīv.

vindictory—vīn'-dik-ā-tō-rī, *not* vīn-dīk'-ā-tō-rī.

vineyard—vīn'-yārd.

vingt et un—vāN-tā-ŭN'.

For āN, ŭN, see pp. 26, 27.

vinic—vī'-nīk or vīn'-īk.

viniculture—vīn'-ī-kŭl-tŭr.

vin ordinaire—vāN nōr-dē-nār'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vinous—vī'-nŭs.

viol—vī'-ōl.

viola—vē-ō'-lā or vī-ō'-lā; It. pron., vē-ō'-lā.

Viola—vī'-ō-lā or vē-ō'-lā or vī-ō'-lā.

"The first follows the Latin accent, the others the Italian."—*Web*.

violence—vī'-ō-lēns.

violent—vī'-ō-lēnt.

violet—vī'-ō-lēt.

violin—vī-ō-līn' or, especially in British usage, vī'-ō-līn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Viollet-le-Duc—vyŏ-lā' lŭ-dŭk'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

violoncellist—vē-ō-lŏn-chěl'-ist or vē-ō-lŏn-sěl'-ist.

violoncello—vē-ō-lŏn-chěl'-ō or vē-ō-lŏn-sěl'-ō.

See *cello*, *Beatrice Cenci*.

viperine—vī'-pēr-in or vī'-pēr-in.

virago—vīr-ā'-gō or vī-rā'-gō.

The Standard Dictionary says vī-rā'-gō or vē-rā'-gō.

Virchow—vēr'-chow; Ger. pron., fēr'-kō.

For k, see p. 28.

virgalieu (pear)—vēr'-gā-lōō.

Also written *vergalieu*, *vergaloo*, *virgaloo*, but pronounced as above.

Virgilian—vēr-jīl'-i-ăn.

Virginie—vēr-zhē-nē'.

"Paul et *Virginie*."

virile—vīr'-il or vī-rīl or, especially in British usage, vī-rīl.

See *île* (termination).

virility—vīr-il'-it-i or vī-rīl'-it-i.

virtu—vīr-tōō' or vūr'-tōō.

virtuoso—vīr-tōō-ō'-sō or vūr-tōō-ō'-sō.

virulence—vīr'-ōō-lěns.

virulent—vīr'-ōō-lěnt.

visa—vē'-zā or vē-zā'.

See *visé*.

visage—vīz'-āj.

vis-à-vis—vē-zā-vē'.

viscera—vīs'-ēr-ā.

Vischer—fīsh'-ēr.

viscid—vīs'-id.

Visconti—vēs-kōn'-tē.

viscount—vī'-kownt, *not* vīs'-kownt.

visé—vē-zā'; vē'-zā (Wor., Stor.).

See *visa*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Visigoth—viz'-ĭ-gōth, *not* vis'-ĭ-gōth.

See *Ostrogoth*.

visne (brandy)—vis'-ně.

visne (law)—vĕn or vē'-nē.

visor—viz'-ēr or vī'-zēr.

See *visor*.

Vistula—vis'-tū-lā.

visual—vizh'-ū-āl.

vitality—vī-tāl'-ĭt-ĭ.

vitellary—vit'-ĕl-ā-rĭ.

vitellin—vit'-ĕl'-ĭn or vī-tĕl'-ĭn.

See *vitelline*.

vitelline—vit'-ĕl'-ĭn or vī-tĕl'-ĭn.

See *vitellin*.

vitiate—vish'-ĭ-āt.

Vitoria (Battle of)—vēt-tōr'-ē-ā.

Also written *Vittoria*, but pronounced as above.

vitreous—vit'-rē-ūs.

vitriol—vit'-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vit'-rŭl.

Vittorio Emmanuele—vēt-tō'-rē-ō ěm-mā-nwā'-lā.

vituline—vit'-ū-lĭn or vit'-ū-lĭn.

vituperate—vī-tū'-pĕr-āt.

Worcester prefers vē-tū'-pĕr-āt.

vituperation—vī-tū-pĕr-ā'-shŭn.

vituperative—vī-tū'-pĕr-ā-tĭv.

viva—vē'-vā.

vivace—vē-vā'-chā.

vivacious—vī-vā'-shŭs or vĭv-ā'-shŭs.

vivacity—vī-vās'-ĭt-ĭ or vĭv-ās'-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandier—vē-vāN-dyā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vivandière—vē-vāN-dyâr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

vivarium—vī-vā'-rĭ-ŭm.

vivary—vī'-vā-rĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

viva voce—vī'-và vō'-sē.

vive—vēv.

Vive La République—vēv là rā-pū-blēk'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vive L'Empereur—vēv lān-prōr'.

For ō, ān, see pp. 25, 26.

Vive Le Roi—vēv lū rwā'.

Vives, Juan Luis—hwān loō-ēs' vē'-vās.

See *Jorullo*.

viviparous—vī-vīp'-ā-rūs.

viz—vīz.

vizier—vīz-ēr' or vīz'-yēr.

Also written *vizir*, but pronounced vīz-ēr'.

vizor—vīz'-ēr or vī'-zēr.

See *visor*.

Vladimir—vlād'-īm-īr; Russian pron., vlā-dyē'-mēr.

Also written *Wladimir*, but pronounced as above.

Vladivostock—vlā-dyē-vās-tōk'.

vocable—vō'-kā-bl or vōk'-ā-bl.

vocule—vōk'-ūl.

vodka—vōd'-kā.

Voet—vōōt.

vogue—vōg.

Vogt—fōkt.

For k, see p. 28.

Voguë, de—dū vō-gū-ā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Voight—fōkt.

For k, see p. 28.

voix céleste—vwā sā-lēst'.

volant—vō'-lānt; vōl'-ānt (Stor.).

Volapük—vō-lā-pük'.

For ū, see p. 26.

In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Handbook of Volapük."

Volapükist—vō-lä-pü'-kist.

See *Volapük*.

For ü, see p. 26.

volatile—völ'-ä-tīl.

See *ile* (termination).

volatilization—völ-ät-īl-iz-ā'-shūn or völ-ät-īl-iz-ā'-shūn.

volatilize—völ'-ä-tīl-iz.

vol-au-vent—vō-lō-vān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

volcanic—völ-kān'-ik.

volcanism—völ'-kān-izm.

volcano—völ-kā'-nō.

Volga—völ'-gā; Russian pron., vōl'-gā.

Volkslied—fōlks'-lēt.

Volksraad—fōlks'-rāt.

Volney, de—dū völ'-nī; Fr. pron., dū vōl-nā'.

Volpone—völ-pō'-nē.

"*Volpone*, or the Fox."

Volsci—völ'-sī.

Volscian—völ'-shān.

volt—vōlt.

volta (music)—vōl'-tä.

Volta—vōl'-tä.

Voltaire, de—dū völ-tār'.

volte-face—vōlt-fās'.

volume—völ'-ūm, *not* völ'-yūm.

voluminous—vō-lū'-mīn-ūs.

voluntarily—völ'-ūn-tā-rīl-ī, *not* völ-ūn-tā'-rīl-ī.

volute (n. and adj.)—vō-lūt'.

vomito—vōm'-it-ō; Sp. pron., vō'-mē-tō.

Von Bremen, Meyer—mī'-ēr fōn brā'-mēn.

voodoo—vōō'-dōō or vōō-dōō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

voracious—vō-rā'-shūs.

voracity—vō-rās'-īt-ī.

Vörösmarty—vûr'-ûsh-mört-yű.

vorspiel (music)—fōr'-shpēl.

Vosges—vōzh.

vox dei—vōks dē'-ī.

vox humana—vōks hū-mā'-nā.

vox populi—vōks pōp'-ū-lī.

voyage—voi'-āj.

voyageur—vwā-yā-zhōr'.

For ō, see p. 25.

vraisemblance—vrā-sān-blāns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

vulcanization—vül-kān-iz-ā'-shūn or vül-kān-ī-zā'-shūn.

vulcanize—vül'-kān-iz.

Vulgate—vül'-gāt.

vulpine—vül'-pīn or vül'-pīn.

vulturine—vül'-tūr-in or vül'-tūr-in.

W

Wabash—wō'-bāsh.

wabble—wōb'-l.

Also written *wobble*, but pronounced as above.

Wace (Henry)—wās.

Wace—vās.

Wacht am Rhein, Die—dē vākt ām rīn'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Wachtel, Theodor—tā'-ō-dōr vāk'-tēl.

For κ, see p. 28.

Waddington—wōd'-īng-tūn; Fr. pron., vā-dān-tōn'.

For ān, ōn, see pp. 26, 27.

wadi—wā'-dī.

Also written *wady*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

waft—wäft, *not* wäft.

See *ask*.

Wagner—vāg'-nēr.

wagon-lit—vā-gôn-lē'.

The pl. *wagons-lits* is pronounced as above.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Wagram (Battle of)—vā'-grām.

Wahabi—wā-hā'-bē.

Also written *Wahabee*, *Wahabbi*, but pronounced as above.

wainscot—wān'-skōt or wān'-skūt.

"Formerly commonly, still often in British usage, wēn'-skūt."—*Web*.

waistcoat—wāst'-kōt; coll., wēs'-kūt or wās'-kūt.

"The second pronunciation, formerly almost universal, is still usual in England and frequent in the United States."—*Web*.

Walker says: "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waitaki—wā'-ē-tā-kē.

Walcheren—vāl'-kēr-ēn.

For K, see p. 28.

"The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Waldeck-Rousseau—vāl-dēk' rōō-sō'.

Waldenses—wōl-dēn'-sēz.

Waldemar—wōl'-dē-mār or vāl'-dē-mār.

See *Valdemar*.

Waldersee, von—fōn vāl'-dēr-zā.

Wäldteufel—vält'-toi-fēl.

Walewski—vā-lyěf'-skē or vā-lyēs'-kē.

Walhalla—wōl-hāl'-ā or wāl-hāl'-lā.

See *Valhalla*.

Walküre, Die—dē vāl-kü'-rē.

For ü, see p. 26.

Wallach—wōl'-āk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Wallachia—wöl-ā'-kī-ā.

Wallachian—wöl-ā'-kī-ān.

Wallenstein, von—vön wöl'-ēn-stīn; Ger. pron.,
fön vāl'-ēn-shtīn.

Waller (Edmund)—wöl'-ēr.

Wallon—vā-lōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Walloon—wöl-ōōn'.

wallop—wöl'-ūp.

walloper—wöl'-ūp-ēr.

wallow—wöl'-ō.

walnut—wöl'-nūt; more properly, wöl'-nūt.

See *accost*.

Walpole—wöl'-pōl or wöl'-pōl; more properly,
wöl'-pōl.

See *accost*.

Walpurgis (Night)—vāl-pöör'-gēs.

walrus—wöl'-rūs or wöl'-rūs; more properly,
wöl'-rūs.

See *accost*.

Waltham (England)—wöl'-tūm.

See *Waltham (U. S.)*.

Waltham (U. S.)—wöl'-thūm.

See *Waltham (England)*.

Walther von der Vogelweide—vāl'-tēr fön dēr
fō'-gēl-vī'-dē.

waltz—wölts.

wampum—wöm'-pūm or wôm'-pūm.

wan—wōn.

wandering—wōn'-dēr-īng, *not* wōn'-drīng.

wanderjahr—vān'-dēr-yār.

wanderlust—vān'-dēr-lööst.

want (n. and vb.)—wōnt or wönt; more properly,
wōnt.

See *accost*.

wapentake—wăp'-ēn-tāk or wöp'-ēn-tāk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wapiti—wöp'-it-i or wăp'-it-i.

warily—wā'-rīl-i or wâr'-īl-i.

warrant—wör'-ănt.

warrantee—wör'-ăn-tē'.

warranter—wör'-ăn-tēr.

See *warrantor*.

warrantize—wör'-ănt-iz.

warrantor—wör'-ăn-tôr.

See *warranter*.

warranty—wör'-ăn-tī.

warrior—wôr'-yēr or wôr'-i-ēr or wör'-i-ēr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

Stormonth says wör'-i-ēr; the Century, wôr'-yēr or wör'-i-ēr; the Standard, wör'-i-ēr or wôr'-yēr.

Warwick (England)—wör'-īk.

See *Alnwick*.

Warwick (U. S.)—wôr'-wīk or wör'-īk.

wary—wā'-rī or wâr'-ī.

See *unwary*.

was—wōz, *not* wôz *nor* wūz.

Wasatch (Mountains)—wô'-săch or wô-săch'.

wasp—wōsp.

See *accost*.

wassail—wōs'-īl or wōs'-āl.

Webster authorizes also wăs'-īl or wăs'-āl.

water—wô'-tēr, *not* wōt'-ēr.

Waterloo (Battle of)—wô-tēr-lōō'; Dutch pron.,
vā-tēr-lō'.

Watervliet—wô-tēr-vlēt'.

Watteau—vā-tō'; Anglicized, wā-tō'.

"A Watteau Plait."

Waugh (Edwin)—wô.

Waukegan—wô-kē'-găn.

Waukesha—wô'-kē-shô.

Wauters—vô-târ' or vō'-têrz.

waylay—wā-lā' or wā'-lā.

weal—wēl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

weald—wēld.

Wealden—wēld'-n.

weapon—wēp'-ŭn.

"Formerly also wē'-pŭn, now dialect only."—*Web.*

wear (dam)—wēr.

Also written *weir*, *were*, which see.

weazen—wē'-zn.

See *wizen*.

Weber, von—fōn vā'-bēr.

Wedgwood—wěj'-wōōd.

Wednesday—wēnz'-dā.

"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wens-day*.'"—*S. & W.*

"In British usage, especially in the North, wēd'-nz-dā."—*Web.*

Weehawken—wē-hô'-kěn, *not* wē'-hō-kěn.

Weems—wēmz.

Weenix—vā'-nīks.

Weihaiwei—wā'-hī-wā.

Weimar—vī'-mār.

weir (dam)—wēr; wār (Stor.).

See *wear (dam)*, *were (dam)*.

weird—wērd.

Weismann—vīs'-mān.

Weismannism—vīs'-mān-izm.

weiss (beer)—vīs.

Weiss—vīs.

well (adv.)—wēl, *never* wāl.

welladay—wēl'-à-dā.

well-bred—wēl'-brēd, *not* wēl-brēd'.

Wellesley (Islands)—wēlz'-lī.

Wellesley (College)—wēlz'-lī.

"This (wēlz'-lī) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe.*

The Secretary of Wellesley College says: "One of the old residents inclines to wēls'-lī. I presume

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

the pronunciation (wělz'-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wělz'-lĭ.

well-nigh—wěl'-nĭ.

well-to-do—wěl'-tōō-dōō.

When used emphatically, the accent is placed upon the *final* syllable.

Welsbach (Light)—wělz'-bāk or wělz'-bāk; Ger. pron., vēls'-bāk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

welwitschia—wěl-wĭch'-ĭ-ā.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēmz or wē'-mĭs.

See *Alnwick*.

Wemyss (Earl of)—wēmz.

See *Alnwick*.

Wenceslaus—wĕn'-sĕs-lōs.

were (dam)—wēr.

See *wear* (dam), *weir* (dam).

were (vb.)—wûr.

"Also, especially in British usage, wâr."—*Web*, were-wolf—wēr'-wōōlf or wĕr'-wōōlf.

Werther—vĕr'-tĕr; Anglicized, wĕr'-tĕr.

"The Sorrows of *Werther*."

Weser—vā'-zĕr.

Wesley—wĕs'-lĭ, *not* wĕz'-lĭ.

Wesleyan—wĕs'-lĭ-ăn, *not* wĕz'-lĭ-ăn.

Westmoreland—wĕst'-mōr-lănd, *not* wĕst-mōr'-lănd.

Westphalia—wĕst-fā'-lĭ-ā, *not* wĕst-fā'-lĭ-ā.

westward—wĕst'-wĕrd.

wether—wĕth'-ĕr.

wey (measure)—wā.

Weyler (General)—wā'-lĕr.

Weyman (Stanley J.)—wī'-măn, *not* wā'-măn.

Weyr—vīr.

whack—hwăk, *not* wăk.

whale—hwāl, *not* wāl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wharf—hwôrf, *not* wôrf.

wharfs (plural of wharf)—hwôrfs, *not* wôrfs.

wharves (plural of wharf)—hwôrvz, *not* wôrvz.

The plural *wharfs* is the form in common use in the United States; while the spelling *wharves* prevails in Great Britain.

what—hwöt, *not* wöt.

wheal—hwēl, *not* wēl.

wheat—hwēt, *not* wēt.

wheel—hwēl, *not* wēl.

wheelright—hwēl'-rīt, *not* wēl'-rīt.

when—hwěn, *not* wěn.

whence—hwěns, *not* wěns.

where—hwâr, *not* wâr.

whereas—hwâr-ăz', *not* wâr-ăz'.

whereat—hwâr-ăt', *not* wâr-ăt'.

whereby—hwâr-bī', *not* wâr-bī'.

wherefore—hwâr'-fōr, *not* wâr'-fōr.

whereof—hwâr-öv' or hwâr-öf'.

See *hereof*.

wherewith—hwâr-wīth' or hwâr-wīth'.

See *herewith*.

wherewithal—hwâr-wīth-ôl'.

whether—hwēth'-ēr, *not* wēth'-ēr.

wey—hwā, *not* wā.

weyey—hwā'-ī, *not* wā'-ī.

which—hwīch, *not* wīch.

whiffletree—hwīf'-l-trē, *not* wīf'-l-trē.

See *whippletree*.

Whig—hwīg, *not* wīg.

while—hwīl, *not* wīl.

See *wile*.

whilom—hwī'-lūm, *not* wī'-lūm.

whimsey—hwīm'-zī, *not* wīm'-zī.

Also written *whimsy*, but pronounced as above.

whinny—hwīn'-ī, *not* wīn'-ī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wnip—hwĭp, *not* wĭp.

whippletree—hwĭp'-l-trē, *not* wĭp'-l-trē.

See *whiffletree*.

whippoorwill—hwĭp'-ōōr-wĭl, *not* wĭp'-ōōr-wĭl.

whisk—hwĭsk, *not* wĭsk.

whisky—hwĭs'-kĭ, *not* wĭs'-kĭ.

Also written *whiskey*, but pronounced as above.

whistle—hwĭs'-l, *not* wĭs'-l.

white—hwĭt, *not* wĭt.

Whitefield—hwĭt'-fēld, *not* hwĭt'-fēld.

whither—hwĭth'-ēr, *not* wĭth'-ēr.

whiting—hwĭ'-tĭng, *not* hwĭ'-tn-ĭng.

Whitsunday—hwĭt'-sn-dā or hwĭt-sūn'-dā.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō.

whole—hōl; more properly, hōl.

wholesale—hōl'-sāl; more properly, hōl'-sāl.

wholly—hōl'-lĭ or hōl'-ĭ; more properly hōl'-lĭ or hōl'-ĭ.

See *accost*.

whooping (cough)—hōō'-pĭng, *not* hōōp'-ĭng.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

whortleberry—hwûr'-tl-bēr-ĭ.

Stormonth says hōr'-tl-bēr-ĭ.

why—hwī, *not* wī.

Wichita—wĭch'-ĭ-tô.

widow—wĭd'-ō, *not* wĭd'-ū.

See *damage*.

Wieland—vē'-lānt.

Wien—vēn.

Wieniawski—vyĕn'-yāf-skĭ or vyĕn'-yās-kĭ.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bā'-dĕn; coll., vĭs-bā'-dĕn.

wigwam—wĭġ'-wôm or wĭġ'-wôm.

wildebeest—wĭld'-bĕst or vĭl'-dĕ-bāst.

wile—wĭl.

See *while*.

Wilhelm—vĭl'-hĕlm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Wilhelmina—vīl-hěl-mē'-nā; Anglicized, wīl-hěl-mē'-nā.

Wilhelmine—vīl-hěl-mē'-nē.

Wilhelm Meister—vīl'-hělm mīc'-tēr.

Wilhelmj—vīl-hěl'-mē.

Wilkes-Barre—wīlks'-bār-ī.

Willamette—wīl-ā'-mēt.

wily—wī'-lī.

Wimpffen, de—dū vānp-fān'; Ger. pron., vīmp'-fēn.

For ān, see p. 26.

Winckelmann—vīng'-kěl-mān.

wind (n.)—wīnd.

"Poetical, rhetorical, or archaic, also wīnd."
—Web.

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit*; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—Dr. Latham.

wind (to blow)—wīnd or wīnd.

windmill—wīnd'-mīl; formerly also wīn'-mīl,
wīnd'-mīl.

window—wīn'-dō, *not* wīn'-dū.

See *damage*.

windpipe—wīnd'-pīp.

"Formerly also wīn'-, wīnd'-."—Web.

"Some speakers unnecessarily call it *wīnd'-pipe*."
—Smart (1836).

windrow—wīnd'-rō or wīn'-rō.

Windsor—wīn'-zēr, *not* wīnd'-zēr.

The *d* is silent.

windward—wīnd'-wērd.

"Colloquially, chiefly nautically, wīn'-dērd."
—Web.

winged (adj.)—wīngd.

"Also, especially in some collocations or rhetorical or poetic, wīng'-ēd."—Web.

"The *Winged Victory* of Samothrace."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

winged (part.)—wīngd.

See *learned*.

Winkelried, von—fŏn vīng'-kĕl-rĕt.

Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wīn-ĕ-pĕ-sô'-kĕ.

Also written *Winipisiogee*, *Winnipisiogee*, but pronounced as above.

wiseacre—wīz'-ā-kĕr.

wistaria—wīs-tā'-rĭ-ā, *not* wīs-tĕ'-rĭ-ā.

See *wisteria*, another spelling.

wisteria—wīs-tĕ'-rĭ-ā.

See *wistaria*, another spelling.

witenagemot—wīt'-ĕ-nā-gĕm-ōt.

Also written *witenagemote*, but pronounced as above.

with (n.)—wĭth or wĭth.

See *withe* (n.), the preferred spelling.

with (prep.)—wĭth.

"Formerly also with, now chiefly Scotch or dialectic."—*Web*.

withe (n.)—wĭth or wĭth.

See *with* (n.).

withers—wĭth'-ĕrz.

"Let the galled jade wince, our *withers* are unwrung."—*Shakespeare*.

withes (pl. of withe)—wĭths or wĭthz.

withy (n. and adj.)—wĭth'-ĭ or wĭth'-ĭ.

Witte—wĭt'-ĕ.

In Russian, written *Vitte*, but pronounced as above.

Wittenberg—wĭt'-ĕn-bĕrg; Anglicized, wĭt'-ĕn-bŭrg.

This word must not be confounded with *Württemberg*, which see.

For G, see p. 28.

wivern—wī'-vĕrn.

wizard—wīz'-ārd.

wizen—wīz'-n.

In dialect, also wĕ'-zn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Wodehouse—wōod'-hows.

Woffington (Peg)—wōf'-īng-tūn, *not* wūf'-īng-tūn.

Wolcott (Oliver)—wōol'-kūt.

wold—wōld.

Wolf—vōlf.

Wolfe—wōolf.

Wolff—vōlf.

Wolfram von Eschenbach—vōl'-frām fōn ēsh'-ēn-bāk.

For K, see p. 28.

Wollaston—wōol'-ā-stūn, *not* wōl'-ā-stūn.

Wolseley (Viscount)—wōolz'-lī, *not* wōol'-zī.

Wolsey (Cardinal)—wōol'-zī, *not* wōol'-sī.

wombat—wōm'-bāt.

Stormonth prefers wōō'-māt.

women—wīm'-ēn or wīm'-īn.

wondering—wūn'-dēr-īng, *not* wūn'-drīng.

A word of *three* syllables.

wont (custom)—wūnt or, especially in Great Britain, wōnt.

wont (adj.)—wūnt or, especially in Great Britain, wōnt.

"As he was *wont* to go."—*Chaucer*.

won't (will not)—wōnt or wūnt.

"In New England, commonly pronounced wūnt."
—*Wor.*

wonted—wūn'-tēd or, especially in Great Britain, wōn'-tēd.

"To pay our *wonted* tribute."—*Shakespeare*.

Woolsey—wōol'-sī, *not* wōol'-zī.

Woolwich—wōol'-īch or wōol'-īj.

Wooster—wōōs'-tēr.

woorari—wōō-rā'-rī.

Worcester (England)—wōōs'-tēr.

Worcester (U. S.)—wōōs'-tēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Worcester (Joseph E.)—wōos'-tēr.

word—wûrd.

work—wûrk.

world—wûrld, *not* wûld.

Wormeley—wûrm'-lî.

Worms—vôrms; Anglicized, wûrmz.

"The Diet of *Worms*."

worse—wûrs.

worst—wûrst.

worsted (n.)—wōos'-tĕd or wōor'-stĕd.

worsted (part.)—wûr'-stĕd.

"The army was *worsted*."

wörterbuch—vör'-tĕr-böök.

For ö, к, see pp. 25, 28.

worth—wûrth.

Wörth (Battle of)—vört'.

For ö, see p. 25.

worthy—wûr'-thĭ.

wound (n. and vb.)—wōond or wownd.

"The pronunciation *wōond*, which decidedly prevails in the best current usage, is contrary to the general analogy of other words containing accented *ou* which have descended from Middle English. In such words, whether from the French or not, the *ou*, pronounced in Middle English as French *ou* or modern English *oo*, has, in modern English, regularly become *ou* as in *out*, as in *ground*, *hound*, *round*, *sound*."—*Web*.

Wouverman—vow'-vĕr-măn.

wraith—rāth.

wrath—rāth or rāth or, especially in British usage, rôth.

wreak—rĕk.

wreath—rĕth.

See *wreaths*.

wreathe—rĕth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.

"In *wreaths*, the *th* is vocal."—*Smart*.

See *cloths*.

wrestle—rēs'-l, *not* rēst'-l.

Never say rās'-l.

wrestler—rēs'-lē, *not* rēst'-lē.

wristband—rīst'-bānd; coll., rīz'-bānd.

wrong—rōng

See *accost*.

wroth—rōth or, especially in British usage, rōth.

Wandt—vōont.

Wurmser, von—fōn vōorm'-zēr.

Württemberg—vūr'-tēm-bērg.

For ū, g, see pp. 26, 28.

See *Wittenberg*.

Wurtz—vūrts.

For ū, see p. 26.

Wu Ting Fang--wōo-tīng-fāng'.

Wyandotte—wī'-ān-dōt.

Also written *Wyandot*, but pronounced as above.

Wycherley—wīch'-ēr-lī.

wych-hazel—wīch'-hā-zl.

Wycliffe—wīk'-līf.

Also written *Wiclif*, *Wickliffe*, *Wyclif*, but pronounced as above.

Wyckliffite—wīk'-līf-īt.

Also written *Wycklifite*, but pronounced as above.

wye—wī.

Wykeham—wīk'-ām.

Also written *Wickham*, but pronounced as above.

See *Alnwick*.

Wyndham—wīnd'-ām.

Wynne—wīn.

Wyoming—wī-ō'-mīng or wī'-ō-mīng.

Wyse—vēz.

Wyss—vīs.

Wythe (George)—wīth.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Wyttенbach—vīt'-ĕn-bāk.

For к, see p. 28.

X

Xanadu—zăn'-â-dōō.

"In *Xanaâu* did Kublai Khan

A stately pleasure-dome decree."—*Coleridge*.

See *Kubla Khan*.

xanthein—zăn'-thē-in.

In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.

Xanthian—zăn'-thī-ăn.

xanthin—zăn'-thīn.

xanthine—zăn'-thīn or zăn'-thēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

xanthinine—zăn'-thīn-in or zăn'-thīn-ēn.

See *ine* (chemical termination).

Xanthippe—zăn-thīp'-ē or zăn-tīp'-ē.

See *Xantippe*.

Xantippe—zăn-tīp'-ē.

See *Xanthippe*.

Xavier (Saint Francis)—zāv'-ī-ēr; Sp. pron.,
hā-vyâr'.

In Spanish, the letter *x* is often used to represent
a strongly aspirated *h* sound.

xebec—zē'-bēk.

Xenia—zē'-nī-â.

xenial—zē'-nī-ăl.

"*Xenial* Customs."

Xenocratean—zē-nōk-râ-tē'-ăn.

Xenocrates—zē-nōk'-râ-tēz.

Xenophanes—zē-nōf'-â-nēz.

Xenophon—zēn'-ō-fōn.

Xeres (Battle of)—hā'-rēs.

Also written *Jeres*, but pronounced as above.

See *Xavier* (Saint Francis).

Xeres, de—dā hā'-rās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

xerophagy—zē-rōf'-à-jǐ.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zǐm-ē'-nēz.

The Spanish word *Ximénez* is pronounced hē-mā'-nāth.

See *Xavier* (*Saint Francis*), *Zamacois*.

xiphoid—zǐf'-oid or zǐ'-fcid.

Xorullo—hō-rōōl'-yō.

See *Jorullo*, the preferred spelling.

xylograph—zǐ'-lō-ġrāf.

xylographer—zǐ-lōġ'-rā-fēr.

xylography—zǐ-lōġ'-rā-fǐ.

xyloidin—zǐ-loi'-dǐn.

See *xyloidine*.

xyloidine—zǐ-loi'-dǐn or zǐ-loi'-dēn.

See *xyloidin*.

xylophone—zǐ'-lō-fōn.

xyster—zǐs'-tēr.

Y

yacht—yōt.

yager—yā'-ġēr.

See *jäger* (*hunter*).

yak—yāk.

Yakutsk—yā-kōōtsk'.

See *Jakutsk*.

Yang-tse-Kiang—yāng tsē kē-āng'.

yapok—yā-pōk'.

yapon—yō'-pōn or yā'-pōn.

yataghan—yāt'-ā-ġān; Turkish pron., yā-tā-ġān'.

Also written *yatagan*, but pronounced as above.

Yazoo—yāz'-ōō.

ycleped—ik-lēpt'; ē-klēpt' (Wor., Stor.).

Also written *yclept*, but pronounced as above.

yea—yā; obsolete or archaic, yē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

yeast—yēst.

"The old spelling and pronanciation (yest-yēst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast-yēst)." — *Smart*.

Yeats—yāts or yēts.

Yeddō—yēd'-ō.

Also written *Yedo*, but pronounced as above.
See *Jeddo*.

yelk—yēlk.

See *yolk*, the preferred spelling.

yellow—yēl'-ō, *not* yēl'-ū.

See *damage*.

Yemen—yēm'-ēn.

Yenikale—yēn-ē-kā'-lā.

Yenisei—yēn-ē-sē'-ē.

Yerkes—yēr'-kēz.

yesterday—yēs'-tēr-dā.

yew—yū.

Yezdegerd—yēz'-dē-jērd.

Yezdegerdian—yēz-dē-gērd'-ī-ān or yēz-dē-jērd'-ī-ān.

Also written *Yezdegirdian*, but pronounced as above.

Yezidi—yēz'-īd-ē.

Yggdrasyl—īg'-drā-sīl.

ylang-ylang—ē'-lāng ē'-lāng.

See *ihlang-ihlang*.

yodel—yō'-dl.

Also written *yodle*, but pronounced as above.

yodeler—yō'-dēl-ēr or yō'-dlēr.

Also written *yodeller*, but pronounced as above.
See *yodler*.

yodler—yō'-dlēr.

See *yodeler*.

yoga—yō'-gā.

yogi—yō'-gē.

yogism—yō'-gīzm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Yokohama—yō-kō-hä'-má.

yolk—yōk or yōlk.

See *yelk*.

Yom Kippur—yōm kíp'-ōōr.

Yom Teruah—yōm tēr'-ōō-ä.

yonder—yōn'-dēr.

Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sēm'-īt-ē.

Youghiogheny—yōk-ō-gā'-nĭ.

yourself—yōōr-sĕlf'.

youths—yōōths or yōōthz.

Ypey—ī'-pī.

Ypres—ē'-prŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Ypsilanti—īp-sĭl-ăn'-tĭ.

Yradier—ē-rä-dyā'.

Yriarte—ē-rē-är'-tā.

Ysaye—ē-zā'-yē.

Yssel—ī'-sĕl.

Also written *Ijssel*, but pronounced as above.

Yucatan—yōō-kā-tān'.

Yule—yōōl.

Yves-Hélori—ēv-ā-lō-rē'.

Yvetot—ēv-tō'.

See *Roi d'Yvetot, Le*.

Z

z (letter)—zē.

"In England commonly, in America sometimes, called zēd; formerly also īz'-ārd."—*Web*.

Zabdiel—zāb'-dĭ-ĕl.

Zaborowski—zā-bā-rōv'-skē.

Zabulon—zāb'-ū-lōn.

Zaccheus—zāk-ē'-ūs; coll., zāk'-ē-ūs.

Zadkiel—zād'-kĭ-ĕl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Zaire—zä-ēr'.

Zama (Battle of)—zä'-mä.

Zamacois—thä-mä-kō'-ēs.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zäm-bä'-zē; often zäm-bē'-zī.

Zampa—zāN-pā'.

For āN see p. 26.

Zanguebar—zäng-gā-bär'.

Zangwill—säng'-wīl.

Zante—zān'-tē or zǎn'-tē.

zany—zā'-nī.

Zanzibar—zǎn-zī-bär' or zǎn'-zī-bär.

Zarathustra—zā-rà-thōōs'-trā.

See *Zbroaster*.

Zauberflöte, Die—dē tsow'-bēr-flō-tē.

For ö, see p. 25.

zayat—zä'-yāt.

zealot—zēl'-ūt.

zealous—zēl'-ūs.

Zebedee—zēb'-ē-dē.

"The Sons of Zebedee."

zebu—zē'-bū.

Zechariah—zēk-ā-rī'-ā.

zeitung—tsī'-tōōng.

zenana—zēn-ä'-ná.

zenith—zē'-nīth; also, especially in British usage,

zēn'-īth.

Zeno—zē'-nō.

Zephaniah—zēf-ā-nī'-ā.

zephyr—zēf'-ēr.

Zephyrus—zēf'-īr-ūs.

Zeppelin, von—fōn tsēp-ēl-ēn'.

Zermatt—tsēr-mät', *not* zēr'-mät.

Zerubbabel—zēr-ūb'-ā-bēl.

See *Zorobabel*.

Zethes—zē'-thēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Zethos—zē'-thōs.

zeugma—zūg'-mā.

Zeus—zūs, *not* zē'-ūs.

Zeuxis—zūk'-sis.

Zidon—zī'-dōn.

See *Sidon*.

Ziem, Félix—fā-lēks' zēm.

Zimri—zīm'-rī.

zincic—zīngk'-īk, *not* zīn'-sīk.

Zion—zī'-ōn.

See *Sion*.

Zipporah—zīp'-ō'-rā.

Stormonth gives zīp'-ō-rā as an alternative form.

zither—zīth'-ēr.

Zobeidah—zō-bā'-dā or zō-bī'-dā.

See *Zobeide*.

Zobeide—zō-bā'-dē or zō-bī'-dē.

See *Zobeidah*.

zocle—sōk'-l or zō'-kl.

See *socle*.

zodiac—zō'-dī-āk.

zodiacal—zō-dī'-ā-kāl, *not* zō'-dī-āk-āl.

Zoë—zō'-ē.

Zoëga—sō-ā'-gā.

Zogbaum—zōg'-bowm.

Zola—zō'-lā; Fr. pron., zō-lā'.

Zollverein—tsōl'-fēr-in; zōl'-fēr-in (Stor.).

zoo—zōō.

zoögraphy—zō-ōg'-rā-fī, *not* zōō-ōg'-rā-fī.

zoölogic—zō-ō-lōj'-īk, *not* zōō-ō-lōj'-īk.

zoölogical—zō-ō-lōj'-īk-āl, *not* zōō-ō-lōj'-īk-āl.

zoölogist—zō-ōl'-ō-jīst, *not* zōō-ōl'-ō-jīst.

zoölogy—zō-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* zōō-ōl'-ō-jī.

zoöphyte—zō'-ō-fit, *not* zōō'-ō-fit.

zoöphytology—zō-ō-fit-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* zōō-ō-fit-ōl'-ō-jī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Zophiel—zō'-fī-ēl.

"Paradise Lost."

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ās'-tēr, *not* zō'-rō-ās-tēr.

See *Zarathustra*.

Zorobabel—zō-rōb'-ā-bēl or zō-rō'-bā-bēl.

See *Zerubbabel*.

Zorrilla y Moral—thōr-rēl'-yā ē mō-rāl'.

See *llano, Zamacois*.

zouave—zōō-āv' or zōō-āv' or zwāv.

zcunds—zowndz.

zoutch—zowch.

Zschokke—tshō'-kē.

Zucchero—tsōok'-kā-rō.

Also written *Zuccaro*, but pronounced tsōok'-kā-rō.

zufolo—zōō'-fō-lō or tsōō'-fō-lō.

Zuider Zee—zī'-dēr zē; Dutch pron., zoi'-dēr zā.

Also written *Zuyder Zee*, but pronounced as above.

Zukertort—tsōok'-ēr-tōrt.

Zuleika—zōōl-ā'-kā or zōōl-ī'-kā.

"The Bride of Abydos."

Zulu—zōō'-lōō.

Zumpt—tsōōmpt.

Zuñi—zōō'-nyē or sōō'-nyē.

See *cañon*.

Zuñian—zōō'-nyī-ăn or sōō'-nyī-ăn.

See *Zuñi*.

Zunz—tsōōnts.

Zurich—zōō'-rīk.

The German word *Zürich* is pronounced tsū'-rīk.
For ū, k, see pp. 26, 28.

Zutphen (Battle of)—zūt'-fēn.

zwieback—tsvē'-bāk.

Zwingle—zwīng'-gī.

See *Zwingle*.

Zwingli—zwīng'-gīlē; Ger. pron., tsvīng'-lē.

See *Zwingle*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Zwinglian—tsvǐng'-lǐ-ǎn or zvwǐng'-lǐ-ǎn.

Zwolle—zwöl'-lē or tsvöl'-lē.

zygapophysis—zǐg-â-pǒf'-is-is or zī-gâ-pǒf'-is-is.

zygodactylous—zǐg-ō-dāk'-tīl-ūs or zī-gō-dāk'-tīl-ūs.

zygomatic—zī-gō-măt'-īk or zǐg-ō-măt'-īk.

zygote—zī'-gōt or zǐg'-ōt.

zymic—zī'-mīk or zīm'-īk.

zymogen—zī'-mō-jěn.

See *zymogene*.

zymogene—zī'-mō-jěn.

See *zymogen*.

zymosis—zī-mō'-sīs.

zymotic—zī-mōt'-īk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

War Terms

And Their Pronunciation

A Selection of the More Important of the Names
that have Come into Reference in the
Campaigns of the War of 1914-15

A Supplement to "Eighteen Thousand Words Often
Mispronounced," by W. H. P. Phyfe

Note.—The several hundred War Names included in the body of the
book have not been repeated in this Supplement

G. P. Putnam's Sons
New York and London
The Knickerbocker Press

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

War Terms and Their Pronunciation

Aerschot—är'-sköt, *not* ār'-sköt.

Aisne—ān.

Allenstein—ä'-lën-shtīn, *not* ă'-len-stīn.

Alost—ä'-löst.

Altkirch—ält'-kīrk.

Amiens—ä-myän' or ăm'-ī-ēnz.

Antwerp—änt'-wērp (Fr. Anvers—ān'-vâr)

Apremont—ä-prě-mōn'.

Argonne—är-gōn'.

Arlon—är-lōn'.

Armentieres—är-māN-tyâr'.

Arras—ä-rās' or ä-rä'.

Augustovo—ow-gōōs-tō'-vō.

Avlona—āv-lō'-nă.

Bailleul—bă-yûl'.

Basle—bāl.

Beatty—bē'-tē.

Beauvais—bō-vā'.

Berchtold—bârK'-tōlt.

Bernhardi—bârn-hâr'-dē.

Beskid—bēs-kēd'.

Bethune—bā-tūn'.

Bobra—bō'-bră.

Brabant—bră-bāN'.

- Brimont—brē-mōN'.
 Bukowina—bōō-kō-vē'-nă.
 Bzura—psōō'-ră.
 Cambrai—kăN-brā'.
 Cassel—käs'-sěl.
 Catelet—kă'-tě-lă.
 Cattaro—kā-tă'-ro.
 Chambrey—shām'-brā.
 Champigny—shăN-pē'-nyē.
 Chanak—shā-năk'.
 Charleroi—shärl-ě-rwă'.
 Charleville—shärl-ě-věl'.
 Château-Salins—shă-tō-să-lăN'.
 Chaulnes—shōn.
 Chaumont—shō-mōN'.
 Commercy—kō-mâr-sē'.
 communiqué—kō-mū-něk-ā'.
 Coulommiers—kōō-lō-myā'.
 Courtrai—kōōr-trā'.
 Cracow—see Krakau.
 Craonne—krā-ōn'.
 Dalmatia—dăl-mă'-shē-ă.
 Danzig—dăN'-tsĭk.
 Delcasse—děl-kă'-sě.
 Dernburg—dârn'-bōōrg.
 Diest—dēst.
 Dinant—dē-năN'.
 Dixmude—dĭx-mûd'.
 Drina—drē'-nă.
 Dunajec—dōō-nă'-yět.
 Dungeness—dŭn-gě-nēs'.

- Dunkirk—dŭn'-kŭrk.
 Durazzo—doo-răd'-zō.
 Dynow—dē'-nōv.
 Eecloo—ā-klō'.
 Emden—ēm'-dĕn.
 Épina—ā-pē-nă'.
 Estaires—ēs-târ'.
 Étain—ā-tân'.
 Falkenhayn—făl'-kĕn-hăn.
 Fiume—fyōō'-mă.
 franc-tireur—frăn-tē-rŭr'.
 Fresnes—frăn.
 Galicia—gă-lŷ'-shă.
 Gallieni—găl-yăn-ē'.
 Gallipoli—găl-lŷp'-ō-lē.
 Gebweiler—găp'-vī-lē.
 Goltz—gôlts.
 Grodno—grôd'-no.
 Gurkha—gôor'-kă.
 Hadersleben—hă'-dârs-lă-bĕn.
 Haelen—hă'-lĕn.
 Hainaut—ā-nō'.
 Haldane—hăl'-dăn.
 Halicz—hă'-lŷch.
 Hanau—hă'-now.
 Hartlepool—hăr'-tl-pōol.
 Hazebrouck—ăz-brōok'.
 Herzegovina—hăr-tsĕ-gō-vē'-nă.
 Heudicourt—ō'-dĕ-kōor.
 Hindenberg—hŷn'-dĕn-bâng.
 Hotzendorf—hō'-tsĕn-dôrf.

Huy—hoi.

jahad—já-häd'.

Jaroslav—yā-rôs'-lāf.

Jedar—yā-dār'.

Jellicoe—jčl'-ē-kō.

Joffre—zhöfr.

Kalid Bahr—kā'-lēd bār.

Karlsruhe—kärls'-rōō-ě.

Kiaochow—kē'-ō'-chow.

Kielce—kyěl-tsě.

Kluck—klöök.

Krakau or Cracow—krä'-kow or krä'-köf.

kultur—kööl-töör.

La Basse—lä bā'-sā.

La Fere—lä fār'.

Lancut—län'-tsōöt.

Langres—län'-gr.

Laon—län.

Lassigny—lä'-sē-nyē.

Laventie—là-vāN-tē'.

Le Cateau—lē kǎ-tō'.

Le Creusot—lē krōō'-sō.

Lemberg—lēm'-bârg.

Lens—län.

Le Prêtre—lē prā'-tr.

Les Éparges—lās ā-pārj'.

Lezajsk—lē-zhisk'.

Libau—lē'-bow.

Lierre—lē-âr'.

Lodz—lōdz or lōdsh.

Longwy—lôn'-wē.-

- Lowicz—lō-vīts'.
 Marne—märn.
 Maubeuge—mō-bûzh'.
 Mazur—mätz'-öör.
 Memel—mā'-mël.
 Mézières—māz-yâr'.
 Millerand—mël-rāN'.
 mitrailleuse—mē-trä-yûz'.
 Mlawa—mlä'-vā.
 Mons—môns.
 Montdidier—môn-dē-dyā'.
 Montfaucon—môn-fō-sāN'.
 Mosciska—mös-chis'-kā.
 Mülhausen—mül'-how-sën.
 Namur—nä-mür'.
 Neŕthe—nāt.
 Neuve Chappelle—nûv-shă-pël'.
 Nice—nēs.
 Nida—nē'-dā.
 Nieuport—nē-û-pôr'.
 Nish—nēsh.
 Novogeorgievsk—nō-vō-jâr-jî-ěfsk.
 Noyon—nwā-yôn'.
 Otranto—ō-trān'-tō.
 Ourcq—ōork.
 Ourthe—öört.
 Pau—pow.
 Peronne—pē-rōn'.
 Petrograd—pē'-trō-grād.
 Pilica—pî-lē'-kā.
 piou-piou—piōō'-piōō'.

Plock—plôk.

Pont-à-Mousson—pôn-tă-mû-săn'.

Poitiers—pwă-tyă'.

Przasnysz—pshăs'-nîsh.

Przemysl—pshëm'-îshl, *now* Peremysl—pě'-rě.
misl.

Putnik—pōot'-nîk.

Radom—ră'-dom.

Rambervillers—răn-běr-vě'-yă.

Ramillies—ră-mē-yē'.

Raon l'Étape—ră-ôn' lă-tăp'.

Reims—rēmz or (French) răns.

Rethel—rě-těl'.

Révigny—ră-vē-nyē'.

Rheims, *see* Reims.

Roubaix—rōō-bă'.

Roulers—rōō-lă'.

Roye—rwă.

Rzeszow—zhě'-zhof.

Saint-Dié—săn-dē-ă'.

Saint-Mihiel—săn-mē-yēl'.

Saint-Prix—săn-prē'.

Saint-Quentin—săn-kăn'-tăn.

Salins—să-lăn'.

Sambre—săn'-br.

San—săn.

Sarajevo—să-ră-yă'-vo.

Save—săv.

Scarborough—skăr'-bro.

Senlis—săn'-lē.

Senne—sěn.

- Sikh—sēk.
 Soldau—sôl'-dow.
 Somme—sūm.
 Souain—swăN.
 Steney—stê'-nā.
 Stettin—stê'-tin or (German) shtë'-tēn
 Störthing—stôr'-ting.
 Sturdee—stōor'-dā.
 Subin—sōo'-băN.
 Suippes—swĭp.
 Suwalki—sōo-wă'-kē.
 Tabriz—tā-brēz'.
 Tarnow—tār'-nōf.
 taube—tow'-bě.
 Tergnier—târ-nyā'.
 Termonde—târ-mônd'.
 Thann—tān.
 Thiaucourt—tē-ō-cōor'.
 Thielt—tē-yěl'.
 Thionville—tē-ôn-vēl'.
 Thorn—tōrn.
 Thourout—tōo-rōo'.
 Tilsit—tĭl'-sĭt.
 Tirlemont—tērl-môn'.
 Tŭrpitz—tŭr'-pĭts.
 Tomaszow—tō-mă'-sōof.
 Tongres—tôn'-gr.
 Toul—tōol.
 Toulers—tōo-lā'.
 Trebizond—trā'-bĭ-zōN.
 Treitschke—trĭtsh'-kē.

IO WAR TERMS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION

Troyes—trwā.

Tsingtau—tsing-tow'.

Ulm—ōōlm.

Urmia—ōōr'-mya.

Valjevo—vāl-yā'-vo.

Varennés—vā-rěn'.

Verdun—vâr-dŭn'.

Vigneuilles—Vē-nē-yē'.

Vise—vē'-sě.

Windau—vĭn'-dow.

Woevre—vōō'-vr.

Ypres—ē'pr *not* ē-prā'.

Yser—ēz.

Zeebrugge—zā'-brōōg-gě.

*A Selection from the
Catalogue of*
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS



**Complete Catalogues sent
on application**

By W. H. P. Phyfe

18,000 Words Often Mispronounced

A Complete Handbook of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, including an unusually large number of Proper Names, and Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages

A compact little volume about $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 780 pages.

The size is such that it can lie conveniently on a corner of the desk or library table, available for *immediate and easy reference*. Quite different from the huge dictionary that must be dragged out of a bookcase. It is based upon all the great authorities, English and American—*Webster, Worcester, Century, Standard, Stormonth, Haldeman*. When there are two accepted pronunciations, the authority is given for each.

A peculiar feature is the inclusion of a large number of proper names, personal, historical, and geographical.

How Should I Pronounce? or, The Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation.

Popular edition,

The School Pronouncer.

Based on Webster's International Dictionary.

The Test Pronouncer.

A companion volume to "Twelve Thousand Words Often Mispronounced," containing the identical list of words found in the larger work, arranged in groups of ten, without diacritical marks, for convenience in recitations.

Five Thousand Words Commonly Misspelled.

A carefully selected list of words difficult to spell, together with directions for spelling, and for the division of words into syllables; with an appendix containing the rules and list of amended spellings recommended by the Philological Society of London, and the American Philological Association.

New York G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS London

A DICTIONARY OF 6000 PHRASES

By

Edwin Hamlin Carr

This volume is an aid to ready and effective conversation, and to Social letter writing. It contains over 100 Model Social Letters and 6000 of the world's best English phrases.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

New York

London

Curiosities in Proverbs

By

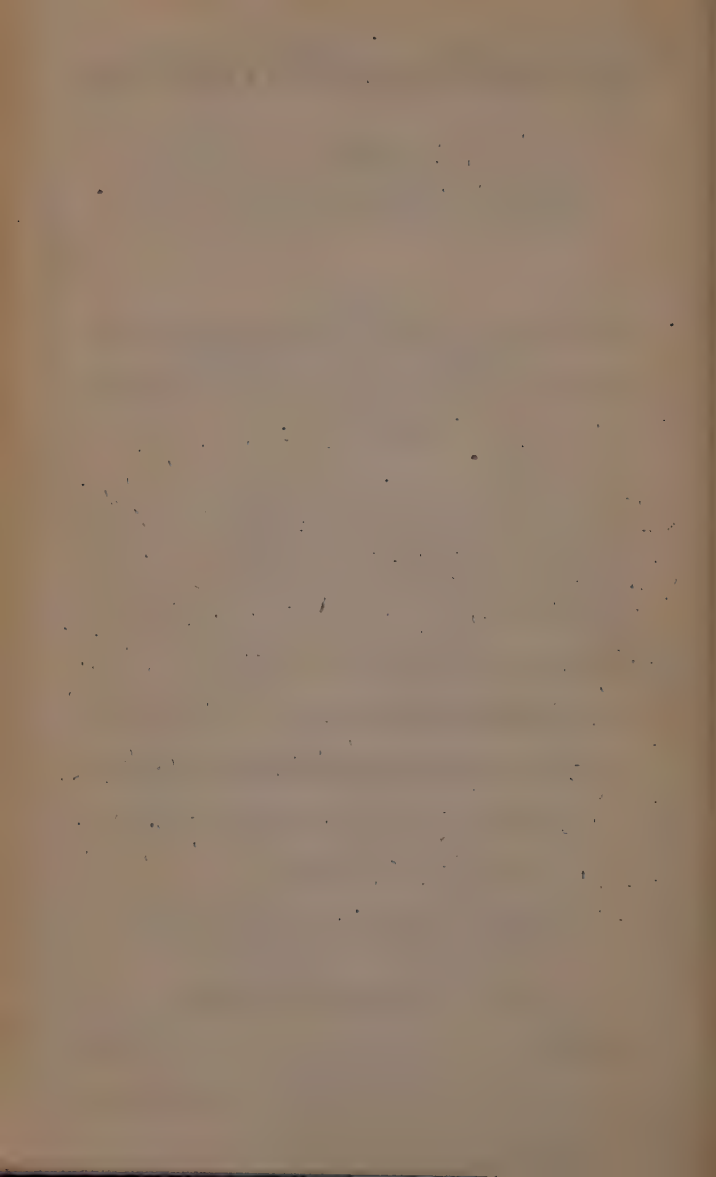
Dwight Edwards Marvin

More than 2000 folk sayings translated from more than seventy languages and dialects. The volume is not a mere compilation, but also a study of proverb lore which shows the real significance of the sayings of the people, and the reason for their repetition from one generation to another. There is an alphabetical and topical index whereby the location of any particular proverb may be readily ascertained.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York

London





9924w

200



